"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Scattered thunderstorms today; Thursday probably fair; slight temperature changes; light north to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,382. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CAR STRIKES END; TRANSIT NORMAL; MAHON QUITS CITY

Union Heads Turn to B. R. T. and Interborough, and to Framing Surface Line Demands.

BROOKLYN MEN GET RISE

President Williams Offers to Adjust Grievances Through Benefit Association.

MAYOR OFF TO PLATTSBURG

Trouble on Minor Lines Quickly Settled—Joy in Westchester When Cars Reappear.

The last of the surface car strikes was settled yesterday, and this morning the transit service throughout New York's five boroughs and in Westchester County will be normal.

The New York & Queens County Railroad, the Second Avenue Railroad, and the Richmond Light & Railway Company signed agreements based on the New York Railways terms. Similar action had been taken by the Third Avenue Railway system on Monday night. The officials of these companies, with the exception of President William O. Wood of the Queens road, who was ill, appeared in the office of Mayor Mitchel at City HTall to affix their signatures. Mr. Wood asked that the agreement be sent to his home in Long Island City, and he signed it there.

The employes of the three companies were prompt to do their part, although some turbulance marked the meeting of the Second Avenue strikers, where one man insisted that the strike had won few material concessions and was ejected.

Yesterday's events had only the problems of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for solution. The Brooklyn Rapid Transist Company issued a statement in the afternoon promising to advance the wages of its employes, but indicating that it was not ready to deal with a union.

William D. Mahon, president of the carmen's organization, said the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were being organized and that demands would be made upon that company as soon as the unions just formed in Manhattan had completed their organizations and had made arrangements to put forward the questions of better wages and working conditions.

Mr. Mahon had a similar statement regarding the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The Interborough employes formulated demands four days ago, but they will not be presented until the men in the subways and on the elevated lines are thoroughly organized and negotiations affecting the surface lines are under way.

Union's Demands in Doubt.

Just what the union will demand from the surface roads in addition to increases in wages was not learned officially last night, but it was said they would include shorter and more agreeable working hours and other changes in the conditions of employment.

Although no official announcement was made, it was understood last night that the $1 a day bonus to all Interborough employes because of increased labor due to the surface car strikes would cease to be paid, now that transit conditions are normal.

Some of the details of what the unions will ask for are to be worked out at two meetings of ew York Railways employes in Lyceum Hall tonight when officers and committees will be selected and a program laid out. The agreements signed by the surface lines and their employes provide that working conditions and increased wages shall be taken up on or before Aug. 20, and it is expected that negotiations will be under way before the end of the week. The organized employes of the Third Avenue Company will select officers and committees tomorrow, and the New York and Queens employes on Friday.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, issued an explanation last night of what he had means when, in the statement issued by him on Monday, he suggested that the Mayor and the Public Service Commission co-operate in assisting the company to "meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement" with the employes.

Mr. Shonts said the New York Railways Company paid between $400,000 and $500,000 a year for paving streets inside and alongside its rails, and that snow removal cost it $100,000 a year more.

"If, therefore, public officials in their capacity as representing the broad interests and conveniences of the public, place upon us additional burdens," said Mr. Shonts in the statement, "we do not think it is asking too much to request the co-operation of these officials in assisting us to meet the increased expense incident to the carrying out of the strike settlement which, in the public interest, they urged us to accept."

Transfer Reductions Opposed.

It was said that John Candler Cobb, a Director of the New York Railways Company, suggested to the Myor and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, at the meeting at the City Hall on Monday, that a reduction of the transfer points that the company is compelled to maintain in the public interest might also help it to meet its increased expenses, but that

Continued on Page 5.

Strike Cost to Car Lines Estimated at $600,000

A conservative estimate by a prominent railroad official is that the recent strikes of motormen and conductors on the surface lines cost the companies $600,000. This does not include what it cost the strikers through loss of pay, nor does it take into consideration the salaries of union leaders who managed the labor war. Following is an estimate of the losses by the various companies:

Companies—	Cost.
New York Railways, loss of fares, three days	$60,000
New York Railways, wage advance already granted	100,000
New York Railways, feeding employes, &c.	10,000
New York Railways, other expenses	10,000
Third Avenue Railroad System and subsidiaries, loss of fares	150,000
Third Avenue Railroad System, strikebreakers, guards, &c.	100,000
Second Avenue Railroad Company, loss of fares	10,000
New York & Queens County Railroad Company, loss of fares	10,000
Richmond Light & Railway Company	15,000
Strikebreakers, guards, and incidental expenses of Second Avenue, New York & Queens County, and Richmond Light & Railwa Com-y janies	35,000
Increase in wages made by the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, also indirectly due to to strike	$100,000
—Total	$600,000

CITY ASKED TO PAY CARMEN'S ADVANCE

Can't Stand Burden, Say Railway Directors—Formal Application Expected Soon.

SEEK TO BE RID OF REPAVING

Reduction of Transfer Points Suggested — Mayor Refers Complainants to Service Board.

The New York Railways Company is expected to make formal application in a few days that New York City bear the financial burden incurred by the settlement with striking motormen and conductors.

The position taken by the corporation is that inasmuch as Mayor Mitchel and Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, were chiefly responsible for the settlement, it is only fair that the city and not the company shall assume the expense. The other traction companies involved have made no similar announcement, but it is known they will demand concessions in proportion to that of the New York Railways Company.

The first intimation that the officials of the New York Railways contemplated this action was contained in a statement issued by its Board of Directors on last Monday night, after the ratification of the terms submitted by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. Straus. Two paragraphs in this statement, handed out by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, were:

"It should also be understood that the agreeent arrived at may involve increased burdens upon this company. The company is not yet able to pay the full interest on its bonds, although twice in the past year it has increased the wages of its men.

"We have accordingly asked the cooperation of the Mayor and Public Service Commission in assisting us to meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement now arrived at."

Information obtained yesterday morning disclosed that the Directors had made earnest representations in the meeting with the Mayor that the city assume the financial burden of settling the strike and that one Director, John Candler Cobb of Boston, had suggested the curtailment of transfer privileges as one way to meet the situation.

Neither the Mayor nor Chairman Straus took kindly to this suggestion and nothing came of it. It was then suggested that the New York Railways Company annually paid something like $500,000 or $600,000 for paving streets between tracks and removing snow, and that a part of this burden be taken over by the city. The company did not ask, assumed by the city, but only so much the advances granted to the strikers under the settlement.

An explanation of the reasons advanced for this concession was withheld for a time from the newspapers, but the reasons finally put forth were set forth last night in the following statement

Mr. Shonts's Statement.

Some questions have been raised as to the meaning of two paragraphs in the statement announcing the settlement of the strike. These paragraphs were:

"It should also be understood that the agreement arrived at may involve increased financial burdens upon this company. The company is not yet able to pay the full interest on its bonds, although twice in the past year it has increased the wages of its men.

"We have accordingly asked the cooperation of the Mayor and Public Service Commission in assisting us to meet such increased expenses as may be due to carrying out the agreement now arrived at."

The Mayor and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission were very insistent upon the point that the interests of the public of New York demanded imediate settlement of the controversy. But we recognized very clearly that settlement upon the terms they proposed would probably involve increased financial burden upon this company.

The New York Railways has outstanding approximately $18,000,000 4 per cent. bonds and approximately $30,000,000 5 per cent. income bonds. Under the terms of the mortgage the company must pay out all of its net earnings after necessary working reserves, in the form of interest on these 5 per cent. income bonds. Yet in no year since the reorganization of the New York Railways has it paid or earned full interest on such bonds. No dividends whatever are paid on the company's stock. The property, as a matter of fact, has never yet yielded a fair interest on its conservative bond issue.

Somebody Must Pay.

We felt it only fair, therefore, to bring the financial aspects of the situation immediately to the attention of these officers representing the pub-

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HUGHES SAYS HE WON'T PAY PARTY DEBTS WITH JOBS

Promises Business Efficiency, if Elected, Even if It Costs Him His Future.

ARRAIGNS WILSON REGIME

Criticises President's Acts of Patronage and Again Assails His Mexican Policy.

CHICAGO COLISEUM JAMMED

Candidate Shows Emotion as He Speaks in Place Where He Was Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Speaking from the platform of the Coliseum, where he was nominated for President in June by the Republican Party, Charles E. Hughes tonight pledged himself, if eelcted, to give the United States an economic, efficient business administration, even if in doing so he wrecked hs personal political fortunes. He promised to put aside the pleas of friends who wanted jobs, to forget partisan expediency and to bury all other considerations except the welfare of his country.

In the throng of 14,00 men and women in the hall, one of teh largest crowds which ever packed itself into the huge building, were many old-line politicians who have played the game of politics for years.

Mr. Hughes combined his promises to the people with a further attack on the Wilson Administration. He stood, he said, not for words, but for deeds, and declared the country needed action which would maintain the American honor and buttress the prosperity of the nation.

Mr. Hughes said that because this was a Government of the people, for the people and by the people, he did not intend that it should be a Government of the foolish, for the foolish and by the foolish.

"American government," he exclaimed, "is not for partisan expediency, not for friends, not for a party cause, but for the people."

Would Stop "This Pork Business."

Nobody, he said, should pay political debts with jobs, and added:

"I propose that we shall stop this pork business. I don't care, if I am elected President, what becomes of my political fortunes. I propose that we shall run the Government in a business-like way. I am a lawyer, but I have worked with business men. I have respect for facts, and I don't want any hot air in mine."

Every man he put in charge of a department, he continued, would be a man eminently fitted to discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. Hughes spoke also of the tariff, asserting that there was no hope for proper legislation in that direction by the Democratic Administration.

"You couldn't get a protective measure out of a Democratic Congress sectionally organized any more than you could get a revival meeting out of a disorderly house," he said.

There was a demonstration lasting three minutes when Mr. Hughes entered the hall. As he faced the great throng he showed deep emotion. He spoke more than an hour. His voice was very husky when he finished. His physicians, who concerned about his voice, hope that it will hold out for the campaign.

Mrs. Hugheshad a seat on the platform and was cordially applauded. At the conclusion of the meeting an American flag was wrapped about the nominee ,and the crowd gave a last ringing cheer.

Mr. Hughes was introduced by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman. There were hundreds of Republican and Progressive leaders on the platform and every indication of harmony.

In his speech Mr. Hughes said in part:

100 Per Cent. a Candidate.

"I come to this hall with peculiar emotions. Here, a little less than two months ago, the Republican National Convention nominated me for the office of President of the United States. I had not sought that nomination; I did nuot desire that nomination. I was contented with my work, and looked forward to the fulfillment of the allotted period of life in work that was congenial and of the highest importance to the American people.

"But when that call came it did not admit of an instant's hesitation. It meant but one thing, a summons to an abvious obligation; and, as I was(while on the bench, 100 per cent. a Judge, I then became 100 per cent. a candidate. I desired, if the American people so willed, to dedicate myself to the cause of American Government, not for partisan expediency, not for friends, not for political supporters, but for the American people solely. I hold the highest partisan expediency to be an administration of capacity for service to the country.

"If anything in this campaign is real, it is that we are now facing the question whether we want words or whether we want deeds; whether we want that which is written and spoken or whether we want American action in the interests of the American people, worthy of the American name, maintaining the American honor, and buttressing the prosperity of the United States.

Will Appoint Only the Fit.

"One of the very serious charges which must be laid against the present Administration is the charge of putting incompetent men into important positions. That is not for the benefit of democracy. And I now, in this place where I was nominated, without any regard to political future, say this, that if I am elected President of the United States I propose that every man that I put in charge of an important department shall be a man eminently fit to discharge the duties of that department.

"I propose that in Diplomatic Service training shall count for something. I propose that when a man goes from this country to represent the great American people in another nation—and I do not care whether it is a small nation or a big nation, for we want our influence

Continued on Page 4.

British Foil Attempt to Smuggle Rubber In Bags of Coffee on Norwegian Steamer

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The ingenuity with which attempts were apparently made to smuggle rubber and coffee into Germany was revealed today by the Foreign Office. Officials inspecting the Norwegian steamer Lyngenfjord, which sailed from New York April 4 for Christiania, found hidden among its cargo of seventeen tons of coffee about 250 sacks which at first appeared to be perfectly innocent. The officials thought they contained coffee, like the other sacks, until, on opening some of them, they discovered tucked away small chunks of rubber, some four inches square by an inch thick, dotted all over with coffee beans which had been stuck in.

Officials wondered at first if some new-fangled food was working its way to Norway, but a close inspection showed unmistakably the raw rubber and equally raw green coffee beans. The entire cargo was put into the prize court, and every bag was opened, with the result that a large stack of a mixture of rubber and coffee beans was piled up.

The whole cargo is billed by L. T. Nainetty of New York to H. C. A. Milbaye, at Christiania, but Mr. Milbaye will have to wait until the war is over for the coffee-speckled rubber stuff, and probably for the rest of the cargo. The Germans have tried many methods to get contraband cargoes past the blockade, but nothing up to now like the funny-looking blocks of rubber sprinkled with green coffee beans.

The name of L. T. Nainetty does not appear in any of the New York directories.

According to the maritime records at the Custom House, the Lyngenfjord, a Norwegian freighter, belonging to the Norwegian-America Line of Bergen, sailed from New York on March 17 and arrived at Kirkwall on April 3. She was detained there by the British authorities for a number of hours, and arrived at Bergen on April 6. Since then the Lyngenfjord has been to New York twice, and sailed for Bergen on Friday with a general cargo.

Captain P. B. Blanchard, the boss stevedore who loads the vessels of the Norwegian-American Line, said last night that the Lyngenfjord loaded at the Bush stores when she sailed on March 17. He had not heard there had been trouble about her cargo on the other side. She came out again, he added, and he talked with the Captain and officers on their return to New York. If such a shipment as 250 sacks of rubber sprinkled with green coffee beans had been discovered in her hold, Captain Blanchard said he would have heard about it.

CABINET HITS BACK ON HUGHES CHARGES

Telegrams Sent to Him Calling for Retraction of Civil Service Accusations.

FALSE, REDFIELD WIRES

Secretary Says Tillman Resigned from Geodetic Survey—Defends Jones, His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—That part of one of Charles E. Hughes's speeches in Detroit yesterday in which he accused the Democratic Administration of having violated the civil service law roused President Wilson and his Cabinet today, and resulted in the sending of official telegrams direct to Mr. Hughes in which he was pointedly told that he had made unfounded statements and was asked to correct them.

The anger of Administration officials was directed particularly to the statements of Mr. Hughes regarding the appointment of E. Lester Jones of Virginia, who was referred to by the Republican candidate as "an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon," as Superintendent of the Coast ond Geodetic Survey, and the alleged removal of employes of that branch of the Government according to Mr. Hughes, in opposition to the Civil Service Commission.

One telegram sent to Mr. ughes was signed by Edwin F. Sweet, Acting Secretary of Commerce, whose department has jurisdiction over the Coast and Geodetic Survey. e told Mr. Hughes that Dr. O. H. Tittman had retired voluntarily from the Superintendency of the survey on account of illness, and that Mr. Jones, who was not a veterinary surgeon, had made a record for efficiency as Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, and had been selected to succeed Dr. Tittman for that reason.

Secretary Redfield, who is at Binghamton, N. Y., sent a telegram to Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, branding Mr. Hughes's statements as false and misleading, and also a similar one to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes had said at Detroit that in the year ending in April about 104 persons in the Coast and Geodetic Survey had been taken from under the protection of the civil service laws and that the places of about 62 were filled in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission. In denying this Acting Sweet told Mr. Hughes only 50 appointments were made to the Survey during the year, and that 38 of these appointments were made with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, and that during the incumbency of Mr. Jones not a single appointment was made in the Survey without the commission's advice.

It was said after the Cabinet meeting that it was the intention to check up on all charges against the Administration made by Mr. Hughes and that misstatements would be corrected.

Mr. Redfield's telegram to Secretary Tumulty follows:

Terms Statement False.

"Statement of Hughes respecting appointments census and Coast Survey in Detroit false as to facts and of misleading substance. You may say from me that Durand of Census retired voluntarily, was not removed or retired. I recommended him to present employment. Harris's succession was not political. Made fine record and promoted to Trade Commissioner for merit. Tittman, Coast Survey, retired voluntarily after my refusing one resignation. Jones, his successor, promoted for meritorious work as Deputy Commissioner Fisheries. Has made wonderful record, instilling new life into service."

Mr. Sweet's telegram to Mr. Hughes follows:

"In a speech at Detroit yesterday you are quoted as saying:

We had in the Coast and Geodetic Survey an eminent scientist, a man who had won distinction in connection with his scientific work, a man of very eminent rank. He was displaced to make room for an excellent stock breeder and veterinary surgeon.

In the Coast and Geodetic Survey we have had a very extraordinary condition with regard to expert places. I mean places that were taken out of the civil service laws. I shall not go into the exact figures: In the year ended about April, 1916, there were taken out 104—that is, appointments by executive action, removed from the operation of the Civil Service Commission. I believe that about twenty-three were made after seeking the advice, and with the approval, of the Civil Service Commission, and I believe that sixty-two were made in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Tittman's Retirement.

"In the absence of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, (one of the bureaus of which is this Coast and Geodotic Survey,) I deem it my duty to correct some grave errors in the foregoing statement. Dr. Tittman, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the scientist to whom you refer, was not displaced. In February or March, 1915, he came to my office and told me that he had determined to resign on account of ill-health. He said that he had reached the conclusion many months before and had already purchased a place in Leesburg, Va., which he expected to make his home. I com-

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94% OF RAILWAY MEN VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Nearly 400,000 Employes Ready to Go Out if Demands Are Refused.

MANAGERS TO REPLY TODAY

Union Men Say They Are Willing to Consider Any Offer Employers May Make.

The four railway brotherhoods laid their cards on the table before the railroads of the United States yesterday, showing that 94 per cent. of the 400,000 engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen of the country had voted in favor of a national strike if they did not get the eight-hour day, and then asked the railroads what they were going to do about it.

"Now, gentlemen, it's up to you," were the words used by A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the Union Conference Committee, after he and his colleagues had announced the strike vote at the conference in the Engineering Societies' Building, in West Thirty-ninth Street.

Elisha Lee, for the railroads, asked until 10 o'clock this morning to make reply to Mr. Garretson's question if the transportation companies had any proposition to make. The members of the National Conference Committee of the Railways spent yesterday afternoon and last night in conference over what course to take and will hold another meeting early this morning.

The labor chiefs were flat in their declaration that they would have the eight-hour day at all costs, and, though none of the railroad representatives said anything about granting it, the labor men took the attitude of being ready to hear any offer that was to be made.

To Ask Arbitration Again.

It is certain that the railroads will repeat their offer of arbitration and not at all certain that the workers will refuse arbitration if they can make sure beforehand that they will get a reduction in hours. This may mean that they would arbitrate the matter of time-and-a-half pay for overtime, which is coupled as a plenalty upon the railroads with the eight-hour day demand.

In the meanwhile representatives of the Bureau of Mediation of the United States Department of Labor are in New York, waiting to offer their services if a break comes. Mr. Garretson was asked last night whether the workers would accept mediation, and he replied that no sane man would refuse to consider such an offer.

After the transaction of some routine preliminary business at the opening of the conference at 10 o'clock yesterday the strike vote was announced, the heads of the brotherhoods reading the tabulated results for their organizations. The vote was as follows:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Southeastern District, 98.72 per cent. in favor of the strike; Western District, 90.35; Eastern District, 94.55.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen: 98.10 per cent.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen: 97 per cent.

Order of Railway Conductors: Southeastern District, 93.4 per cent.; Western District, 84.3; Eastern District, 84.8; General Offices, 85.

Elisha Lee then asked for the detailed vote by railroads, but the labor chiefs told him that was something the railroads coudn't know.

"I tell you what," offered W. G. Lee of the Trainmen, "you voted your men as to how many would stay if there was a strike called. Now, you give us that vote under oath and we will tell each one of you how your men voted on our ballot."

Elisha Lee replied that this vote had been taken by individual roads and not by the committee, and that therefore he could not furnish it.

Then Mr. Garretson said:

"You know the vote. It's up to you whether you want to do anything."

"How do you mean?" asked Elisha Lee.

Unions Open to a Proposition.

"You know the attitude of the rank and file, whether they are satisfied with the representations made to you on this subject," Mr. Garretson replied. "It is up to you—it is up to you to decide whether in the face of the records there is any desire on your part to proceed toward a settlement, in any way modifying the position you have hitherto maintained. The men want a shorter day and not a higher wage. If there is any disposition on the part of the conference committee to do what has not yet been done to make a proposition, we are ready to consider it.

"If you have no desire to deviate in any way from the attitude you have hitherto assumed, then"—here the speaker paused several seconds while the men on both sides of the big table strained forward to hear—"it is for you to make the decision. We realize the responsibility placed upon you, and you undoubtedly realize the responsibility placed on us."

Mr. Lee replied for the railroads:

"I am not going to reply directly to you now as to whether we have a proposition. We are going to consult with the committee first, and whether we have a proposition will be developed by our own discussion. We desire to discuss the results of the vote you have presented."

Then Mr. Lee said the conference was adjourned until this morning. The only

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ALLIES WIN 4-MILE FRONT ON SOMME; ITALIANS TAKE GORIZIA BRIDGEHEAD; RUSSIANS CLOSE IN ON STANISLAU

Triple Offensive of the Allies Delights London, Which Sees Auspicious Opening of Third Year of War

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Before the echoes have died of the mutual congratulations of the allied sovereigns, statesmen, and Generals on the auspicious opening of the third year of the war comes news of further Russian successes and of a victory for the Italian arms on the Isonzo front.

The surprising success of the Italians, who in two days have captured 10,000 prisoners, suggests that in addition to transferring General Koebess, an able Austrian General, from the Trentino front to Galicia, the Austrians also ventured to transfer troops from the Isonzo to the Russian front, in an endeavor to stem the Russian advance.

General Cadorna's victory has caused great rejoicing in London as one of the most promising successes in the new allied operations and a demonstration of the constantly growing power of the allied offensive on all fronts. Russia's new victories south of the Dniester and southwest of the Stanislau-Kolomea Railway afford equal satisfaction, and the prompt admission in the Berlin official statement of the retirement of the Austro-Germans south of the Dniester is taken here to indicate that the Russian victory in this quarter is weightier than yet announced by the Russian official dispatches. According to an unofficial report, the evacuation of Lemberg, the Galician capital, has already been ordered.

In the meantime, a new combined offensive by the Allies has begun on the western front, which is expected to lead to the severest fighting. Guillemont, around which heavy fighting is now in progress, is one of the strong positions in the German second system. It is expected that it will be defended, as was Pozières, with the utmost stubbornness.

ITALIANS PIERCE ISONZO FRONT

Rush to Victory Flower-Decked and Shouting, "Great Italy Forever!"

10,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN

Thousands of Others Buried in Caverns Blocked with Debris from Mighty Bombardment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 8 (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—The long-awaited hour of Italy's grand assault on the Isonzo has sounded the first day's offensive on a thirty-mile front resulted in a haul of nearly 4,000 prisoners with an immense quantity of guns and war material, in fact, the largest prize taken since Italy went to war.

First particulars from private sources supplementing the official communiqué are now permitted publication by the censorship. This morning's late edition of the Secolo contains the following from its war correspondents, Signori Pino Alessi and Raffaele Garinei.

"At 7 o'clock Sunday morning, under an unclouded Summer sky, the huge orchestra of Italian guns began rending the air with a terrifying chorus all the way from Plava heights right down to Monfalcone, supported thence by a naval demonstration in the higher Adriatic against the enemy's coast between Duino and Miramare.

Great Cascade of Fire.

"The whole territory which had been plowed up by bombardments since July 14 was again subjected to a ceaseless hail of shells of every calibre for the space of nine hours. No such awe-inspiring cascade of fire ever before has been witnessed on the Italian front. So terrific were the incessant earthquake-like phenomena thereby produced that houses in the Gorizia plain were shattered or collapsed by the force of the seismic waves, while the mouths of vast caverns on the Carso, in which thousands of Austrian troops had hurried and crouched for refuge, were dammed and choked by tons of débris so as to become converted into living tombs.

"Only at 4 o'clock in the afternoon was the order given for the infantry to quit the trenches where they had passed so many months in pent-up impatience. The spectacle of these hardy warriors as they bounded forth to the fray recalled the heroes of legendary lore. Thousands of their front ranks wore round their helmets a floral garland specially woven and forwarded for the historic occasion by women of Thiene and Schio of Vorastica and Vicenza.

"To the stirring cry of 'Great Italy forever!' they bounded across the dales at bridgehead of Gorizia and lower down scaled the lines of Carso plateau, everywhere to engage in a hand-to-hand struggle with the foe. Ahead of the main masses went men bearing aloft big white discs mounted on slender gray-green painted poles so as to guide the gunners in lengthening the range as the great advance preceded.

"Special praise is bestowed upon the Bersaglieri cyclist corps hailing from Tuinr, Leghorn, and Ancona, to whom is due the capture of the strongly fortified Hill 85, southeast of Monfalcone, on the road toward Trieste.

A Hundred Volunteer for Death.

"Among the immortal deeds witnessed, the Socialist Minister Rissolati, who went up from Rome to convey the greetings of the Government and Italian people to the troops just before the fight began, relates how a General went up to a squadron of mounted carabineers, saying he needed fifty brave men for an exploit that would mean certain death for every one of them. On the instant 100 Sardinian horsemen coursed forward in deliri-

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RUSSIANS ROLL UP BOTHMER'S RIGHT

Smash Through on Wide Front in Galicia, Taking 2,000 Germans.

LEMBERG TO BE EVACUATED

Civilians Ordered Out of the Capital as Czar's Armies Sweep Toward It.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.—General Letchitsky, who a week ago in spite of flooded rivers and heavy roads began anew his hammering of the right flank of General Count von Bothmer's army, and by a cavalry attack took Ezerzany, has scored a new victory by the capture of Tlumach, ten miles further to the northwest. There has been little news from that section, but it is apparent that General Letchitsky has been following up his success along a front of ten miles south of the Dniester in the face of German reinforcements sent to stiffen von Bothmer's right wing.

The taking of Tlumach cuts the railway between Stanislau, Tysmienitsa and Buczacz, which has been utilized by the Austrians for supplying the southern end of von Bothmer's front, and gives the Russians another direct avenue of attack on Stanislau, which being "pocketed" by the capture of other villages northeast and south probably is being evacuated.

The Austrians tried to offset the force of Letchitsky's assault by fierce counterattacks along the Koropice River northward, but without avail. These were repulsed with severe losses.

Nearing Tarnopol-Lemberg Railroad.

At the same time a Russian offensive is being pushed against von Bothmer's left flank, south of Brody. A group of villages centring about Zalocze, on the headwaters of the Sereth, have been captured, and each day's developments show a further advance westward, the evident intention being to tap the railway between Tarnopol and Lemberg, which offers an easier line of advance, with fewer rivers and natural barriers, to the Galician capital.

An official report of the operations issued by army headquarters this morning said:

On the River Sereth our troops are advancing successfully and fortifying themselves in captured positions. The total number of prisoners taken in these battles from the 5th to the 6th of August amounts to 166 officers and 8,415 men. Four cannon, 19 machine guns, 11 trench mortars, a large number of minethrowers, and much other war material was captured.

On the line of the River Stokhod in the region of the Town of Stobychow, a party of Austrians left their defenses during the night and came forward with uplifted hands toward the position occupied by one of our regiments. The battalion commander, Colonel Stepanenko, as he approached the Austrians, was treacherously killed by them. Our riflemen killed the whole party of Austrians.

South of the Dniester our troops, taking the offensive on a front of about 25 versts (15 miles) in the direction of Tysmienitsa, broke into the enemy's trenches and engaged the enemy during the pursuit. Owing to the irresistible onslaughts of our brave troops the enemy was driven back along the whole line, and we captured the town of Tlumach, including the region east of the Dniester and a ridge of heights.

2,000 Germans Captured.

Southwest of the Kolomea-Stanislau Railway our attack was preceded by artillery fire, and the discharge of chemical gas shells on the enemy's batteries. The enemy's artillery, ow-

Continued on Page 2.

WIDE ADVANCE BY FRENCH

Sweep Forward on Front of Over 3 Miles—British Also Push On.

GERMANS ATTACK POZIERES

Recapture Part of Trench After Fierce Fighting with Liquid Fire.

VERDUN BATTLE CONTINUES

Crown Prince's Troops Retake Thiaumont, but Lose Part of It Again.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—British and French troops in a combined offensive north of the Somme have made substantial gains near Guillemont, west of Combles.

The French at the same time increased their gains north of Hemwood, some distance south of Guillemont, so that their advance in the last two days comprises the capture of the whole of a line of German trenches on a front of nearly four miles, penetrating to a depth of 300 to 500 yards.

According to the official statement this evening from British Headquarters, Genral Haig's troops have advanced 400 yards southwest of the village of Guillemont. The heaviest fighting developed at the railway station, which lies just north of the village. Here the battle continues with little change in the situation.

The French War Office reports an advance east of Hill 139, north of Hardecourt, and just south of the British line of advance.

The Germans made four attacks today on the trenches held by the Australians northwest of Pozières, following a very heavy bombardment. One attack, accompanied by the throwing of liquid fire, enabled them to occupy about fifty yards of a British trench. All other attacks, the official report tonight says, were repulsed. The text of tonight's official British report follows:

Southwest of Guillemont we advanced our line about four hundred yards. Fighting continues near Guillemont station.

Northwest of Pozières the enemy made four attacks on our trenches, again using flammenwerfer. Three attacks failed completely, but in one he managed to occupy about fifty yards of our trench.

The enemy shelled Longueval, High Wood and Pozières heavily and also the vicinity of Mametz.

Elsewhere along the front it was a quiet day except for some artillery activity in the Loos Salient and near Givenchy.

Take Front of Nearly Four Miles.

The night report issued by the French War office, recounting the French success north of Hem Wood, follows:

North of the Somme we increased our gains of yesterday, capturing a small wood and a trench strongly organized by the enemy north of Hem Wood, which we held in its entirety.

In fine, in these two days we have conquered north of the Somme the whole of a line of German trenches on a front of six kilometres (3.75 miles) to a depth of from three hundred to five hundred metres (325 to 542 yards.)

The French afternoon report telling of the repulse of German attacks east of Monacu Farm, follows:

North of the Somme our infantry operating on the right of the British, in the course of an attack by our allies on Guillemont, made an advance east of Hill 139, north of Hardecourt, and took forty prisoners.

East of Monacu Farm the Germans made two attempts this morning to recapture trenches which we took yesterday. Both attempts were repulsed by our infantry fire. The enemy was compelled to fall back, leaving a number of dead before our lines. The number of unwounded prisoners taken yesterday in this region is 230, of whom two are officers.

The British afternoon statement follows:

The enemy, after his five fruitless attempts yesterday north and east of Pozières has not made any fresh infantry attacks, but is maintaining a heavy artillery bombardment on this front and on other portions of the battle area.

Last night our troops pushed forward in places east of Trones Wood, and fighting on the outskirts of Guillemont, near the station, is proceeding.

In the eastern portion of the Leipsic salient the enemy attempted a bomb attack on our lines, but was driven back without difficulty.

North of Roclincourt two of our raiding parties successfully entered the German lines and blew up some dugouts.

An enemy squadron of ten aeroplanes endeavored to cross our lines yesterday on a bombing expedition. They were cut off by one of our offensive patrols of four machines. The enemy's machines scattered, returning precipitately, pursued by our patrols. Two of the hostile aeroplanes had to make forced descents behind their own lines.

Berlin Claims Advantage.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The British and French are continuing to make severe attacks along the Somme front. The War Office announcement of today says that these engagements have resulted generally in favor of the Germans. Near Pozières and east of Hem the fighting continues. The account of operations on the western front follows:

From the region south of La Bassee Canal to a point in the vicinity of Loos there is heavy firing. Between Thiepval and the Somme, especially near Pozières and Babentin-le Petit, and south of Maurepas, the enemy contin-

ued his stubborn attacks. They led to bitter hand-to-hand combats at various points which, generally speaking, were decided in our favor. Only at some points, namely, near Pozières and east of Hem, fighting continues. Several hundred prisoners have been brought in.

South of the Somme attacks by French handgrenade detachments near Estrées and Soyecourt were repulsed.

A British aeroplane fell into our hands southeast of Cambrai.

FRENCH LOSE, THEN REWIN THIAUMONT

Repulse Heavy Attacks Northwest and South of Redoubt—Win Trenches Farther South.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—On the Thiaumont-Fleury front, northeast of Verdun, fighting of great violence continued throughout the day. As the result of a series of violent attacks early this morning the Germans succeeded in again gaining a foothold in the Thiaumont Work, according to the afternoon War Office report. The French, after repulsing all other German assaults, passed to the offensive, and once more pushed their lines into the Thiaumont Work.

Farther to the south the French troops captured a line of trenches on the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front, and in some places two lines of trenches. One of the trenches, the War Office says, contained about 100 German dead and wounded.

The text of the communiqué issued this evening follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the battle continued violently on the entire Thiaumont-Fleury front. With remarkable tenacity our troops have held back and repulsed the adversary, who sought by counterattacks to drive us from the ground conquered by us these last days northwest and south of the Thiaumont Work; then, passing to the offensive in their turn, they reoccupied all the elements of a trench where the enemy had taken foot in the course of a struggle and penetrated anew the Thiamont Work.

On the Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois front we captured a line of trenches, and at certain points two lines of enemy trenches. One of these contained about a hundred German dead or wounded.

In these different actions we took prisoners about 200 unwounded men, of whom six were officers, and captured six machine guns.

In Champagne yesterday, after a spirited bombardment, strong enemy detachments which attacked with the grenade our positions northwest of Tahure and small posts on Hill 195 were taken under our fire and dispersed.

One of our pilots brought down a German machine, which fell in flames in the enemy lines north of Auberive. Yesterday a German aeroplane dropped four bombs on Nancy. Five of the civilian population were wounded, three of them grievously.

Germans Again in Thiaumont.

The afternoon report, telling of the Germans regaining a foothold in Thiaumont, follows:

On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment was resumed during the night with extreme violence on the Thiaumont-Fleury front. At about 5 o'clock this morning the Germans delivered a series of powerful attacks with heavy forces against our positions from the village of Fleury to a point north of Thiaumont Work, accompanied by a curtain of fire. All the attacks were checked along the Fleury road and in the village by the fire of our machine guns, which caused large losses to the enemy. The Germans succeeded in gaining a footing in Thiaumont Work after a desperate encounter, which is still continuing at this hour.

In the Vosges detachments of the enemy which attempted to approach our trenches near Senones were dispersed easily by our fire.

Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The repulse of French attacks northwest and southwest of the "former" Thiaumont Work are reported in the official report regarding the Verdun front issued today by the Army Headquarters. The statement follows:

In the Meuse region the artillery on both sides of the river was very lively. Northwest and southwest of the former Thiaumont Work enemy attacks broke down completely under fire. Further south attempted attacks were stifled at the outset. Several hundred prisoners have been brought in.

BRITISH CATCH UP WITH RETREATING TURKS

Mounted Troops Fighting Rearguard Intrenched in Desert—Clearing Romani Battlefield.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—British troops pursuing the Turkish forces defeated last week at Romani have caught up with the Turkish rearguard 6 miles east of Katia, about 30 miles to the east of the Suez Canal, says an official statement regarding the campaign in Egypt, issued today. It follows:

The Commander in Chief in Egypt reports at 10:50 P. M. that his mounted troops are in contact with the Turkish rearguard in a position six miles east of Katia which he intrenched some days ago at the beginning of his advance.

The work of clearing the battlefield is proceeding and a quantity of rifles and other war material has been brought in. Up to the time of this report 200 of the enemy's dead have been buried in the area over which the counterattack passed on Aug. 4.

A bomb attack by aeroplanes over Port Said and Suez inflicted little material damage and caused slight casualties.

The operations with which the Turkish forces began their attack are described in an official statement by Turkish Army Headquarters under date of August 5, received here, as follows:

Egyptian front—On Aug. 3 our advanced troops occupied the line of El Rabih-Katia-Abutelle and pushed forward their reconnoissances to Romani, eight kilometers north of Katia. East of the town of Suez an encounter took place between one of our advanced detachments and an enemy detachment. El Rahib is situated one kilometer north of Katia and Abutelle 8½ kilometers southwest of Katia.

It is stated that the number of prisoners taken at Kut-el-Amara was 12,597, including 61 officers.

The British force at Kut-el-Amara, under General Townshend, surrendered to the Turkish Mesopotamian armies on April 29 last. The Turkish announcement at that time gave the number of prisoners captured as 13,300. The British admitted the surrender of 8,970 men.

WATCHES ALL HYPHENATES.

Home Secretary Says Britain Has Taken Precautions.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Asked by Sir Edwin Andrew Cornwall in the House of Commons today what safeguards this country had against "hyphenated Germans who came to this country as American citizens and with American passports," Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, replied that they were dealt with by the authorities under the Alien Restriction and Defense of the Realm acts.

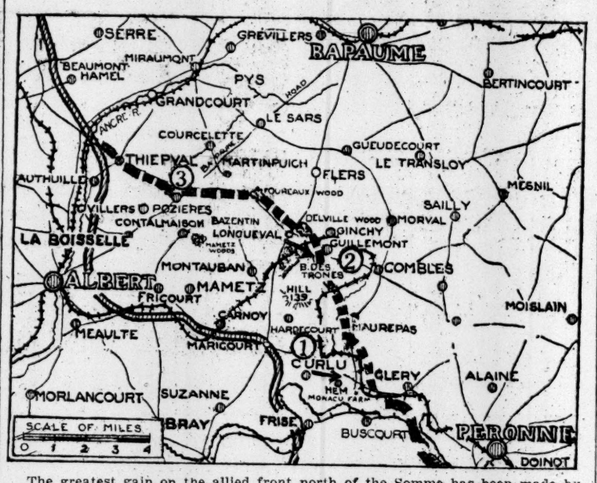
It would be contrary to the public interest, added the Secretary, to give the details of the action which had been taken.

Bomb Fighting Near Het-Sas.

HAVRE, Aug. 8, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

In the region of Dixmude the artillery duel lost its intensity. At Boesinghe and Het-Sas bomb fighting was spirited.

Scene of Allies' Gain North of Somme.



The greatest gain on the allied front north of the Somme has been made by the French, who have captured German trenches north of Hew Wood (1) on a front of nearly four miles. At the northern wing of this front British and French, in a combined attack, gained about 400 yards southwest of Guillemont. (2.) Northwest of Pozières (3) the Germans again made a series of determined counterattacks, the net result being the capture of a small portion of a British

Region of the Isonzo, Scene of Italian Victory

The Isonzo bridgehead at Gorizia where the railroad from Udine crosses the river (1), for which the Italians have been fighting since the beginning of the war, is at last in their possession through the capture of Monte Sabotino (2), to the north of the city, and of Monte San Michele (3), to the south of it. The great offensive started on Sunday near Monfalcone (4), and the occupation of Gorizia, which is a centre for four railroads, will greatly facilitate the invasion of Austria from this front.

ITALIANS PIERCE ISONZO FRONT

Continued from Page 1.

ious joy. Those who were not chosen fell to cursing their misfortune."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The news of the Italian victory at Monfalcone was received thankfully but tranquilly by Italians. Great satisfaction is expressed that the making of so many prisoners wer due to the Bersaglieri, which is peculiarly an Italian corps of small men trained to cover ground with great rapidity and dear to the heart of every Italian.

Shelling Foe Out of Gorizia.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Sabotino and San Michele Mountains, overlooking Gorizia, have been captured by the Italians, who are now shelling the Austrians out of the city.

More than 10,000 prisoners have been captured as a result of operations on the 6th and 7th and large numbers of other enemy troops are surrendering, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome.

The Rome correspondent of the Paris Havas Agency says the conviction is general in the Italian capital that a great offensive has begun, "the results of which are certain, although they may be slow."

ROME, Aug. 8,—The War Office today announced the capture of the Gorizia bridgehead by the Italians in the following official statement:

Intense artillery activity continues in the Lagarina Valley. On the Asiago Plateau a heavy enemy attack in the Monte Zebio area was repulsed. In the upper Cordevole Valley the enemy, after intense bombardment, renewed his efforts against our position on Monte Sief, but each time was repulsed with heavy loss.

On the lower Isonzo, in front of Gorizia, hot fighting continues. Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele, strongholds of the enemy defense, are now completely in our possession. The bridgehead of Gorizia is therefore in our hands. Our artillery is shelling the town to drive out the enemy from among the houses.

During the fighting on the 6th and 7th we captured more than 8,000 prisoners, including more than 200 officers, 20 of whom were senior officers. Prisoners are still coming in. We also captured 11 guns and 100 machine guns and much material.

Last night one of our airships bombarded the railway junction of Opcina, (northeast of Trieste,) dropping a ton of high explosives. Good results were observed. In spite of the fire of numerous anti-aircraft batteries and the attack of two hostile naval aeroplanes, the airship returned safely to our lines.

VIENNA, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The loss of the Gorizia bridgehead to the Italian forces is admitted in the Austrian official statement issued today. A withdrawal to the eastern Isonzo, the statement says, was necessary to avoid severe losses to the defenders of the bridgehead because of the desperate attacks made by the Italians.

Following is the text of the statement:

The fighting in the Gorizia region continues with unabated stubbornness. We repulsed several enemy attacks with superior forces. Since the afternoon of Aug. 6 we have captured 2,993 prisoners, including 72 officers.

In order to avoid severe losses to the brave defenders of the bridgehead, against which repeated desperate attacks have been made by the Italians, they were last night withdrawn to the Eastern Isonzo.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters sends the following report of operations on the Italian front:

The hospitals maintained by monks at Gorizia were destroyed by Italian shell fire and several persons were killed.

South of Val Sugana an Austro-Hungarian detachment made a short advanced and captured 2 Italian officers and 76 men, as well as 5 machine guns.

AUSTRIANS A MOTLEY MOB.

Prisoners Lack Uniforms and Are Badly Equipped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 7, (Despatch to The London Times.)—The Austrian prisoners whom I have seen were made up of stalwart youths and men over 40. There seemed to be none between. They were in th worst possible condition, with nothing resembling a uniform—a veritable beggers' brigade, and they quite bore out the statements of an escaped Russian, with whom I spoke on Sunday morning, about the extremely bad equipment and food of the Austrian troops on the Isonzo.

Very few of these men had more than 100 cartridges in his belt, which goes to show how unprepared the Austrians were for an attack upon them.

GORIZIA A RAILROAD CENTRE.

Four Important Austrian Lines Converge at Beleaguered City.

The Gorizia bridgehead on the Isonzo commanded by Monte Sabotino, San Michele, and San Martino has long been the key that the Italians have been in vain trying to turn to unlock, not only the door to the path to the Austrian stronghold of Klagenfurt, but also to the railways which run south into Istria, to Trieste, Pola, and Fiume.

Gorizia itself, 22 miles northwest of Trieste, has thus gradually assumed the character of a fortress becausct of the defending heights which prevented the Italians from occupying it. It sits among its hills like a Greek theatre facing south—its stage, the fields of the Isonzo across which the Italians could not advance until they had captured at least some of the seats in the gallery, which they have now done.

Gorizia is a town of 31,000 inhabitants, by far the largest place in the district between the Italian frontier and Trieste. Four railways meet there, leading (1) northwest to Udine in the Italian region of Venetia, (2) northeast to Villach and Vienna, (3) south to Monfalcone, captured by the Italions on June 5, 1915, and (4) southeast and then south to Trieste.

The fact that in assaulting the heights around it, various detachments of Italians have passed through the suburbs gave rise from time to time to the announcement that the place had fallen. It is at the northern angle of a quadrilateral formed by highways; the three other angles are Gradisca, Nabresina, and Scherbina, including an area of about 100 square miles. Within have been a series of fortified heights ranging from 100 to 400 feet in altitude—Terstell, Temizza, Brestovizza, Castagnavizza, Rubbia—which the Italians were obliged to occupy. The city has also been defended from a similar group of fortifications in the north and east—Monte Santo, Salcano, Ternora, Cairn, and Belpasso.

GERMAN BIG GUNS BEING WITHDRAWN

Many Damaged by British Howitzers and Others Are Being Retired Out of Their Reach.

KENT'S MEN PROUD OF WORK

Opened Way for Last Attack Near Thiepval and Then Chased the Germans from Trenches.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Aug. 7.—All last night there was great hammering of guns and this morning when I went out in the direction of Thiepval the artillery on both sides was hard at work. The Germans were dropping heavy stuff in the neighborhood of Pozières, with occasional shots at long range into the fields round about. The quiet villages behind the lines are gradually being reduced in number.

The German batteries are, I believe, drawing back as far from the reach of the British heavies as possible, because many of them have been badly knocked about by the British guns, and they are concentrating their fire upon positions nearer to their own lines. From all I see and hear it seems certain that the British artillery has the mastery along the line of attack.

It was in the midst of the tumult of guns and below the long resonant journeying of great shells on their way to the German territory that I sat today with some of the officers who had just chased the Germans out of their trenches to the north of Pozières.

They were all men of Kent. The Captain is a merry soul, who laughs heartily over hairbreadth escapes and still more loudly when he describes little exploits which would make most men shudder at the mere remembrance. The Colonel of his battalion, who sat opposite, is of a different type, quiet and thoughtful but with a sense of humor also that lights his eyes.

There were other officers who had fought in this snow to the north of Pozières, all proud of the men who had done the job, and all wanting to say how splendid they were.

Late one evening last week a patrol was sent out to examine the situation. On the following day the British artillery began a long and steady bombardment of the German line, and a number of Germans ran out of a portion of a trench and took shelter in the shell holes in No Man's Land. The was retaliation from the German artillery, and they used a number of gas shells, so that the men of Kent had to put on gas masks before the time of their attack. The Germans were sending up distress signals to their guns, and in anticipation of the attack were flinging colored lights over to the British lines, so as to illuminate any British infantry who might be advancing. At the same time the German machine guns played upon any figures so revealed, so that it was almost certain death to be in those glaring lights.

At great risk several men sprang forward into the illumination and kicked out the burning canisters. Then in the momentary darkness the leading companies advanced in waves toward the German trenches, south of Mouquet, or, as the soldiers call it, Mocow farm.

The Colonel of the battalion went with his men, and as he drew near to the German lines he saw two figures silhouetted against the German lights. He called out to them, thinking that they might be his own men, working forward on his right, but he saw they were Germans when one man threw up his hands as a sign of surrender, and the other dropped to one knee to fire a rifle shot. The Colonel sprang forward, covering them with his revolvers, and took both of them prisoners.

Without many casualties, in spite of the machine-gun fire, the British troops reached the German trenches.

Great heroism was shown by a young Lieutenant and a party of bombers, who went first over No Man's Land so quickly behind the British barrage that they risked death by the British shells, and came against the first defense. It was their quick advance which scared the Germans and helped to demoralize them. The men who followed ran along the German parapets, bombing down the trenches, while others leaped in and fought their way down.

Large numbers of Germans were down in the usual dugouts, and sentries were posted at the entrance of each of these underground places. Many refused to surrender or come out. Then a bomb was thrown into the entrance way, and after its explosion there was heard in every case a great scrambling and scurrying.

"It was the funniest thing you ever saw," said a jovial Captain. "Out of the entrances the beggars tumbled up just for all the world like rabbits."

The men of Kent were pleased and excited at taking so many prisoners, about eighty of them, in one batch, and an escort party fixed their bayonets with snap as if on parade and then marched off with pride, leaving the prisoners to follow on.

One of the prisoners, taken later, was a forward, observing officer, a Prussian giant, well over six feet high and enormously stout. He was put in charge of a little Kentish man, standing five feet one in his socks. The German giant was frightened at the machine-gun fire of his own men and he went back, crouching in a bearlike way, prodded from behind by the wee man in khaki. This sight, illuminated by the flares, was seen by the men left behind in the British trenches, and they stood up on the parapets, laughing and cheering.

The amount of comedy this British battalion extracts from all this grim business is astounding. One of their number was once a member of Fred Karno's troupe and has not lost his old instincts for a knockabout turn. When he took a prisoner he caught him by the hand and danced a pas de quatre with him.

These things are worth telling because they show how the English character keeps its individuality, its humor, and its extraordinary refusal to surrender to the gloom and tragedy of war, even in hours like this, which are truly frightful, and when death is at the elbow of every man.

These Kentish lads laughed and shouted in the glare of red and green lights, in the midst of machine-gun fire, in the tumult of guns, and when they came back from the frthest trench, sixty men were wearing sixty German helmets and grinning beneath them.

BRITISH WAR FUNDS WILL AID PORTUGAL

Peninsular Republic, It Is Said, Is Preparing to Take Part in Great Conflict.

LISBON, Aug. 7, (via Paris, Aug. 8.)—Dr. Affonzo Costa, the Minister of Finance, upon the reassembling of the Portuguese Congress today, announced that the British Government would lend Portugal such sums as should be mutually agreed upon between the two countries to cover the expense of Portugal's participation in the war. The money, he said, would be lent to Portugal as one of the allies of the British Government, to be repaid within two years after the signing of the treaty of peace.

A not from the British Government acknowledging Portugal's loyalty to her ancient friendship and alliances with Great Britain and inviting her to participate in the war when she considered herself fully prepared was read. The British General Staff is being consulted concerning the preparations.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By the capture of the bridgehead at Gorizia, which was announced by the Italians yesterday, Austria has been repaid with interest the blow struck in June in the Trentino. It is unquestionably the greatest victory the Italians have won since the beginning of the war. Italy's plan of campaign from the beginning, it will be remembered, was to neutralize the Trentino by blocking up all the passes leading into the Italian plain, and to smash through by a heavy attack the Austrian line of the Isonzo. In the first named feature of their operations they have been entirely successful. In the latter, however, they had up to yesterday met with failure. They did succeed in the earlier days of the war in crossing the river far down near its mouth near Monfalcone, and in controlling its eastern bank from Monfalcone to Gradisca. North of Gradisca, however, has been the great block to their progress, the Gorizia bridgehead. Here they have been held up from the beginning.

The importance of Gorizia is evident from an inspection of the railroad situation and of the main topographical features. The Isonzo comes down from the mountains through a narrow gorge. Its current is always swift, the stream deep and unfordable. It is, therefore, almost an impossibility to construct across it the usual military pontoon bridge. Just north of Gorizia the river broadens out and flows through a stretch of comparatively level country in the nature of a small plain or valley. At the beginning of this plain or valley is Gorizia itself. The town is situated in a pocket. The mountains curve in behind it and around it, leaving it fitted snugly in, surrounded on three sides by the mountains and on the fourth by the Isonzo. South of the town is the bridgehead, the point where the railroad from Udine crosses the river. This is the point which the Italians have been fighting for almost from the beginning, this is the point the capture of which they announced last night. The town itself still holds out. While a large number of prisoners were captured in the positions at the bridgehead, the Austrian positions in the hills surrounding the village are yet secure. These positions are being stormed by the Italians who now have easy access across the river.

Just what effect the capture of the bridgehead will have on the situation is too early to say. Several things are, however, apparent. In the first place, the Austrians are weaker not only on this front, but in every other field than they have been at any other time since the beginning of the war. With Russia applying her tremendous power all along the Dniester front in her territory, Austria has to make the comparatively small number of troops she has left go as far as possible. Therefore the number of men holding each mile of the Austrian line is less, and is, moreover, growing less still. The next point is that Italy, no matter how hard she might fight or what superiority she might have in men or equipment, absolutely was held fast and unable to advance until the bridgehead at Gorizia fell into her hands.

Italy is after Trieste and Istria. Both lie beyond the Isonzo, and whatever guarded the Isonzo for the Austrians kept the Italians back from their objective. In order to make any headway toward either one it is absolutely essential that Italy have free and good avenues across the river by which not only men and supplies, but heavy guns can be brought from one bank to the other without delay. Gorizia is the only means by which this is posible. It seems, therefore, that now such a crossing is possible to them, the Italians should make more rapid strides than they have been able to make since the beginning of the war.

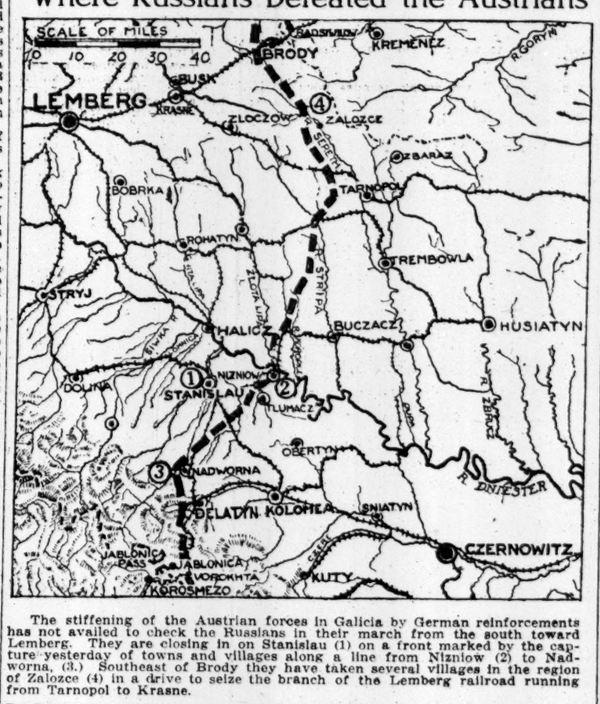
Just what tlaly will do now no one can foretell. Lyinb immediately to the east of the bridgehead is a wide triangular-shaped valley, bounded on the north and south by high hills. Through this valley the railroad from Udine runs to Trieste by way of San Daniele. This valley would seem the logical line of advance. If this advance were made successfully the entire Austrian line south of the valley would be turned. There is also another possible line of attack which will undoubtedly have consideration when the Italian staff is preparing for its next move. This is the line from Gorizia toward Unterloitsch by way of Aidussina. The object here would be to cut off Istria from the rest of Austria and thus to isolate the troops which are now in Istria. This would be the more destructive move of the two, as it would, if successful, entirely destroy as far as military value is concerned, a large section of the Austrian Army. Speculation as to what will follow this Italian success is at the present time idle. Italy's next move will prove of the greatest interest, and from it we can tell which course she will follow.

There is one point, however, that I wish to impress in connection with this new Austrian defeat. That is Austria's rapidly dwindling strength. We have no means of knowing with any degree of accuracy how many men of suitable fighting age Austria still has with the colors, on the firing line, and in reserve. But we have seen Austria driven literally from pillar to post, standing only when bolstered up with German contingents. Close to a million men have been put out of action in the last ten weeks, the majority of them permanently, so. Part of her force is disorganized by a succession of defeats as disastrous as the defeats which hurled Russia out of Galicia a year ago.

On the Isonzo, Austria held the strongest defensive lin in all of Europe, with the possible, but by no means certain, exception of the line of the Vistula. This line Austria has been holding with comparative ease. Italy threw the best she had against it and was defeated, not once but many times. She has struggled for an individual position, not for days or weeks, but for considerably over a year, without success. There came a lull; a period in which Austria had time to rest from the succession of attacks and to perfect her preparations for those that were to come. This lull extended over several months. Then Italy struck and in five days broke down the Austrian resistance and took the position. There can be but one reason for this sudden success, and that is the weakening of the Austrian field forces by war's depletion. Germany may persist, but Austria seems done for. Germany may force Austria to remain technically in the war and to furnish such aid as her remaining resources warrant. But Austria as an independent unit, as a fighting military entity, is to all practical purposes a nullity.

Russia again reports another crushing blow delivered to the Teuton lines in Galicia. The Stokhod front has temporarily lost interest. The Russians are evidently for the time being just sufficiently active to keep the Germans busy while her main blows are being struck against the Lemberg front. The blow this time fell between the Dneister and the Pruth northwest of Kolomea, and is directed primarily at Stanislau. Reports received from this front are not yet complete and we have a none too definite idea of just what has been accomplished. The Russians evidently have been advancing up along the Dneister River and have thrown back the Teutons practically to a straight line joining the mouth of the Zlota Lipa River with the town of Nadworna. If this should prove to be the beginning of the Austrian retreat between these two rivers, the Austrian position in northern Galicia is in the fullest sense of the word desperate. But one thing stands between the Austrian line along the Stripa and utter disaster, the River Dneister. If this river should be forced near Stanislau where the Russians are now fighting before the Austrians make good a fifteen-mile retreat to the line of the Zlota Lipa, the Russians are practically certain to achieve the greatest success they have yet won since their offensive began on the 4th of June.

Where Russians Defeated the Austrians



The stiffening of the Austrian forces in Galicia by German reinforcements has not availed to check the Russians in their march from the south toward Lemberg. They are closing in on Stanislau (1) on a front marked by the capture yesterday of towns and villages along a line from Nizniow (2) to Nadworna, (3.) Southeast of Brody they have taken several villages in the region of Zalocze (4) in a drive to seize the branch of the Lemberg railroad running from Tarnopol to Krasne.

RUSSIANS ROLL UP BOTHMER'S RIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

ing to our gas, ceased firing and abandoned their arms. Our cavalry pursued the enemy, who fled in disorder. One of our gallant divisions took 2,000 German prisoners during these engagements and captured several heavy calibre guns and many machine guns. Prisoners continue to arrive in large parties. Their total number is not yet known.

In this way the gallant troops of General Letchitsky again attained an important success.

A later bulletin issued this evening is as follows:

The success achieved by our troops south of the Dniester continues to develop. Pursuing the enemy, our brave troops have fought their way into the town of Nizniow, (about fifteen miles northeast of Stanislau,) which was captured, as also were the villages of Bratychuv, Palakhiche, Nadworna, Charnelocze, Krovotula, Nove, and the small town of Ottynia.

During the pursuit, parts of our troops are on the left flank of the occupied region, approaching the River Vorone, on which is situated the town of Tysmienitsa.

Previous to the retreat of the enemy a number of explosions were heard at some points. It is probable that the enemy blew up bridges and stores. The number of prisoners and the quantity of booty captured is not yet known. This will be reported later.

The region captured by us covers an area of 160 square kilometers, (fifty square miles.)

Berlin Announces Retreat.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (via London.)—Strong Russian forces yesterday advanced against the Austro-German positions on the Tlumach-Ottynia line, to the south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, it is announced by the German Army Headquarters Staff today, and the forces of the Central Powers withdrew to previously prepared positions. The text of the official communication follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Artillery activity was more lively yesterday in the Sereth sector and to the south of it. Enemy attacks at some points were repulsed. Near Zarecze, on the Stokhod, repeated efforts by the Russians to gain ground were without success and the enemy suffered heavy losses. West of Lutsk renewed batties have been in progress since early this morning. Northwest of Zalocze enemy attacks failed. South of Zalocze the Russian advance has been stopped by a counterattack by our troops co-operating with those under General Count von Bothmer. During this operation nine officers and more than 700 men were taken prisoner and five machine guns captured.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—South of the Dniester strong Russian forces advanced to the attack against the Tlumach-Ottynia line. The allied (Teutonic) troops withdrew to previously prepared positions further back.

In the Carpathians advantages gained on both sides of the Bialy-Cheremoch valley have been extended.

Civilians Ordered from Lemberg.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A proclamation foreshadowing the surrender of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was issued by the Governor of the city on Aug. 4, says an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Bucharest.

On the same date, the despatch adds, the evacuation of the city by the civilian population was ordered.

The proclamation declared the Austrians would return shortly to wrest Lemberg from the Russians.

VIENNA, Aug. 8, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

East of Ottynia and Tlumach an enemy attacking column penetrated our first line, but was completely repulsed by a counterattack. We took 1,000 prisoners.

Near Tlumach, in the face of an attack by superior forces, our defense was transferred from the region west of that town.

BERLIN SEES ALLIES IN TRAP ON SOMME

Wedge at Peronne Can Be Attacked on Three Sides, Say Germans.

FIERCE BATTLE CONTINUES

Correspondents Emphasize Ferocity of British Attacks, but Are Confident of Victory.

By DR. MAX OSBORN.

The Vossiche Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 8.—The heavy, embittered fighting north of the Somme has hardly lost in intensity in the first August days. This renewed general storm of the Anglo-French masses seems to try to outdo the earlier attacks in ferocity and stubbornness. Between Thiepval and Cléry, principally on the English front, but also slightly beyond the junction point of the English and French armies, the fire rages on ever fresh.

I spent several days since the beginning of the renewed thrust in the battle zone of Picardy and I had the opportunity from many points of the firing line to get a look at the horrors of this attack, which on both sides necessitates in an ever-increasing degree the straining of all forces to the uttermost. One who is privileged thus to be continuously in touch with the fighting troops themselves and at the same time observe the titantic organization of the battle, gains some conception of the unheard-of difficulties and the efforts which the German troops have to overcome, and of the quiet decision with which their bravery faces the raging attack of the Anglo-French forces, of the greatness of the hardships and sufferings they endure, and of the thoughtful claim of their leadership.

"Only with such troops on which one can absolutely rely as on ours, is it possible to hold against the terrific force of these attacks," said the commander of a part of the German Somme army. His chief of staff, who explained to us the situation in detail, and the measures taken in order to call a halt to a further advance of the adversary, concluded:

"Whatever the enemy may still attempt, we are ad omnes eventus parati."

The iron sense of duty and the capacity for making sacrifices of the German soldier on the Somme and the Ancre, and the experienced circumspection of leadership are two pillars on which rest the German confidence in the earnestness of these decisive weeks of battle.

This confidence is further supported by the actual situation that has developed on the far-flung battlefield. By choosing his point of attack where the allied armies join they have brought themselves before a hindrance in the way of a successful break through the German front and which hems them in extremely, namely the swampy low ground. By reaching this hindrance at only one point while the adjoining forces lag behind, the Anglo-French army has created extremely uncomfortable tactical conditions for itself, namely, that the German troops can grapple with their opponents at these most advanced and most important positions from three sides, while the heavy artillery ravages the allied reserves and the batteries at various points can be taken under fire by the German artillery almost from the rear. All the titantic efforts of the adversary for weeks have been directed toward improving this unfavorable attacking situation. So far he has not succeeded. He still labors under the difficulties of the peculiar fighting position.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—A Budapest correspondent stationed at German Great Headquarters has been told this by a high personage:

"The Central Powers have already overcome the critical point of the gigantic Entente offensive, and that it is now expected that successes can hardly be won by our enemies. We have parried the blow and through numerous counterattacks has proved that the strength of our soldiers has not been broken. The tactical position of the enemy, who is under fire from three sides, is highly unfavorable. His losses are incomparably higher than ours. Even should parts of the front be taken back here, that has no importance.

"We can afford to wait until one of our enemies has suffered a defeat so grievous that he must realize that his goal of driving the Germans out of Belgium and France is absolutely unattainable."

AUSTRIAN WARSHIP DAMAGED BY TORPEDO

But Italian Flotilla Is Routed in Adriatic Battle and an Aeroplane Is Captured.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An engagement between Austrian and Italian warships occurred on Aug. 2, following a raid on the Italian coast by Austrian torpedo boats. An official statement issued at Vienna says that Italian warships were struck, and that the flotilla retreated. The Austrian vessels were unharmed. On the same day the Austrian torpedo gunboat Magnet was struck by a hostile submarine and damaged in the stern. Two men were killed and four wounded, and seven are missing. The announcement follows:

Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats on Aug. 2 shelled military establishments at Wolfetto. They destroyed an aeroplane shed, set a factory on fire, and inflicted other damage.

On their return these vessels, which were joined by the cruiser Asperin, developed an engagement with an Italian flotilla of one cruiser and six destroyers. The Italians were hit and, turning southward, disappeared. The Austro-Hungarian vessels returned unharmed.

On the morning of the same day five hostile aeroplanes bombarded Durazzo without inflicting any damage. They were pursued by Austro-Hungarian naval planes. One hostile aeroplane was brought down some miles south of Durazzo by an Austro-Hungarian plane whose pilot was Naval Ensign von Fritsch and whose observer was Naval Ensign Sewern. The aeroplans was captured, having been damaged only slightly. Both the occupants fied. One was arrested later.

The torpedo gunboat Magnet on Aug. 2 was hit by a torpedo from a hostile submarine and damaged in the stern. Two men were killed and four wounded, and seven are missing. The vessel was brought to port.

Austria Winds Up Enemy Firms.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 8.—The Zeitung of Vienna publishes an order of the Austrian Government providing for the compulsory winding up of the administration of all firms or branches managed or controlled from enemy countries. The order also applies to firms or branches whose capital is owned by allen enemies.

Report Dutch Ships' Mail Seized.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British authorities removed the mail from the Dutch steamers Oranje, bound from Amsterdam for Batavia; the Nieuw Amsterdam, which has arrived at Rotterdam from New York, and the Zeelandia, from Buenos Aires, which has arrived at Amsterdam, according to an Overseas News Agency announcement today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

NO DANISH INDEMNITY WAS PAID TO GERMANY

Foreign Minister Scavenius Denies to The Times Story of $22,500,000 Payment.

Special Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8.—Story of indemnity paid to Germany is without any foundation whatever.

SCAVENIUS, Foreign Minister.

This message is in answer to an inquiry as to the truth of the report contained in a cable message to this country that Denmark had been forced on threat of a declaration of war to pay to Germany $22,500,000 as compensation for having allowed British submarines to enter the Baltic, and that this expenditure accounted for the apparent desire of the Danes to sell their West Indian islands to this country for $25,000,000.

According to a news agency dispatch, twenty-five British submarines passed from the North Sea into the Baltic in the week of Nov. 17, 1915, and more followed. After passing through the Skagerrak and the Cattegat, these boats could enter the Baltic only through three passages, one of which, the Little Belt, between Schleswig and the Island of Fünen, the Germans had practically closed. This left the Great Belt, between Fünen and Zealand, twenty miles broad, and the Sound, between Zealand and the Swedish mainland, one mile broad.

Germany, on the presumption that they had taken their way through the Great Belt among the Danish Islands, and had received more aid than should be given to belligerent warships at neutral ports, protested to the Copenhagen Government, which denied the charge.

In December last the matter was taken up in the Danish Parliament, and the Government on interpellation revealed a commercial treaty with Great Britain which provided for the piloting of British warships among the Danish Islands, but nothing more.

The story of a payment of indemnity evidently sprang from this controversy.

HENDERSON, UNDER FIRE, GIVES UP PORTFOLIO

Head of British Board of Education Was Assailed for Failure to Inaugurate Reforms.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.—Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education in the British Cabinet, has resigned his portfolio. Mr. Henderson had been strongly criticised of late, both in Parliament and by the newspapers, for alleged failure to meet the present demand for a reform in the nation's educational system.

The Press Association, dealing with the resignation of Mr. Henderson, says:

"It is understood that Mr. Henderson finds incompatible with his duties at the Board of Education the amount of work he had to perform for the Government in connection with labor organizations and other matters, and in view of the criticisms in both houses of Parliament has felt it his duty to resign."

According to The Daily News, Mr. Henderson's resignation applies only to his office as Minister of Education, but not to his membership in the Cabinet. The paper adds that he will be retained in the Cabinet as labor adviser, without specific portfolio for the present. The Marquis of Crewe, it is expected, will combine the Presidency of the Board of Education with his present duties as Lord President of the Council.

Arthur Henderson, prior to his appointment as President of the Board of Education, was leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons. He is a Scotchman, and has been identified with labor since his entry into public life. He was Mayor of Newcastle in 1903.

Mr. Henderson was made a member of the present coalition Cabinet in May, 1915. He opposed the Labor Party's opposition to the Government's Compulsion bill early in the year, and when the labor organizations in congress in London expressed hostility to the measure, Mr. Henderson tendered his resignation from the Cabinet. When, however, the Compulsory Service bill was finally passed in Parliament Mr. Henderson withdrew his resignation.

Captain Duveen Has Narrow Escape

Jo

MEXICO CONFERENCE TO TAKE WIDE SCOPE

Announcement by Washington Officials of Plans for Parley Is Expected Today.

MAY NAME THE COMMISSION

Arredondo and Polk Confer and the Envoy Explains the Desires of General Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Formal announcement that a joint international commission will seek a solution for border disputes between the United States and the Mexican de facto Government probably will be made tomorrow. Acting Secretary of State Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's Ambassador, virtually concluded their preliminary conferences today.

It is regarded as improbable that additional diplomatic correspondence will be necessary. Mr. Arredondo assured Mr. Polk today that his Government was willing that the commission should have a broad scope, but that it wished to see the immediate questions arising from the border situation disposed of first. State Department officials agreed with that view.

President Wilson is expected to announce the American membership of the commission at once. It has been agreed by Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo that selection of the place for the meetings will be left to the Commissioners themselves.

Delay in consummating the commission plan was due to conflicting translations of that portion of General Carranza's last note dealing with the suggestion to give a broader scope to the commission. Withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, negotiation of a protocol covering future border operations, and investigation of the interests behind border raids first were outlined by General Carranza for discussion by the Commissioners. Then, when the United States suggested a wider latitude, General Carranza stated that he desired the three specific questions named taken up "preferably."

Whether he meant to close the door on widr inquiries into relations between the two countries and means of restoring economic and financial order in Mexico was not certain.

Mr. Arredondo asured Mr. Polk today that the language meant merely that the commission should first endeavor to formulate recommendations on the three specific points before taking up other matters. He said the Mexican Government intended to comply with the suggestions of the Washington Government completey, except that it sought to indicate what subjects it thought should have priority.

Mr. Polk is understood to be anxious that the last doubt regarding this be cleared up before the commission meets, and it is expected Mr. Arredondo will be able to give still more complete explanations tomorrow on new advices from his Government.

The State Department never has disclosed its reasons for seeking to broaden the scope of the commission. It is understood, hoiwever, that President Wilson and his advisers are hopeful that a plan may be evolved whereby aid can be given to a constructive effort to solve the economic and financial problems which General Carranza is facing.

OUTLAW BAND NEAR BORDER.

One Report Credits Tames with a Force of 350—Cannon Arrive.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 8.—About 350 outlaws under Mariano Tames, a former Villa Colonel, are encamped tonight on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, about thirteen biles below Ysleta, Texas, which is about twelve miles east of here, according to reports to American military headquarters. The reports were unconfirmed. Government officials in Juarez said, however, that Tames, who left Juarez last week with the announced intention of joining Villa, has less than a dozen men with him.

Ordnance for the Eighth United States Field Artillery, one of the newly organized regiments, consisting of 3.8 guns, was unloaded here today, and it was announced that a number of six-inch howitzers are now in transit for the use of the Fifth Field Artillery here.

STOP FUNDS FOR TURKS.

Britain Learns American Remittances Are Manipulated by Porte.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The British Government has decided to hold up any further remittances from Turkish emigrants in America to American missionaries in Turkey, to whom remittances have been sent hitherto for the purpose of distribution. Until recently these remittances were allowed to be sent through the mails without hindrance, but a letter came into the hands of the French government from a Lebanon bank, explaining that the money was deposited in the Imperial Ottoman Bank in the name of the payee by order of the Turkish government.

The bank thereafter received orders from the Turkish authorities to pay out the money in weekly instalments only after a lapse of one year. Thus, money received in August, 1915, would not be distributed until August, 1916. Even then payment would be made only in paper currency at the rate of eighty piastres for a pound sterling, instead of at the ordinary exchange of 136 piastres.

RENEW CAUCASUS ATTACKS.

Russians Advancing on Wide Front, Turkish Report Says.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Russians have renewed their attacks on the Caucasus front, west of Erzingan. An official Turkish statement received here today, dated Aug. 5, says the Russians gained a footing in the Turkish lines, but were driven out after heavy fighting. The statement follows:

On the Irak front and on the Russian front in Persia the situation is unchanged.

Caucasian Front—No further news has been received from the right wing. In the centre the Russians renewed their attacks on our positions on the line from a point 22 kilometers west of Erzingan to a point 14 kilometers west of Kalkit. There was bitter fighting in several sectors. Our troops recaptured at the point of the bayonet positions in which the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing.

DANISH STEAMER IS SEIZED.

150 Children Returning from Holiday Among Those on Board.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Aug. 9, (via London.)—The Danish steamer Ydun, bound from Frederikshavn, Jutland, for Copenhagen, is reported to have been seized by a German torpedo boat and taken to Swinemuende.

Aboard the Ydun were 150 children returning from a holiday in Jutland.

Turks Push on in Persia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 9.—A Constantinople dispatch says that the Turks, advancing across Kermanshana, (Persia,) occupied on Monday Hara and other places on the road to Hamadan.

RAPS BRITISH BLACKLIST.

Scheme to Grab Trade, Bennet Intimates—Wants Shippers Aided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—"Through the operation of the British blacklist the commercial flag of Great Britain floats today from the Rio Grande to the North Pole," exclaimed Representative William S. Bennet of New York in a speech in the House today condemning British trade practices. Mr. Bennet said the British blacklist now extended to firms, corporations, individuals, and merchant vessels, and that a supplementary list gave the names of those under "surveillance." In some form, he said, there is a bank blacklist, while British displeasure has been visited upon business firms in South America.

"We have come to the pass," he said, "where nobody can send anything to these South American firms on any steamship leaving the United States. There is an exporter in New York, an American of ancient lineage and Scotch ancestry, who a year ago was furnishing large quantities of varnish in the export trade. He was sending much of it to South America. One day the British Consul eGneral called on said: 'You are shipping large quantities of varnish to South America. You will have to stop it.' And he did stop it. Great Britain's design seems to be to hold all her trade in South America and absorb that which Germany has been forced to vacate."

One difficulty in the way of steamship lines that are offered "blacklist business," Mr. Bennet explained, is the fact that Great Britain owns many coaling stations en route to South American ports, and doubtless would deny the use of such stations to vessels disobeying its blacklist mandates. The entire situation, he said, was a most humiliating one from the standpoint of the commercial interests of the United States. That the United States should quickly afford steamship facilities, spending whatever money might be needed for the emergency was contended by Mr. Bennet.

"Then the Shipping bill ought to be passed," said Representative Adamson, a Georgia Democrat.

"I do not know about that. I do not know that this would meet the emergency," said Mr. Bennet.

TO AID BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Swiss Refuge for 500 in the Fighting Zone.

The Rockefeller Foundation announced yesterday that it had received from Warwick Greene, Director of its War Relief Commission, an appeal to the American public for the relief of about 500 Belgian children who were living in the fighting zone. Money from Swiss sources provided for the removal of 760 children who were similarly situated to the Canton of Fribourg, in Switzerland, where provisions have been made for their protection, maintenance, and education.

The first appeal for the 500 still neglected children was made by the Queen of the Belgians and the Rockefelled Foundation took the matter up with the Belgian Relief Fund in New York and with the New England Relief Fund in Boston. The cost of maintenance of the 500 children was estimated at $37,000 for the first year, or 40 cents per capita each day. The cost for the second year would be $51,000, or 28 cents per capita each day.

In order that the removal of the children might not be delayed, the Rockefeller Foundation instructed the Director of the War Relief Commission to authorize the removal of the children to Switzerland. Toward the necessary cost the Belgian Relief Fund of this city appropriated $25,000.

The New England Belgian Committee appropriated $5,000 and undertook to raise $5,000 more, and the Refugees' Relief Fund appropriated $500 and agreed to furnish $500 a month until further notice. Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the Belgian Relief Fund, 10 Bridge Street, and marked "Belgian Children Fund."

FILE APPEAL IN APPAM CASE

Germans in Meantime Furnish $2,000,000 Bond Required by Court.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8.—Counsel for the German Government in the case of the prize ship Appam, which was awarded to her British owners by a recent decision of Judge Waddill in the Federal District Court here, today filed a formal petition for appeal to the Supreme Court, which was allowed.

A supersedeas bond for $2,000,000 required by the court was given, signed by Lieutenant Hans Berg, the prize master, who brought the vessel here, and L. H. von Schilling, the German Consul. It was furnished by five American bonding companies, who divided a premium of $20,000.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Achileus Among New Victims of German Submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Greek steamer Achileus has been sunk.

The British steamer Trident, of 3,129 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, according to an announcement made today at Lloyds Shipping Agency.

The Trident was 325 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 23 feet deep. She was built at Stockton in 1902. Newcastle was her home port.

RAID MUELHEIM ON RHINE.

British and French Aeroplanes Shell Benzine Stores and Barracks.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—An official statemen issued here tonight reeads:

"On June 30, in conjunction with the French, an attack was made by British naval aeroplanes on benzine stores and the barracks at Mülheim. The machines met with a very heavy anti-aircraft fire, but succeeded in gaining their objective and carried out a successful bombardment.

"Our machines returned safely."

Mülheim is a city on the Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, nearly opposite Cologne. Its industries comprise the manufacture of chemicals, dyes, and textiles. Its population in 1900 was 45,085.

PENNSYLVANIA UNDER GUARD.

Health Inspectors at Boundary Lines Almost Encircle State.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 8.—Many inspectors wearing the badge of the State Department of Health stationed themselves at the railroad stations, ferries, and boat landings along the Delaware River at midnight to bar all children under 16 years old who attempted to cross into the State without certificates of health. At the same time 1,000 other inspectors went on duty in border counties, almost encircling the State with a ring of guards.

The border quarantine is one of the most stringent health measures ever taken in the State. Virtually all the north, east, and south boundaries are being watched by Health Commissioner Dixon's guards.

The first result of this vigilance was the turning back at the ferries of 200 boys and girls who live in Camden, N. J., across the Delaware River, and work in Philadelphia. All were required to produce health certificates.

Many similar instances were reported from all over the State.

$135,000 to Fight Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An act appropriating $85,000 for the use of the public health service in preventing the spread of disease and $50,000 for additional assistant surgeons was signed today by President Wilson. The money is available immediately, and will be used in the campaign to check the infantile paralysis epidemic.

Gifts for Victims of Parlysis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to purchase toys and braces for victims of infantile paralysis: In memory of Louis Ullmann, $5; Margaret Louchheim, $5, and Joseph Louchheim, $5.

PARALYSIS CRIPPLES GLAD TO AID OTHERS

More Men Who Have Had the Disease Give Their Blood for Use in Serum.

183 NEW CASES; 52 DEATHS

Part of the Increase in Reported Figures Attributed to Delay Due to Sunday Holiday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Monday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Monday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	24	27	79	89
Manhattan	9	15	38	54
Bronx	4	1	5	9
Queens	7	8	19	31
Richmond	..	1	4	..
Totals	44	52	145	183

Total of cases to date.....5,336
Total of deaths to date.....1,194

The new cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday made one of the highest totals for any twenty-four hours since the beginning of the epidemic, but many cases not reported over Sunday were included in the list.

Dr. Abraham Zingher, who is in charge of the serum treatment in the Willard Parker Hospital, yesterday obtained sixteen ounces of blood from three persons who had recovered from infantile paralysis and received, in addition, a quart of blood taken from crippled, but otherwise recovered, patients in a convalescent hospital up-State, the name of which was not announced. The doctor also made appointments with three men who will give blood today, and he expects that volunteers will continue to come to the hospital as long as the epidemic lasts, and that more blood will be obtained from convalescent hospitals.

The authorities of the hospital and of the Department of Health, however, repeated yesterday the call for volunteers who have had poliomyelitis and were willing to give blood. Such volunteers should go t othe Willard Parker Hospital.

Treatment in the Homes.

With the prospect of obtaining a substantial supply of the serum, the authorities planned yesterday to begin its use on patients before they were brought to the Willard aPrker Hospital. Experiments, it was said, indicated that the serum was more efficacious in preventing paralysis and in stopping it in its early stages than in curing it after full development. The plan, therefore, is to supply ambulance surgeons with the serum so that they may inject it into children at their homes as soon as poliomyelitis is revealed by diagnosis.

The serum has, however, been used in the cases of children in advanced stages of the disease with encouraging results in some instances.

In two days sixteen persons offering to give their blood have appeared at the hospital. Most of them were men who had suffered from poliomyelitis when children, and every one of them was permanently crippled in some limb.

One of the men from whom blood was taken yesterday had a twisted leg and a limp arm.

"I've had a tough time of it," he told Dr. Zingher, "ever since the disease left me this way as a child. I've had jobs and have had to give them up because I couldn't do the work. Vicious people have made the life of me, for fun and sensitive people have hurt me as much by avoiding me as if I were an unclean thing. All my life I've felt that I had no place in the world, that I was left out of everything worth while —until today. Now I feel that I am of some use. I am happy because you tell me that I may be able to save some other human being from my fate. If I can do that I shall feel that I have not been wasted in this life."

Another volunteer was a youth 22 years old.

"I want to tell my parents, please," he asked Dr. Zingher. "They'd be frightened if they knew I was giving blood, for they do everything to make my life full and happy. But how can they succeed when I'm like this? Of what use are all of their efforts? I'm no good, anyhow, so if all of my blood will help others, take it. You won't take it all, I know, but take as much as you want, and whenever you will let me I'll come back and give more."

Nine children received the serum treatment in the Willard Parker Hospital yesterday, and it was said that thirty others there had received the treatment previously. Ten in the Kingston Avenue and more in other hospitals have received it.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday the offer of Richard T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago to give $25,000 "to the individual who may offer the best cure or solution" of poliomyelitis "within the next year" was a valuable contribution to the work being done on the disease. He added, however, that, in his opinion, no one could claim the reward if the human serum proved to be the "best cure or solution" of the disease offered in the year.

"The use of the serum," Dr. Emerson said, "is the application of a general principle to a particular disease. The principle was discovered in connection wth work on diphtheria and other diseases, and no one man is responsible for its application in the present instance."

Mr. Crane's offer was made in a telegram to Mayor Mitchel.

Criticise Asbury's Mayor.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, joined citizens of Asbury Park yesterday in criticising Clarence E. F. Hetrick, Mayor of Asbury Park, for his action in extending broadcast and without recognition of the epidemic of poliomyelitis an invitation to all to come to the resort over which he presides.

Dr. Banks was especially displeased because Mayor Hetrick's invitation was thought likely to draw large crowds for the Baby Show, which will be held at Asbury Park late this month or early in September, and he threatened to use Federal authority to prevent persons accepting the Mayor's invitation.

Dr. Banks received information yesterday that hundreds of Germans were planning to attend a great volkfest in Schutzen Park, near North Bergen, N. J., this month, and he said he would do all he could to prevent that.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health and of the board of Wilmington, N. C., were in conference yesterday with Dr. Banks concerning quarantine measures. Dr. George King Strode of the Pennsylvania board and the men from Wilmington said that Dr. Banks announced that Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Hurley and Assistant Surgeon J. B. Laughlin were on their way to New York to augment his forces, and that when they arrived he would have thirty men under his direction. Dr. R. A Karney of hig staff was yesterday assigned to Camp Washington, Fort Terry, Plub Island, where 1,200 boys will break camp tomorrow.

Janitors Held Responsible.

Deputy Health Commissioner Billings said yesterday he had been making a special effort to enforce the quarantine of children in families in which there was poliomyelitis, and that several persons responsible for violations of quarantine had already been summoned to court. Janitors of houses in which the diseases occurs will be held responsible for enforcement of the regulations, according to the following notice sent yesterday by Dr. Billings to the Director of the Bureau of Preventible Diseases:

All nurses visiting cases of poliomyelitis are to be immediately instructed to request all other families in hcuse to at once report any breaking of quarantine by patient or other children under 16, removal of placards, &c., to the Department of Health, by telephone, (giving borough office number,) messenger, or letter. The janitor will be given the same instructions and in addition notified that he will be held personally responsible by the department keeping quarantined children in the family premises. A copy of the printed leaflet must be given to the janitor and every family.

All borough and district diagnosticians are to be given the same order as regards janitors, whom they must interview in every instance.

Where, after the warning, the family in which the case occurred, continues to break quarantine rules, a hummons to court is to be issued at once. A full report of the outcome of these cases is to be submitted through official channels, to the Deputy Commissioner.

Tenement House Commissioner Murphy told Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday he would instruct inspectors of his department to renew warnings to janitors that they must enforce both quarantine and sanitary regulations.

Gifts for Child Victims.

Commissioner Emerson said he had taken up with Police Commissioner Woods, License Commissioner Bell, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston the matter of compelling push cart peddlers and the proprietors of stands to keep their places free from refuse. The four Commissioners agreed, Dr. Emerson said, that offenders in this connection should be warned after a first offense and deprived of their licenses after a second.

Joseph Wittner of 3,221 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, complained to the Department of Health yesterday that an ambulance surgeon from the Kingston Avenue Hospital had practically "kidnapped" his 2-year-old son, Maurice. He said an official of the Health Department had given him permission to keep the boy at home, and that later the ambulance surgeon had forcibly removed the child to the hospital. Dr. Emerson promised an investigation.

Contributions amounting to $1,882 have been received by the Department of Health in response to Dr. Emerson's appeal for $15,000 for the purchase of mechanical appliances for crippled children. In addition to the $1,600 contributed by Jacob H. Schiff and the $500 sent by Mrs. Hugh L. Thompson, the following gifts were announced yesterday:

Mrs. Richard Irwin, $100; Mrs. Marie B. Clyde, $30; Mrs. George B. Lyde, $30; Mrs. John E. Alexander, Percival R. Moses, Charlotte W. Patterson, Dr. Murry H. Bass, and M. Newborg, $25 each; Mrs. Louis Reichenbach, $20; Anonymous, $15; Elsie M. Schefer, Henry Freirich, and K. Rosenfeld, $10 each; Frank L. Hopkins, $8; David Smarr, Grace H. Guives, Harry C. Lewis, and Henry Jeltrup, $5 each, and Mrs. S. Feinblatt, $4.

Grayson M. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, yesterday sent his check for $50 to Dr. Emerson for the purchase of toys for children in hospitals, and a prominent lawyer of the city, who asked that his name be withheld, sent a large assortment of toys to the Willard Parker Hospital. Mrs. C. Glenn of 452 Fort Washington Avenue also sent a collection of toys to the hospital.

Two pennies sent by the 6-year-old nephew of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, head of the children's department of the Public Library, started a penny fund which grew until Miss Carroll was able yesterday to send 100 erse and picture books to the Nurses Settlement in Henry Street for distribution among children suffering from the disease in tenement houses. Library employes and others who heard of the little girl's beginning of the fund contributed pennies to make up the amount raised.

Death statistics of poliomyelitis were made public yesterday by the Department of Health. The figures were obtained from the tabulation, 848 deaths which occurred between Jan. 1 and Aug. 1 of this year, all but six of the deaths being in the last two months. Of the 848 deaths, 507 were of male persons and 341 of female. They were listed by ages and sexes as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year of age	76	55
Between 1 and 2	126	90
Between 2 and 3	98	69
Between 3 and 4	73	48
Between 4 and 5	47	26
Total under 5	410	288
Between 5 and 9 years	76	60
Between 10 and 14	9	8
Between 15 and 19	0	3
Between 20 and 24	1	0
Between 25 and 29	2	2
Between 30 and 34	0	2
35 and over	0	0

Of the 848 deaths only five were of negroes, two male and three female.

Classed according to nationality of parentage, the deaths were: Of persons of United States, 253; Italy, 177; Russia, 115; Ireland, 90; Austria-Hungary, 39; Germany, 23; mixed native and foreign parentage, 81; foreign parentage unclassified, 1p0.

No Decision as to Schools.

When asked yesterday whether the public schools would be opened on Sept. 11, as scheduled, Dr. Emerson said he had not decided the question.

The Chinese physicians visited Willard Parker Hospital yesterday to study cases of poliomyelitis.

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, yesterday received a telegram from his brother, Nathan Straus, who is at Summit Mountain, N. Y., saying that, so far as he knew, children using exclusively milk pasteurized in the Straus laboratory had escaped poliomyelitis, and expressed the belief that the disease was spread through improperly pasteurized milk.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association, it was announced yesterday, has taken steps to co-operate with the Department of Health in the fight against paralysis. The association has employed nurses for each play centre under its control and all children entering the grounds are inspected before being permitted to mingle with other children. At each playground, also, there is a placard advising children and parents of the hours and purposes of the inspection. No sand boxes are used and the children play in small groups without holding hands.

The employment of nurses, it was said, at first frightened the children away from the playgrounds, for they feared that they might be sent to hospitals, but this condition has passed and the children are coming more and more freely to the centres.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following list of names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Hyman Eathman, 109 Morrel St.
Sam Mankid, 20 Pike St.
Rose Stivack, 486 Cherry St.
Allen Devetskin, 362 Grand St.
Anna Wallinsky, 42 Norfolk St.
Max Jacobowitz, 110 Ludlow St.
Stephen Abramowitz, 99 Orchard St.
Rose Gunno, 10-12 Elizabeth St.
Jos. Divinetti, 106 Elizabeth St.
Beatrice Keller, 128 Cannon St.
Aurelia Nugallo, 78 Christie St.
Frieda Haiperin, 131 Rivington St.
Ethel Schurr, 423 E. Houston St.
Julius Pearlbinder, 149 Stanton St.
Salvatore Grippa, 73 James St.
Frank Parella, 170 Thompson St.
Mary Rooney, 401 Hudson St.
Jos Russo, 48 Morton St.
Edw. Glynn, 622 Greenwich St.
John Chaigasaky, 530 E. 10th St.
Kate Mellonev, 428 E. 120th St.
Irving Schoenfeld, 87 Goerck St.
Gussie Klein, 122 Lewis St.
Wm. Dutnich, 295 W. 10th St.
John D'Marz, 550 9th Av.
Art Wanamfins, 142 W. 31st St.
Eugene Wanzanfins, 142 W. 31st St.
Loretta Murphy, 260 W. 46th St.
Winifred Ryan, 411 E. 79th St.
James McDermott, 303 E. 31st St.
Byril Jefforde, 1,863 3d Av.
Frank Gorin, 568 W. 132d St.
Margaret Gumbs, 218 W. 64th St.
Conquette Margine, 469 West End Av.
Hazel McDonough, 705 W. 170th St.
Andrew Walsh, 2,823 8th Av.
Marjory Lind, 351 St. Nicholas Av.
Elenor Lang, 82 W. 90th St.
John Grachik, 167 West End Av.
Morris Parker, 513 West 57th St.
Maria Bomberg, 501 West 157th St.
Perry Boyle, 155 West 122d St.
Lilian Minsette, 142 West 31st St.
Ralph Minnborg, 12 East 98th St.
Joseph Patidos, 230 East 107th St.
Minnie Brackman, 1,147 Broadway St.
Alfred Adler, 37 West 117th St.
Rosie Robinowitz, 216 East 114th St.
Alice Caughey, 38 McComb's Place.
John Ito, 2,762 8th Av.
Sam Cohen, 63 East 102d St.
Catherine Cowley, 1,589 3d Av.
Pearl Bynis, 633 Lenox Av.
Hyman Blackman, 1,147 Amsterdam Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Elizabeth Marionello, 8 Downing St.
Josephine Baxter, 153½ Amity St., Flushing.
(W. Parker Hospital.)
Pearl Birn, 633 Lenox Av.
Nettie Movak, 123 Wilson Av., Long Island City. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Stephen Mundorff, 261 West 149th St.
Sebastian Regalbato, 517 East 13th St.
Gran Hofferman, 248 Temple St., Astoria. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Meyer Rothman, 247 South 1st St., B'klyn.
Joseph Sanchirico, 470 Midwood St., Brooklyn. (Kings County Hospital.)
Ralph Kelly, 815 Crescent Street, Astoria. (Babies' Hospital.)
Anna Wallibski, 359 West 45th St.
Leonard Gilgendorfer, 505 Watkins Street, Brooklyn. (Willard Parker Hospital.)
Marie Conklin, 717 10th Av.
Henrietta Asen, 247 West 144th Street.
E. Allenski, 2 Summis Place, Flushing. (Foundling Hospital.)
Joseph Aveori, 114 Madison Street.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Bernard Factor, 883 Kelly St.
Sigmund Nacawski, 747 Melrose St.
Freda Schetzer, 3961 Park Ann's Av.
William Solomon, 945 Faile St.
Mike Meyerh, 368 Locust Av.
Rose Gershnn, 310 East 130th St.
Hyman Goldstein, 1,632 Washington Av.
Peter Gelardi, 500 East 186th St.
Harold Rosenfeld, 1,640 Anthony Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Anning Rossi, 72 West 101st St.
Joseph Butler, 302 West 133d St.
Lawrence Androvetta, 308 East 168d St.
Ralph Petrich, 240 West 61st St., Manhattan. (Riverside Hospital.)
William Minen, 34 Monroe Av., Elm Park, S. I., (Riverside Hospital.
Benjamin Waldman, 9 2d Av., Manhattan, (Riverside Hospital.)
Elizabeth Deparcl, 13 Essex St., Manhattan. (Riverside Hospital.)
James Riley, 537 West 186th St., (Lincoln Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Irene Slawitz, 141 Court St.
Winifred Reilly, 559 Carlton Av.
Amelia and Michael Corcoran, 217 Pearl St.
Emma Callahan, 109 Grand Av.
James Boyle, 347 Sackett St.
Peter Donato, 141 Sands St.
Campbell Field, 279 Pearl St.
Howard Glaser, 220 Windsor Place.
Rita Hare, 34 Windsor Place.
Howard Tate, 511 12th St.
Norman Feure, 464 10th St.
George Dunn, 367½ 12th St.
Seth Jones, Jewish Hospital.
Tom Spada, 278 20th St.
Marie De Bold, 3 Aberdeen St.
Merwin Hendrix, 183 Ashford St.
Dotty Asch, 211 Bradford St.
Alice Elsner, 345 Bristol St.
Abe Rabinowitz, 219 Chester St.
Edith Zies, 417 Chester St.
Garson Simonowitz, 44 Christopher Av.
Fanny Lapitus, 1,831 Douglass St.
Harrison Duff, 359 Etna St.
Bertha Caress, 468 Jerome St.
Fannie Stillman, 258 Livonia Av.
Bernard Varea, 825 Miller Av.
Esther and Ida Cohn, 708 Rockaway Av.
Miller Geros, 88th and Lake Sts.
Joseph Smith, 2,732 East 28th St.
Helen Keho, Surf Av. and 17th St., Coney Island.
Grace Zanahany, 74th S.ta nd Avenue W, Bergen Beach.
Emanuel Dodstein, 1,467 48th St.
Irving Freiman, 2,979 West 28th St.
Ruth Hoagland, 87 Lake Av.
Marie Smith, 2,931 West 13th St., Coney Island.
Edward Monahan, 7,011 3d Av.
Helen Christman, 443 39th St.
Muriel Spencer, 1,273 74th St.
Catherine Jasper, 182 87th St.
Dorothy White, 415 101st St.
Sophia Cohen, 180 Moore St.
Hyman Harris, 85 Moore St.
Melvin Romanoff, 767 Manhattan Av.
George Schwartz, 64 Lynch St.
Lillian Brady, 123 Greenpoint Av.
Charles Russell, 706 Grand St.
Irene Breman, 408 Grand St.
George Gerschman, 362 Grand St.
Abraham Burg, 564 Graham Av.
Alice Mell, 117 Freeman St.
Joseph De Manuco, 556 Drigge Av.
Edwin Clatlin, 254 Drigge Av.
Margaret Schmidt, 428 Broadway.
Mary Mirkin, 93 South 10th St.
Jacob Katz, 261 South 9th St.
Gurdock, 68 North 8th St.
Balaklaw, 101 North 7th St.
Gertrude Berner, 835 South 5th St.
Lillian Strauss, 111 South 3d St.
Hyman Rosenbloom, 402 South 2d St.
Joseph Kusnitz, 831 South 1st St.
Sebastian Salcato, 753 Hart St.
George McGrath, 1,921 Fulton St.
Charles Muddy, 1,614 Fulton St.
Baby Mignone, 125 Evergreen Av.
William Reon, 1,606 Myrtle Av.
Catherine Brady, 38 Cooper St.
Carroll Urgnhardt, 115A Chauncey St.
Henry and William uwe, 473 Central Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Norman Cohen, 270 Hancock St.
Carl Kyden, 219 Herkimer St.
Bolesian Chimaj, 101 North 7th St.
Benjamin Pechenik, 281 South 2d St.
William Denny, 1,604 Dean St.
Carmine Cambiano, 4 Nostrand Av.
Milton Rosenberg, 2,822 W. 16th St.
Margaret Kelly, 282 Jay St.
Abie Zorkowitz, 591 Withers St.
Joseph Viola, 265 Adams St.
Arthur Clark, 241 Devoe St.
Evelyn Feinblatt, 54 Sumner Av.
Marie Candiano, 4 Nostrand Av.
Marion Mannetta, 207 Prospect St.
Henrietta Nugent, 397 South 5th St.
Johanna Friedman, 64 Bay 28th St.
Samuel Gelburt, 262 South 1st St.
Nathan Dorn, 121 Ellery St.
Fred Dilloh, 1,238 Sterling Place.
Margaret O'Connell, 545 Myrtle Av.
Mary Hutchek, 513 West 51th St.
Rose Mallenite, 556 Macon Av.
Elma Russo, 289 North 8th St.
Leonarda Colletti, 43 Johnson Av.
John Peters, 664 10th St.
Harold Cohen, 107 Suydam St.
John McLaughlin, 1,182 Saratoga Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Bishop, 365 11th Av., Astoria.
Conrad Hauperp, 52 14th Av., Astoria.
T. Koesler, 308 9th Av., Astoria.
Charles Wieber, 12 Hillside Av., near Colonial Av., Corona.
Margt. Hetzel, 853 Morris Av., Ridgewood.
H. Rosburghe, 607 Fairview Av., Ridgewood.
Fred Schwamb, Woodhaven Av., near White Port Road, Elmhurst.
M. Faint, 61 39th St., Corona.
Mildred Trimer, 6 Repper Av., Little Village.
Helen Wunsch, Colonial Av., near Hillside Av., Corona.
Richard Boulin, 19 Coe Place, Elmhurst.
H. Albor, 1,250 Curtis Av., Richmond Hill.
Mora Plomon, 1,849 Hatch Av., Woodhaven.
Mary Aoll, Roswell Place, Union Course.
Charles Green, 67 Willow St., Jamaica.
Grace Georgens, 152 Pacific St., Jamaica.
Irene Thomas, 12 Abbott St., Jamaica.
Ill Sick Cow, 110 Rockaway Road, Jamaica.
Edw. Petrosky, 26 Humboldt Av., Jamaica.
E. Hubert, Stronski Place, near Kospinsko St., Jamaica.
Charles Hirsch, 1,468 Nebraska Av., Dunton.
Sadie Karp, 14 South Chase Av., Rockaway Beach.
S. Silberman, 4 Wavecrest Av., Arverne.
Irving Grundrod, 7 70th St., Arverne.
— Johnson, 34 Johnson Av., Jamaica.
Clara Brown, Goose Creek.
Catherine Mabrock, Clinton Av., Little Neck.
Andrew Yustinick, Higgins Lane, near Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.
Louis Montichie, 69 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Charles Hinman, 39 South 16th St., Flushing.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Leonore Stegfuller, 22 KaneAv., Rockaway Beach.
Therese Koester, 308 9th Av., Long Island City.
Alfred E. Dorsen, 142 Grand St., Jamaica.
Clifford Kenny, 2,854 Central Av., Glendale.
Louis Montichie, 69 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Charles Hinman, 39 South 16th St., Flushing.
Herbert Aber, 1,250 South Curtis Av., Morris Park.
Harold Broglie, 463 Central Av., Ridgewood.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

William Minen, 34 Monroe Av., Elm Park, Staten Island, (Riverside Hospital.).

Mrs. J. II. Steinhardt of 310 West 103d Street complained to THE TIMES yesterday that the Department of Health had erroneously listed a case of poliomyelitis at her address.

The Department of Health announced that it had made a mistake on Aug 3 in listing a case at 37 Grove Street, Manhattan. The case was at 37 Grove Street, Flushing.

Eleven cases of reported poliomyelitis were dropped by the Department of Health as "no cases," six in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, and two each in Queens and Richmond.

BREAK RESORT QUARANTINES.

State Officials Find Enforcement of Rules Difficult in Catskills.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Revised figures at the State Department of Health showed tonight that since the outbreak of the epidemic of infantile paralysis there had been 73 deaths and 750 cases of the disease in the State, outside of the City of New York. Two deaths and 32 additional cases were reported in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The fatalities were at Laurens and Highland and the cases were distributed as follows: North Tarrytown, 5; Babylon, 4; Highland, 3; Franklin Square, 3; Liberty, 3; Cairo, 2; Lake View, 2; Sea Cliff, 2; Lynnbrook, 2; Huntington, 2; Riverhead, 2; New Rochelle, 2, and South Fallsburgh, Herricks, Greensberg, Highland Falls, Southold, Elmont, Shrub Oak, White Plains, Hudson, Walden, Fishkill, Beacon, Chelsea, North Java, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo, Mineola, Yorktown, Locusct Valley, and Central Park, 1 each.

The Health Department officials have found it virtually impossible to maintain a rock quarantine in the vicinity of Fallsburgh, Wawarsing and other Summer reaorts in the southern part of the Catskills. Thousands of New York City residents who had gone to these resorts for the Summer have become terror-stricken since the epidemic spread to that section of the State, and many of them have broken quarantine and returned to their homes in the city.

An attaché of the Health Department said today that it had been found advisable to withhold announcement of the fatalities in that district and that when a child succumbed to the malady the body would be carried out in the arms of a nurse and taken away in an automobile to some designated spot, where a coffin would be awaiting them. Those who saw the child removed from the house, he said, would not think it was dead.

STATE QUARANTINE IN JERSEY.

All Travel by Children Without Health Certificates Is Forbidden.

The New Jersey Department of Helith adopted an additional chapter to the State Sanitary Code yesterday, providing that children of less than 16 years of age shall not be permitted to enter the State or pass from one municipality to another within the state unless possessing certificates issuer by health authorities. The new provisions also prohibit common carriers from receiving for transportation in the State of New Jersey any child of less than 16 years of age who has no certificate.

Upon arrival in any municipality in the State, the parent or guardian of a child is required to present the certificate to the local Board of Health. Should a child of less than 16 years of age enter any municipality of the State without a proper certificate the local Board of Health of the municipality in which the child is found is required to quarantine the child for a period of two weeks, dating from the time of its arrival.

Trenton's quarantine measures became effective at 7 o'clock yesterday morning when police were put on guard at all entrances of the city. One of the first families to be affected by the regulations was that of Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's private secretary. Mr. Tumulty, who was en route from Asbury Park to Washington, was accompanied in an automobile by his wife and two young daughters.

A physician was summoned who examined them and issued certificates with which the family proceeded to the railroad station. Mr. Tumulty having only two minutes left in which to make his train for the Capital. Mrs. Tumulty and the children returned to Asbury Park after his departure.

The Princeton Board of Health announced yesterday that all children of less than 16 years would be denied entrance to the town or isolated for examination. Passaic's Health officer said no child from New York would be allowed to enter the town. The Board of Health of Bordentown decided that no children would be admitted from districts where there were cases of poliomyelitis.

Records of Disease in Jersey.

The four Summer schools at Bayonne were closed yesterday and children of less than 16 years will be barred from the Republican Club's annual picnic today. The town reported one new case of poliomyelitis.

Forty-five new cases of the disease and six deaths were reported in Newark yesterday, and Mayor Raymond appointed a citizens committee to co-operate with the Department of Health in fighting the epidemic. The daily average of new cases in Newark since last Thursday, it was

T. R. IS WITH HUGHES ON VOTE AMENDMENT

Colonel Gives Full Approval to Women's Organization for Work in Suffrage States.

NOT A SEX THREAT, HE SAYS

Compares Women's Fight for the Ballot to Men's Efforts for Other Advanced Legislation.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came out yesterday for the federal amendment for woman suffrage. The Colonel also put his stamp of approval on the Women's Party, composed of women voters of the enfranchised States, organized to get the vote for all women of the country through the federal amendment.

In a letter to Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman of the New York City Committee of the Hughes Alliance, formerly the Women's Roosevelt League, Colonel Roosevelt said Mr. Hughes had taken the proper stand in backing the federal amendment and declared it the duty of women in the enfranchised States to do their utmost for their sisters in the non-enfranchised States.

Miss Carpenter's letter to Colonel Roosevelt, seeking his opinion, follows:

Dear Mr. Roosevelt—In view of the fact that Mr. Hughes has now indorsed the Federal amendment, I greatly desire to know your opinion upon the formation of a Woman's Party organization in the suffrage States to force the passage of this amendment through Congress. You know, of course, the argument against the Federal amendment and the Woman's Party, i. e., that the time is not ripe to push such an amendment, and that the Woman's Party means political blackmail and creates sex antagonism. To me these arguments are without weight, and I am sure you agree with me. Will you, therefore, let me know definitely your views in regard to this situation? Believe me,

Very truly yours,
ALICE CARPENTER.

Colonel Roosevelt's reply read:

Dear Miss Carpenter—In answer to your question, I take pleasure in saying that I welcome the formation of an organization, especially organized in the suffrage States, to secure the passage of the Federal amendment.

The time is ripe for the passage of the amendment. There is a more widespread demand for it than for the passage of any recent constitutional amendment. Twelve States have already enfranchised women without producing to even the smallest degree any of the evils prophesied. The women in those twelve States should certainly use this ballot on behalf of their sisters in the other States. Such action is precisely like that of the men who use their ballots to force the abolition of child labor, the passage of workmen's compensation laws, the adoption of a protective tariff, for the enactment of legislation to secure the military and naval preparedness, which is vital to the very existence of the nation.

It is absurd to stigmatize one movement as "blackmail," unless the other movements are also stigmatized as blackmail. As for "sex antagonism," that is due to the men who discriminate against women purely because of sex, and not to the women who seek to do away with such discrimination. The special women's organizations should act in this matter as men and women do in the movements for national defense. They should not pardon misconduct or mischievous and wrong-headed attitude in a public man merely because he is right on this question, but they should make his attitude on this question the consideration of primary importance.

Mr. Hughes has unequivocally taken the right position, and, as regards all other positions, he, and not his opponent, is entitled to the support of both men and women, and therefore the women in the enfranchised States who do not in this election support him forfeit the right to say they have done their utmost for their sisters in the non-enfranchised States.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Thousands of copies of Colonel Roosevelt's endorsement of the federal amendment and of the Women's Party will be sent by Miss Carpenter to all parts of the country.

MRS. HUGHES FOR SUFFRAGE.

And She Says She Indorses All of Her Husband's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, on her arrival here, said she indorsed all the views expressed by her husband in the campaign.

"I have plenty of views on things, but I do not like to talk about them," she remarked.

"Are they different from those of Mr. Hughes?" she was asked.

"No," she said, "not a bit. They are exactly the same. I accept Mr. Hughes's opinion as my own. I am interested in suffrage vitally. So is he, and I agree with him in the matter."

She said she thought that married life was good for men in public life. She said there should be no friction in the home.

"That is what I try most to do," she said; "to avoid friction. My duty lies in my home. Our home life is a very happy one. I am chiefly interested in that, as I have told you. I try to keep it calm and normal, whatever the situation."

BARNES DEPLORES DEFAULT

Assails Primary Law Which Favors Whitman and Calder.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—William Barnes is disturbed because the Republicans will not hold an unofficial State convention. In The Albany Evening Journal tonight Mr. Barnes says that only two weeks remain in which to file petitions for the primary election and that up to the present time there is only one candidate for United States Senator. A column-long editorial says:

"Apparently, unless there is some change in the situation, the voters of this State will be asked through default to re-elect Mr. Whitman as Governor and to place William M. Calder in the United States Senate, simply because no individuals who are eminently fit for these two offices desire to project themselves into a primary contest against the power of the Gubernatorial office and the organization of the party.

"The statute practically shuts the door on candidates after Aug. 22. The intervening period from today until that date is one of the hottest of the year, a time when every human being who can secure recreation from his labors takes it, and is not apt to be interested in public affairs. But early in September that interest will develop, and voters of the Republican faith, and others, will then discover that the door has been closed to them by statute. They then must accept the self-appointed candidates, or vote against their party.

"No blame can attach to Governor Whitman and Mr. Calder, however, for taking advantage of this situation. Nevertheless, if they do so take advantage of it and prevent a meeting of the Republicans of this State before the twenty-second day of August, where those who do not believe in their nominations may have an opportunity to be heard, they will jeopardize the success of the party which they will represent in case they are nominated."

HUGHES CRITICISED FOR MEXICAN VIEWS

Called Interventionist by House Democrat and Attack on Wilson Termed Unfair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Labeling the acceptance speech of Charles E. Hughes as "a caustic, vitriolic, and unfair criticism of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy," Representative Pat Harrison of Mississippi, a Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, made a speech in the House today defending the Wilson Administration. He said Senator Fall and Henry Lane Wilson, ex-Ambassador to Mexico, evidently had inspired the Republican candidate's utterances.

"Senator Fall, no doubt, advised Mr. Hughes for intervention in Mexico," said Representative Harrison. "It has been his hobby since his entrance into the Senate."

Mr. Harrison referred to Henry Lane Wilson as "a discredited Ambassador" and quoted a magazine article referring to him as incompetent and loyal to special interests in Mexico.

Parenthetically, Representative Harrison denied that the Administration had given special privileges to Cleveland H. Dodge, who was mentioned as a shipper of munitions in a speech in the House recently by Representative Rodenberg of Illinois, a Republican. Mr. Rodenberg drew a connection between the fact that Mr. Dodge visited the State Department last April and the fact that the day after an alleged conference between Mr. Dodge and Secretary Lansing, the shipment of one million rounds of ammunition to Carranza was permitted.

"I am advised by the State Department," said Mr. Harrison, "that Secretary Lansing has never seen Mr. Dodge, and neither does Acting Secretary Polk know of any such conference. The State Department says that the charge is untrue."

Representative Harrison likened the policy of President Wilson with regard to Mexico to that of Lincoln when he was confronted with Mexican troubles. Lincoln's policy, he said, was one of "watchfully and prayerfully waiting," and both Presidents Grant and Taft, he added, were slow to take drastic steps in Mexico.

"Had the Wilson policy been more firm," said Mr. Harrison, "we would have had intervention in Mexico. Mr. Wilson carried us to the brink of war but averted it. When Mr. Hughes says that the Mexican policy of the President has not been firm the only construction that can be placed upon his language is that he believes Mr. Wilson should have intervened. The only way that President could have been more firm would have been a declaration of war. We are to assume that Mr. Hughes, if he had been President, would have asked for a declaration of war. The American people are not for war. They know what war means."

A MOOSE STATE TICKET.

New York County Committee Names Men for All the Offices.

The Progressive County Committee at a meeting at headquarters, 503 Fifth Avenue, last night selected a ticket for State offices, headed by Judge Samuel Seabury for Governor. County Chairman John J. O'Connell presided, and there was no opposition to any of the names mentioned. This is the ticket:

For Governor—SAMUEL SEABURY of New York.

For Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES J. STAPLES of Buffalo.

For Secretary of State—WENDEL P. MURRAY of Gloversville.

For Controller—LUCIUS C. TUCKERMAN of Milton.

For Treasurer—FRANK P. TUCKER of Albany.

For Attorney General—ROBERT H. ELDER of Brooklyn.

For State Engineer—E. PLATT STRATTON of College Point, L. I.

For Chief Judge, Court of Appeals—ALMET F. JENKS of Brooklyn.

For Associate Judge, Court of Appeals—CUTHBERT W. POUND of Lockport.

For United States Senator—BAINBRIDGE COLBY of New York.

This committee of five was appointed to fill vacancies: Dr. L. Bradley Dorr of Buffalo, Dr. W. A. E. Cummings of Ticonderoga, John J. O'Connell of New York, John Robert Taylor of Brooklyn, and George W. Doughty of Beacon.

Chairman O'Connell said work would begin at once on circulating petitions for the primaries, and that later the committee would also put a ticket for county offices in the field.

There was a rumor last night that the Democrats were considering the advisability of indorsing Bainbridge Colby for United States Senator, but this could not be verified.

Tammany has offered the nomination, it is said, to Samuel Untermyer, but Mr. Untermyer has given no indication as to whether he will accept.

THE BIG POOL, 50c.
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Learn to Swim for $5

Men's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 P. M. to 10 A. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 6 P. M. to 10 A. M., Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday, Sunday night.

Bathe and swim in comfort at the Big Pool, clean and safe. Top floor of Fleischman's Turkish Baths, 6th Ave. at 42d St.

Women's Hours
Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Tuesday and Thursday from 10 A. M. to 6 P.M.

HUGHES WON'T GIVE JOBS IN PARTY PAY

Continued from Page 1.

in small and great—I propose that that man shall be a worthy representative to whom the people whom he is credited to will look with respect and esteem, seeing in him the efficiency of the great United States.

"I pointed out last night in my speech in Detroit the lamentable way in which our Diplomatic Service had been denuded of men of experience in order to supply political jobs. I count that a capital offense. It is trading in the good name of the United States; it is trading in the honor of the Nnited States. Nobody has a right to pay political debts with the good name and the honor of the United States.

Bryan's "Deserving Democrats."

"In Santo Domingo we had a special trust. We had taken over the management of the finances of that little people. We were there, the great United States, showing what this republic could do in a plain business proposition. And now let me read some familiar words addressed to the Receiver General by the then Secretary of State. He said this:

"'Now that you have arrived and are acquainting yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? I do not know to what extent the knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary for employes. Let me know what is requisite, together with the salary, and when appointments are likely to be made.'

"Should not every American hang his head in shame that such a thing should occur in our highest department of Government?

"Now, there is another side that I wish to speak of with respect to a businesslike administration. Years ago the Democratic Party in its platform accused the Republican Party of waste and extravagance. They said that they were going to be economical. When they got in, they were more wasteful and more extravagant than any administration had even been.

"I don't care, if I am elected President, what becomes of my personal political fortunes. I propose that we shall have Government in a businesslike way. We won't have any more, if I can stop it, o these 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in Congress.

"We have today no conception, no examination in a critical and proper way of the demands upon the Government, such as any corporation would expect. I am glad that the Republican platform put forth a keynote when it demanded a businesslike, responsible budget, and if I am elected President I propose to see, so far as executive authority will permit, that we get rid of this travesty of administration and have a businesslike budget by which we can understand what we ought to pay, what our comparative needs are, what our income is to satisfy them, and by which responsible administration can be secured. I am a lawyer, but I have grown up alongside of business men and I have respect for facts. I do not say that I have respect for the idea that because democratic government is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, it is a government of the foolish, by the foolish, and for the foolish.

The Tariff Issue.

"You must have regard for the economic independence of this country. We have learned a few things of late. Those that were talking tariff for revenue only are now whispering very softly about a Tariff Commission. A little while ago we heard in the Democratic platform of 1912 that it was necessary to the Constitution of the United States to have a protective tariff. That was in effect—of course not in words, but the words mean simply this—they say, in effect now, that the European war has changed the Constitution of the United States.

"They have been preaching a doctrine for generations, which, looking at what they call the economic revolution produced by the great conflict abroad, they hardly utter today. But do you think they are converted? Don't you trust them a little minute with protection to American industry. They haven't got it in their bones, and they go up to it like a skittish horse to a brass band. You couldn't get a decent protectionist measure out of a Democratic Congress, sectionally organized, any more than you could get a revival sermon out of a disorderly house. You can't do it.

"I desire that there shall be business methods which will meet the needs of the coming day—indeed, of this day. We must learn to have co-operation. We cannot afford to be running along without any regard to business standards. We need examination of costs, comparison of costs, a fair understanding of methods, a testing out f methods, an exchange of information, an endeavor to ascertain what method is a good one, where waste can be avoided, what can be intelligently used in order to promote the business of a given industry. It is in that way that our laboring men will find the greatest opportunities for increase in wages.

"The Republican Party is the great national party. I tell you, my friends, the present Administration is a sectional Administration, and there is a profound truth in that.

The Mexican Question.

"Now, my friends, we want not only American efficiency in business, efficiency in the organization of business, in the protection of the factors of human industry and commerce; we want the American flag unsullied and the American name honored throughout the world.

"Our friends on the other side are very sensitive about Mexico. They say, 'Why, that is all past. Isn't that all past?' The worst of it is that it is all past and that we cannot get at it; but that record is an imperishable record of weakness and vacillation that forfeits, or should forfeit, the confidence of the American people.

"The question is not simply as to that act or this act, but it is a record which is so changeful, so full of wrongheadedness, so inconstant, so destitue of correct purpose that we cannot review it save with the conclusion that we cannot safely entrust the welfare of the American people, the honor of the American name, and the protection of American citizens to an Administration which has been guilty of the actions which constitute that record.

"What the Administration could have done is plain. But it had no right to commit this country to a course of conduct which landed Mexico in anarchy, left our citizens a prey to the ravages of revolution, and made our name a word of contempt in a sister republic.

What He Would Have Done.

"Now, the correct way was this: If the Administration had at the outset said to Huerta, 'We will recognize you if you can perform your international obligations, if you have got a real Government that can discharge its duties; we won't recognize you unless we are satisfied that you have. But there is one thing that you and every one else must understand, and that is this: American life and the property of American citizens in Mexico must be protected, and we will see to it.'

"That was the straight and correct policy. That was the one thing that the Administration ought to have done, and the one thing that it did not do.

"When men had been deserted by their Government, when our warships had left San Pedro and allowed British and German warships to rescue our own people—think of it, when we had run away!—when one of the Cabinet officers was asked about it, what do you suppose he said? He replied: 'You went down there to make money, didn't you?'

"The idea of any American, the representative of this Government, daring to hold office in this country and being traitorous to that primary duty of Government, the protection of the lives of its citizens!

"We cannot let the American spirit fall so low that, lapped in the luxury occasioned by a foreign war, we shall see American lives sacrificed without a determination to prevent it and to make the American name honored and respected wherever our flag flies. The trouble with this Administration is this: I don't think it has ever had a policy in Mexico worthy of the name."

Mr. Hughes declared that the administration had not kept the country out o war but that it had fought an ignominious war in Mexico and had withdrawn from that war ignominously. He charged the administration with having brough the country much nearer to participation in the European war than the country would have been had the administration "stood up for American rights."

As to the administration's foreign policy, Hughes said:

Wilson's Overseas Policy.

"We have allowed our words to be eaten up by hesitation, by delay. We have somehow or other convinced the world that our talk is cheap.

"I propose that we have a new birth of American purpose and courage. We have no occasion to fear war in the assertion of those rights, which all recognize and only respect us for maintaining. But if we are glib in speech, if we indicate that we are not ready to meet the full responsibility that our words imply, we are pushed a little further and a little further, until some fine day events occur which arouse an implacable resentment from one end of the country to the other. That is the danger of war.

"This Administration has come nearer to landing us in war by its weakness than it would ever have come had it stood faithfully for American rights and let it be known that they would be defended.

"I believe that with our peaceful purposes, our just purposes, we have no occasion to be drawn into strife, if we are prepared, if we are dignified, if we show that we mean what we say. And I desire that as we look to the future we shall maintain American citizenship the proudest title in the world, American administration as efficient as any in the world, and American honor the cherished thought of every American citizen."

During his day in Chicago Mr. Hughes accomplished two things: He mixed with the people in a determined effort to dissipate the impression that he is cold and austere, and he succeeded in ironing out a lot more of the minor differences which have served to keep some factions of the Progressives and Republicans at arms' length.

In Role of Harmonizer.

The word went out that Mr. Hughes was insistent upon meeting the Progressives halfway, and also was determined to kill off the petty animosities which have existed between Republican factions. His appearance, therefore, was the signal for a general gathering of political leaders of different shades and beliefs. Progressives and ex-Progressives mingled with all-the-time Republicans at the reception at Republican headquarters in the Conway Building, and later at a luncheon at which the host was John C. Shaffer, newspaper publisher, who was a Progressive and a warm supporter of Roosevelt. Mr. Shaffer was Chairman of the committee appointed to receive Mr. Hughes upon his arrival from Detroit.

By giving Mr. Shaffer this prominence there was a division of honors, as Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of the old-line Republican faction was made Chairman of the meeting which Mr. Hughes addressed in the evening at the Coliseum. These things were done largely at the direction of Mr. Hughes, and, while there is a report that some of the Old Guard leaders are not working as enthusiastically as they might, there seemed today a fair prospect of a reunited party before the campaign was much older.

Republican leaders here tell you that there is no serious break between Progressives and Republicans in Illinois and that the minor rows which crop up here and there are but the necessary disturbances attendant upon a gradual ironing out of all feeling. They expect all to be working together by the end of the month and to give Mr. Hughes a big majority in the State.

Harold L. Ickes, Progressive, who was named to represent Illinois on the Campaign Committee composed of Republicans and Progressives, was not present at any of the conferences or other meetings today. When this was pointed out as significant, the leaders shook their heads. Stories that Mr. Ickes might be eliminated as an important factor in the campaign were cast aside as unworthy of notice. Ickes, it was said, was truly away on a vacation and not a bit put out by anything which had happened. Ickes had not denied this version of his disappearance from Chicago, so it is pretty generally accepted.

Hughes as a "Good Fellow."

The Hughes party arrived at the Illinois Central Railroad station at 8 o'clock this morning and went to the Blackstone Hotel. There Mr. and Mrs. Hughes posed on the sidewalk for the moving-picture operators and other camera men. The big crowd which collected about the hotel saw in Mr. Hughes a man whose face was wreathed in smiles, who posed as he was told to pose, who laughed and joked with the photographers and who waved his hat and called back a word of thanks when he was applauded.

The talk that was heard in the crowd was interesting. Almost everybody said he expected Mr. Hughes to "shoot right into the hotel" and tell the moving picture men to "go away." All seemed surprised and gratified in the way the nominee acted. The leaders here are working hard to get the people feeling that way about the nominee. Their efforts have taken the form of cartoons in the newspapers to prove Mr. Hughes "a good fellow." Their slogan is: "Get Hughes out among the people. Let him smile at them and laugh with them and crack jokes. He can't be beaten if you do that."

Mr. Hughes at 11 o'clock went to Republican headquarters, where he shook hands at a public reception with at least 3,000 voters. There were 2,000 more in the line, which stretched for blocks along West Washington Street. The nominee had to ask the police to notify the crowd that he had to fill another important engagement. As he left the building he said so to as many in the crowd as he could and was heartily cheered. The crowd saw a man who waved his hat as enthusiastically as ever Roosevelt did and who wore a never-fading smile.

Conferences were held with practically all of the State leaders, National Chairman Willcox, A. T. Herts, the newly appointed director of the Chicago headquarters, and several members of the Campaign Committee, including James A. Hemenway of Indiana, James R. Garfield of Ohio, and R. B. Howell of Nebraska.

Will Do Anything Reasonable.

Assistant National Treasurer F. W. Upham traded Mr. Hughes a new panama campaign hat for his old one and added the latter to a collection of hats worn by notables which Mrs. Upham is keeping. Mr. Hughes bought a new mohair suit and other clothing preparatory to his further invasion of the West.

The moving-picture men induced Mr. Hughes to pose with Mrs. Hughes on the roof of the Blackstone. In addition he spoke a part of his address of acceptance into a phonograph. He didn't put anybody aside who asked anything reasonable. Some in the crowd that watched him got to calling out, "Oh, Charlie, we'll elect you President."

Mr. Hughes smiled at the familiarity. John Tyree, who for years was one of the Roosevelt bodyguard, joined Captain Brieretom today to help protect Mr. Hughes during the remainder of his trip. A report from New York had it that the extra guard was put on because of an incident in Detroit. Those in charge of the Hughes party said that they knew of no attempt to harm Mr. Hughes, that Tyree was engaged long ago, but because of other engagements did not join the candidate at the start of the campaign. A Detroit newspaper published a story that a tall, thin man had followed the nominee around, saying he had an important message to deliver. No importance was attached to the incident.

Mr. Hughes left at 10:45 tonight for St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he will speak tomorrow.

IRISHMEN HONOR MacNEILL.

Sinn Feiner, Serving Life Sentence, Made Head of Gaelic League.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Professor John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, who is serving a life sentence for his participation in the recent uprising in Dublin, was today elected President of the Gaelic League, says an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Dublin.

Professor MacNeill succeeds Dr. Douglas Hyde, who has been President of the league since its formation in 1893.

BLAST IN GERMANY KILLS 50

Ammunition Exploes at Koenigsberg, Fire and Deaths Follow.

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia, Monday, Aug. 7., (via Berlin and London, Aug. 8.)—An explosion of ammunition which was about to be shipped from the depot here today caused the death of thirty men and twenty women. Fourteen other persons were injured severely and fifty-eight suffered minor injuries.

The explosion caused a fire which was soon brought under control.

CITY ASKED TO PAY CARMEN'S ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

lic. If wages are to be increased somebody must pay the bill and that fact ought to be candidaly considered when the obligation is being incurred.

This was the policy followed in settling the English strike in 1911 when the British Government agreed that whatever burdens upon the railroad companies should be due to increased wages growing out of that settlement should be considered a justification for increased rates.

No matter what increases in wages or other expenses the street railroad must meet, the public must be carried any distance for five cents. The five-cent fare is about as deeply imbedded in the habits of the American people as is the Constitution of the United States.

Though the company is absolutely limited to charging a five-cent fare, the purchasing power of that nickel is constantly decreasing. The price of nearly everything we buy is going up. Nor does the street railroad company actually receive a five-cent fare for every passenger carried. The New York Railways, for instance, in 1915 carried 251,000,000 passengers who paid full fare and 109,000,000 passengers who traveled on free transfers. The result was that our actual receipts per passenger instead of being 5 cents per trip were actually a little under 3½ cents per trip.

Mr. Hughes at 11 o'clock went to Republican headquarters, where he shook hands at a public reception with at least 3,000 voters. There were 2,000 more in the line, which stretched for blocks along West Washington Street. The nominee had to ask the police to notify the crowd that he had to fill another important engagement. As he left the building he said so to as many in the crowd as he could and was heartily cheered. The crowd saw a man who waved his hat as enthusiastically as ever Roosevelt did and who wore a never-fading smile.

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Income the City Gets.

We have to pay out, for instance, every year, approximately $400,000 to $500,000 for paving the streets inside and alongside our tracks. That is required of us by the city.

We are also required to remove the snow on the streets where our tracks run. That expense averages over $100,000 a year, and is required of us by the city.

We also pay the city as license for running our cars approximately $20,000 a year.

Our taxes amount to more than $1,000,000 a year. That is required of us by the public.

If, therefore, public officials, in their capacity as representing the broad interests and convenience of the public, place upon us additional burdens, we do not think it is asking too much to request the co-operation of these officials in assisting us to meet the increased expense incident to carrying out the strike settlement which, in the public interest, they urged us to accept.

Question for Service Board.

It is not known just how the New York Railways Company intends to go about asking the city to assume the burden of settling the strike, but the application, if made, probably will come before the Public Service Commission. In any event that was Mayor Mitchel's suggestion when the subject was broached in the meeting.

"Mr. Cobb, a Director of the New York Railways Company, said he thought the city and the Public Service Commission should co-operate with the company to relieve the financial pressure," the Mayor said yesterday. "We told him the question of expense should be brought up in the regular legal way, through an application to the Public Service Commission, and disposed of on its merits. We told him the question was not a part of the arbitration and mediation proceedings."

Wehther the "added expense" refers to the advances made before the strike was settled or only to such as may result from the arbitration proceedings soon to be undertaken could not be learned, but it was supposed to refer only to the latter. The company is now paying its motormen and conductors 26, 29, and 32 cents an hour, according to their length of service, whereas the carmen's union demands that they be paid 30 and 33 cents an hour.

The new financial burdens incurred by the company in meeting this higher scale would fall considerably below the $500,000 or $600,000 paid by the company for paving streets and removing snow, but the cost to the city would go considerably nigher than the maximum figure if it were forced to make good the advances made by all the companies.

UPHOLD IRISH CAUSE.

Parliamentary Labor Party Extends Sympathy to the Nationalists.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Parliamentary Labor Party at a meeting today adopted a significant resolution in connection with Irish Home Rule.

"The Labor Party," said the resolution, "deplores the failure to give legislative effect to the temporary settlement of the Home Rule controversy recently arranged by the Secretary for War between the two chief Irish parties, and desires to express its entire sympathy with the Irish Nationalist Party in the repeated postponement of the plan intended to realize their national aims."

CABINET HITS BACK ON HUGHES CHARGES

Continued from Page 1.

municated this information to Secretary Redfield, who expressed surprise and regret. Dr. Tittman's action was entirely voluntary and was not the result of any request or suggestion of the department, direct or indirect.

"You refer to E. Lester Jones, his successor, as a stock breeder and veterinary surgeon. At one time he had a farm in Virginia on which he raised stock. This was sold some time before he entered the Government service. He never was a veterinary surgeon. He is a gentleman of education and refinement. Before his appointment to succeed Dr. Tittman he was Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, (another bureau of this department,) and displayed administrative talent of such high order that he was deemed by both the Secretary and myself worthy of recommendation to fill the vacancy in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In our judgment this bureau was well equipped from the scientific standpoint, but stood in great need of a man of executive ability to direct and organize its work.

"About two months elapsed between the resignation of Dr. Tittman and the appointment of Mr. Jones. During this interval, and before the recommendation was made, suggestions and advice were freely sought from parties who knew the qualifications of Mr. Jones, and also from parties who knew the needs of the bureau, some of them of the highest standing in the scientific world. Since the appointment of Mr. Jones the wire-drag work on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and the coast survey and all other work of the bureau have been developed and prosecuted with marked vigor and success.

The Civil Service.

"As to your statement regarding the civil service you are equally misinformed. During the year to which you refer the number of appointments made in the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been far short of 104. The actual number is 50, of which 38 appointments were made with the approval of the Civil Service Commission. The remaining 12 were for temporary positions, chiefly of laborers, at salaries of less than $3 per day. None of them is under the civil service law as it stands now and as it stood for years.

"You say, 'I believe that sixty-two were made in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.' The fact is that during the entire incumbency of Mr. Jones not a single appointment has been made in this bureau in opposition to the advice of the Civil Service Commission.

"Will you please give to this statement the same currency that you gave to the statement you made at Detroit?"

The Veterinary Story.

When the charge was first made, months ago, that Superintendent Jones was a veterinary surgeon the explanation furnished was that, having engaged in stock breeding in Virginia, Mr. Jones had taken a course in veterinary surgery to make his management of the farm more profitable, and that he had written prescriptions for and treated stock owned by his neighbors without charging them for the service. The Administration was criticesd on the ground that a man of the highest scientific attainments should have been appointed Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Mr. Hughes voiced this criticism at Detroit last night and brought from the Administration the explanation that what was needed in the survey was a man of executive ability, as Mr. Jones had proved himself to be.

DEFEND FRYATT SENTENCE.

German Press Assert Britain Confuses the Case.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency says: "German newspapers discuss British comment in regard to the execution of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamship Brussels, declaring unanimously that British commentators are attempting to confuse the facts by pretending that the Captain was sentenced to death because he defended himself against aggression. As a matter of fact, the sentence was imposed because he undertook a treacherous surprise attack on a German submarine in order to gain the prize promised for the destruction of a submarine.

"The newspapers insist furthermore that Germany never admitted the unlimited right of defense, and that it is irrelevant whether Great Britain agrees with this standpoint, inasmuch as British legal views are dependent on considerations of expediency, and not of justice.

"For example, the British war of starvation against the unarmed population of Germany is absolutely opposed to international law.

"As for the indignation shown by the English press, the German newspapers refer to the murder of men on a German submarine by the British patrol boat Baralong, to the case of the British trawler King Stephen, which refused to save the crew of the wrecked Zeppelin L-19, and the butcheries of the Irish. They also recall the fact that the 'heroine of Loos' recently was made the recipient of a British decoration for 'the cowardly and treacherous murder of five German soldiers.'"

28 KILLED IN RUSSIAN RIOT.

Berlin Reports Food Disturbances in Petrograd on July 30.

BERLIN, Aug. 8, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Twenty-eight persons were killed and more than 100 wounded in Petrograd during serious disorders which took place there on July 30 because of almost complete exhaustion of the food supply, according to Stockholm reports given out today by the Overseas News Agency.

Many houses and shops were looted during the disturbances, which were finally suppressed by the military, the advices add.

AIR NEUTRALITY VIOLATED.

Swiss Authorities Charge German Aviators with Twenty Offenses.

GENEVA, Aug. 8, (via Paris.)—At an official inquiry into the nationality of three aeroplanes that had flown over the Swiss town of Porentruy it was decided that the machines were German. It was said at the hearing that this was the twentieth time that German aeroplanes had crossed Swiss territory.

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160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

Do you want a clear skin?

If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, let Resinol Soap help to clear it, in a natural healthy way:

Simply use Resinol Soap *regularly* once or twice a day, and see if it does not quickly soothe and cleanse the pores, lessen the tendency to pimples, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety.

When the skin is in really bad condition, spread on just a little Resinol Ointment for ten minutes before using Resinol Soap. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples, free, write to Dept. 35-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Sennits & Splits 95c, were $1.49
1.25, were $1.90
Leghorns, $1.90
Panamas, $2.90 & $3.50
Genuine South Americans, All Styles, Worth $5.00 to $7.00

Outing Hats and Caps, 50c
THE "GREATEST" STOCK EVER
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Splendid values at their regular mid-season prices—they offer men and young men a remarkable clothes buying opportunity at the reduced prices quoted here.

$16.50 and $18.00 Fancy Mixture Suits, $13.50
$20, $22 and $25 Fancy and Blue Suits, $16.50
$25.00 and $30.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $21.50
$35.00 and $40.00 Fancy and Blue Suits, $27.50

White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, special at $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 and $8.50

Shantung Silk Coat and Trousers, $15, $20, $25
Shantung Silk Three-Piece Suits, $35

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HOKE SMITH URGES COTTON STALK PAPER

Spurs Government Scientists to Inquiries as to Commercial Possibilities of Manufacture.

SEES CHANCE FOR SOUTH

Dr. Brand, Washington Investigator, Foresaw Paper Shortage and Predicted Use of Crop Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Believing that the rise in the cost of news print and other paper is rapidly bringing this country to the point where the question of producing paper from crop waste and plants must be considered, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia announced today that he intended to have a series of conferences with Government scientists with a view to ascertaining whether the time was ripe for the manufacture of paper out of cotton stalks. Senator Smith intends to confer with officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and with the Bureau of Standards regarding the situation.

That paper may be made from cotton stalks has been demonstrated by Dr. Charles J. Brand of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Brand is now in charge of the office of markets, but was formerly in charge of the experiments which resulted in the manufacture of paper from stalks of corn, broomcorn, rice, and cotton. In 1911, when he was physiologist in charge of paper plant investigations conducted by the Division of Agricultural Technology of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Brand issued a bulletin giving the results of the work of his laboratory in making paper out of crop plants. This bulletin was unique in the fact that it was printed on five different kinds of paper. One folio of the bulletin was printed on paper made from cornstalks and cottonstalks, another folio on paper made from broomcorn stalks, another on paper made from rice straw and spruce wood, and another on paper made from cornstalks alone.

In these experiments the practicability of making paper from cornstalks and cottonstalks was demonstrated, but at the time the experiments were successfully completed paper made from mechanically ground wood pulp was the cheapest in the world, and it was considered uneconomical to attempt to manufacture paper from corn and cotton stalks for commercial purposes. The threatened famine in paper, the high cost of news print paper, which has forced some newspapers to raise their price and compelled other publications to decrease the size of their issues, however, has developed a situation which scientists here believe will force the country eventually to deal more seriously with the question of finding new sources of supply for pulp for paper manufacture.

Senator Smith is anxious to ascertain whether a method cannot be developed by which paper can be made from cotton stalks at a price to make it commercially profitable. Not only would such a plan, if successful, aid the paper situation, but, Senator Smith thinks it would also aid the South by providing it with a new source of revenue from a waste crop. If the cotton stalk paper can be made at a cost to enable it to become a commercial possibility it would also result in the establishment of a number of paper mills in the South, for the cost of freight for hauling cotton stalks would be too high, compared with the value of the stalks, to warrant their being hauled any great distance to the mills. Similarly if cornstalks are utilized for making paper it would result in the establishment of many paper mills in the corn-growing States of the Middle West.

Keen interest in the utilization of cotton stalks for making paper has been aroused by the announcement from Berlin, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, that the Royal Material Testing Institute at Grosslichterfelde, Germany, had announced "the discovery" that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks. In Congressional circles interest in the problem was heightened when it was learned, as THE TIMES said this morning, that our own Department of Agriculture had been experimentally making paper from cotton stalks since 1908. From Dr. Brand was obtained today a copy of his bulletin issued on Aug. 31, 1911, on crop plants for paper making. At that time Dr. Brand sounded a note of warning that it was only a matter of a short time before this country, which is now beginning to reap the whirlwind caused by economic waste, would have to utilize new crop materials for the making of paper. The price of wood for many years was so low that cotton and corn stalks and other crop materials going to waste could not enter into competition with wood pulp.

"This condition," Dr. Brand pointed out in his bulletin, "appears to be changing, and a point may soon be reached where crop by-products can be made into pulp and paper at a profit to both farmer and manufacturer. There does not seem to be any reasonable hope at the present time (1911) of producing paper stock from crop wastes that will be cheap enough to use for printing newspapers.

"This is chiefly due to two causes—the low cost at which such paper can be produced from ground wood and the striking adaptability of ground wood pulp to the newspaper printing industry. There is some skepticism as to the failure of the pulp wood supplies, but this is certainly poorly grounded. During 1909 the quantity of spruce wood used was less by 40,000 cords than in 1907, but the cost was $2,000,000 greater. Present efforts in connection with the reforestation of spruce and poplar are not extensive enough to produce any noteworthy effect upon the available supply within a generation.

"At the present rate of increase in consumption it will require between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 cords of wood to satisfy the demand for pulp and paper fibre in 1950. It will certainly be impossible to furnish this from the forests. If every acre cut over each year were reforested it would be twenty-five or thirty years, or possibly even longer, before the trees could attain sufficient size to warrant cutting. The forests cannot recover from the overdrafts continually being made upon them; hence it is only a question of years until paper fibre must be grown as a crop, as are practically all other plant materials entering into the economy of man.

"While conservation of only a few of the by-products of the farms yielding paper fibre can be accomplished profitably in the near future and only a few plants promise to be moneymakers immediately if grown solely for paper production, it seems very probable that raw products, now scarcely considered, may in a few years play an important part in the paper and pulp industry."

In his bulletin Mr. Brand made this statement regarding the laboratory manufacture of paper from cotton stalks:

"Cotton stalks tested in connection with the forest service were among the first crop waste reduced to pulp. The aggregate quantity of these stalks produced in the United States is large. Those who have given attention to the matter estimate it at 10,000,000 tons. The yield per acre of stalks is much lower than that of any of the raw plant materials thus far discussed, and probably does not exceed 1,000 pounds. Corn stalks will average more than twice this quantity; rice straw four ties as much; and broom corn six times this total. Numerous inventors have been attracted to cotton stalks by the large quantity grown, and much has been claimed for paper said to have been made from them. At the present time no paper mill is using the material.

"In the experiments thus far conducted by this department cotton stalks have been found to require harsh chemical treatment, using about 30 per cent. of caustic soda, which is 5 per cent. more than popular wood requires. They required from six to nine hours, with steam pressures of from 90 to 110 pounds for cooking. The yield of fibre ranged from 35 to 43 per cent. in various tests, but the fibre was found to be short and inferior in strength.

"With this yield and the low production of 1,000 pounds per acre it would require fie acres of stalks to make a single ton of pulp. Difficulties were also encountered in connection with bleaching. The dark outer bark proed very refractory, necessitating the use of a large quantity of bleaching powder. All samples of paper made from this material contain so much unbleached material as to render them unsuitable for anything except writing purposes. It is possible that methods may be devised which will produce a pulp sufficiently white and a fiber sufficiently strong to make cotton stalks a promising material, but the results obtained to date are not encouraging."

Cotton Stalk Paper Old.

The information that the Royal Material Testing Office, at Grosslichterfelde, near Berlin, had discovered that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks occasioned no surprise in local paper circles yesterday. At the offices of the International Paper Company, 30 Broad Street, it was said that the idea was not a new one, and that a very fine quality of paper had been made in this country from the pulp of cotton stalks.

It was added, however, that the increased cost of production was practically prohibitive, paper made from cotton stalks costing from four to five times as much to manufacture as paper made from spruce pulp.

"Whther or not the Germans have found a cheaper way of making paper from cotton stalks is another question," said an official of the International Paper Company, "and we will have to wait for its answer. However, we are convinced that the matter is still one where the increased cost makes it prohibitive."

ASSAIL PAPERMAKERS.

Typographical Union's Leader Says Publishers Are Sandbagged.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Marsden G. Scott, President of the International Typographical Union, was in this city today arranging for the approaching national convention to be held here.

"The newspaper publishers are being sandbagged," he told a reporter. "The print paper manufacturers are inflating their prices to an unreasonable figure, and are making capital out of the European war. There is no reason on earth why paper should not be plentiful. It is a fact that bleach is scarce, but the bleach for newspaper print is being made here inexpensively.

"I have received hundreds of letters from publishers on this subject and have investigated it thoroughly. The manufacturers are willfully and deliberately raising their prices simply because they are avaricious."

RESCUE STARVED CREW.

Schooner F. A. Duggan Brought in by Coast Guard Cutter.

The American four-masted schooner Frederick A. Duggan arrived in port yesterday morning in tow of the United States Coast Guard cutter Gresham, having been 174 days on a voyage which commenced at Fowey Cornwall on Feb. 15, when she left for Philadelphia with 1,600 tons of china clay. When the schooner was sighted on Saturday afternoon off Nantucket by the United States gunboat Marietta she had been leaking badly for several days, and the crew had been existing for a month on a slim diet of three biscuits a day and water. If the fresh water had not held out the crew would probably have all died, as the vessel had drifted out of the track of ships, and did not get any rain that would have helped them out.

After the vessel was anchored off Stapleton yesterday morning Captain Gilmour went ashore to purchase some provisions, and the mate told the story of what he called the "hoodoo" voyage of the Frederick A. Duggan.

About a month ago the provisions were all eaten, and the men had to live on hard tack and water, on which they managed to keep alive, but always felt hungry, the mate said.

On Saturday afternoon off Nantucket Shoals the United States gunboat Marietta was sighted, and the crew gave a wild cheer when they saw their signal of distress was answer. By that time they were out of tobacco, as well as food, and were reduced to smoking ropeyarns. The commander of the gunboat sent some provisions on board and sent a wireless message for assistance. He stood by until Sunday, when the United States Coast Guard Gresham arrived and took the vessel in tow.

Andrew J. Bailey of 59 Pearl Street, the agent for the Frederick A. Duggan, said the owner, Captain S. J. Thompson, will be here this morning to consult with the Captain about having the vessel towed to Philadelphia.

CAR STRIKES END; TRANSIT NORMAL

Continued from Page 1.

suggestion was frowned upon by Mr. Mitchel nd Mr. Straus.

Those who attended the final conference in the City Hll yesterday were C. W. Hotchkiss, President, and R. L. Rand, Vice President of the Richmond Light & Railway Compny; John Beaver, receiver of the Second Avenue Company; the Mayor, Mr. Straus, Julius Henry Cohen, special counsel to the Public Service Commission, and William D. Mahon, William B. Fitzgerald, and Louis Fridiger of the carmen's union.

"The whole thing is settled now," said the Mayor when the last signature had been written, "and I am glad it is all over. It is a great victory for the people of the city."

The Mayor received many congratulations over his part in the settlements, as did also Mr. Straus, the members of the Public Service Commission paying him a formal compliment at hearing at 120 Broadway. Mr. Mitchel announced that nothing more remained to keep him from the encampment at Plattsburg. Mr. Mahon said he intended to go to Detroit, where matters connected with his labor organization awaited attention. He intends to sail for England on Aug. 26 to attend an international gathering of labor leaders.

The New York Railways Company restored full serice on all its lines yesterday afternoon. Some cars were late leaving the barns in the early morning because motormen and conductors had not learned of the settlement, but as the men reported normal schedules were resumed.

A question arose between the management and the labor leaders during the day as to the disposition to be made of certain men discharged before the strike, and it looked as if a new quarrel might spring up, but William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen's union, settled the matter by announcing that the organization would not interfere. Haing been discharged before the strike was called these men had no claims on the union, he said.

Service Soon Normal Again.

Normal service was restored, also, on the lines of the Second Avenue Company and the New York and Queens County Railroad, but the Richmond Light and Railway Company did not expect to have all its cars running untill this morning.

There was a joyous demonstration by the people of Yonkers when the first car to run out of the barns since July 22 passed through the streets. The Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company are parts of the Third Avenue System and were the first to be tied up by the strike.

Residents of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and way stations, as well as commuters from interior points in Westchester County, were jubilant when the cars began to run.

A report printed in an afternoon newspaper yesterday telling of the alleged measures taken by Mayor Mitchel to coerce the Directors of the New York Railways Company into accepting the terms of settlement was positively denied last night. Mayor Mitchel, according to this report, had agents about the offices of the company at 120 Broadway with instructions to subpoena the Directors to a hearing before the Public Service Commission if they did not agree. Both the Mayor and W. Leon Pepperman, assistant to President Shonts of the New York Railways Company, said there was no basis of truth for the story.

"Such a thing never entered my mind," said Mr. Mitchel.

B. R. T. PROMISES BETTER PAY.

Work to be Made Easier and Means Found for Settling Disputes.

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, moved yesterday to fortify his company against a strike of its 10,000 employes by voluntarily promising improvement in working conditions and better pay. The promise and a proposal for a means for settling disputes without the intervention of a union were carried in this letter:

To the men of the B. R. T. system:

Referring to my letters of Aug. 3 and 5, I desire to thank the men of all departments, and particularly those of the transportation department, for the evidence which they have given of co-operation and assistance in adjusting conditions, so that the standard of employment may be raised and the contentment of the men increased.

Our Superintendents have made considerable progress in ascertaining the sentiment of the men as to their time tables, and as rapidly as the ideas of the men are gathered new time tables will be announced which, so far as consistent with the requirements of public service, will recognize what now appears to be a general sentiment in favor of shorter "swings."

I wish especially to thank our employes for the demonstration of loyalty which they have given during the events of the last ten days, and to assure them of my very great appreciation of the confidence which they have manifested in the sincerity of the company to abolish any possible causes for dissatisfaction without resort to the interference of outsiders.

In recognition of this attitude the officers will recommend to the Board of Directors of the various companies at their regular meetings to be held on the 24th and 25th of August, respectively, a substantial increase in wages to all transportation employes.

In order that there may be continuous co-operation between the workers of our system, and in order that officers may be kept more closely in touch with the feelings of the men, we will propose a modification of the organization of the Employes' Benefit Association whereby each department in the system will, by secret ballot, elect an additional number of trustees and the representatives of each department thus elected will form a committee to voice any chanes in conditions desired by the men of such department. In case of any failure to agree as to the proper method of adjusting differences between such committees and the head of the department, the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will give a hearing to both sides, and will determine the matter in a fair and impartial manner. I do not expect that resort to his decision will ever be necessary.

Inasmuch as the constitution and by-laws of the benifit association cannot be altered except by a two-thirds vote at a special meeting of the association, the making of the changes herein suggested will, of course, be entirely subject to the approval or disapproval of its members, who now number upward of 10,000 men.

Very truly yours,
T. S. WILLIAMS, President.
Aug. 8, 1916.

William D. Mahon, head of the carmen's union, after he had read Colonel Williams's letter, said: "The work of organizing the men on the B. R. T. is going on conservatively but surely, but no demands can be made there for some time."

Union organizers professed to see a joker in Colonel Williams's proposal to have the men in the several departments elect additional trustees to the benefit association and to have these trustees act for each department somewhat in the fashion a grievance committee would act for a union; also in his plan to act as final arbitrator between the men and heads of departments.

They point out that President F. W. Whitridge tried a similar plan on the Third Avenue system.

STATEN ISLAND RIDES AGAIN.

Ex-Strikers, in a Trolley Car, Announce End of Trouble.

Fifty ex-strikers, joy-riding up and down Jersey Street, New Brighton, in a trolley car, yelling and cheering, announced to Staten Island yesterday afternoon that the trolley strike was over.

The men and the Richmond Light & Railway Company agreed to the terms which had ended the strikes against the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Railway Company. The strikers, some 750 in all, including transportation men and members of the repair and track gangs, received and ratified the news in Emrald Hall, New Brighton.

The men cheered awhile then some fifty of them hurried to the car barns in Brook Street and took out a car to go and tell Staten Island that it might ride again.

No attempt was made to resume regular schedules yesterday, but cars will start on their regular runs at the usual time this morning.

In effecting the settlement President C. H. Hotchkiss and Vice President R. L. Rand appeared for the company, and C. H. Sever, a General Organizer of the carmen's union, for the men. They met with Mayor Mitchel and members of the Public Service Commission.

2D AV. MEN VOTE TO RATIFY.

Organizer Higgins Says Union Is Practically Recognized.

The striking motormen and conductors of the Second Avenue system at a meeting in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon unanimously ratified an agreement similar to that signed in behalf of the employes of the New York Railways Company and the Third Avenue Company, and voted to return to work at once.

About 300 men filled the hall while Matthew J. Higgins, one of the union organizers, read the agreement made by cable, and was frequently applauded. Mr. Higgins told the men that, while the fact was not "down on paper," their organization had in reality been recognized, as the employers had bound themselves to receive any committee of men at any time. The organizer said that the question of increased wages had been postponed until Aug. 20.

Not all of the meetings yesterday were peaceable, however, and the stormiest of them was also in Lyceum Hall. Before the Second Avenue men met about 60 employes of the Third Avenue and New York Railways Companies, with a sprinkling of Second Avenue, Staten Island, and Queens County men, gathered to hear P. J. O'Brien, Fourth International Vice President of the union, acquaint them with the terms of the settlement. Mr. O'Brien had about finished his talk and had told the men to report for work as soon as possible when a man, who said that he was John O'Connor, a motorman of the Third Avenue line, shouted:

"That's all right for you to talk, but you can't fool all of us all of the time."

There was silence for a moment, and then cries of "Throw him out!" and "Let him talk!" were mingled. Those wishing to hear O'Connor prevailed, and the dissatisfied motorman said:

"You leaders must remember that some of us are now two weeks without pay. We left ourselves in your hands, and now you go and put us back to work on terms to suit yourselves. Read over the agreement you are telling us about and see if there is anything in it to assure us that we will not be fired after we've been back at work a few weeks."

"The agreement says, too, that wages will be settled by Aug. 20, by that time you out-of-town fellows will be somewhere else making trouble and we'll be left with this proposition on our hands."

By the time the speaker had reached this ponit the disorder in the hall was so great that he could not be heard. O'Brien shouted thta agents of the railway companies had sent men into the hall to stir up discontent and so discredit the union, but others shouted that the dissatisfied ones were bona fide employes and knew what they were talking about. After a number of blows had been exchanged, a semblance of order was restored and O'Brien closed the meeting with the instructions to the men to return to work.

UNION MEN THANK STRAUS.

Service Commissioner Settled Dispute with Metal Workers.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission received yesterday the thanks of Weodhaven Local, No. 7, of the Brotherhood of Metal Workers for his services in composing the differences between the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company and its 2,000 employes. The firm had discharged one of its employes, and all of the others said they would strike if the discharged man was not reinstated in his job.

After a lot of talk it was decided to submit the matter to Mr. Straus and to abide by his decision. His decision was that the discharged employe had practically dismissed himself because he had left his work, but that in view of his long service with the company and the fact that the place where he worked was unbearably hot he should be reinstated.

Mr. Straus was requested to act as the arbitrator by Michael J. Regan and John J. Bealin of the State Industrial Commission. The resolutions adopted by the brotherhood thanking Mr. Straus said in part:

Resolved, At our joint meeting to convey our thanks to you, and may the blessings of the One Mightier than we reward your humane treotment toward mankind

94% OF RAILWAY MEN VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

proposition thus far made by the railroads is that the issues be arbitrated by a Federal board.

Not long after the conference started it seemed for a while that it was in danger of being broken off through the reading by Mr. Lee of a letter from the officials of the Southeastern territory declaring that no settlement made at the conference would be considered as applying to negro railroad men.

"Is the elimination of the negro based upon his color?" demanded President W. S. Carter of the trainmen soon after the conference started.

"I don't know," answered Elisha Lee. "I can only answer that which I have read. If the roads want to except them from this proceeding I can't help it. I think the Southern roads don't want the colored men recognized in this proceeding."

"I want to say something right here," interrupted President W. G. Lee of the firemen. "The colored brother was recognized in the Southeastern settlement of 1912. Not for a moment do I represent black or white men; I represent the positions. Any agreement we may make applies to all alike. They might want to exclude somebody because he spoke Swedish. If the negro is good enough for the job he's good enough for the pay."

Mr. Garretson then placed on record the fact that the negroes had been recognized in the 1912 settlement.

The railroad men do not regard the defense of the negro by the labor leaders as sincere. The negro is not a member of the railway unions in the South.

Negotiations on Since March.

The unions participating in the present conference presented their original demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime last March, after which a series of conferences was arranged which took place beginning June 1. The railroads refused to grant the demands of the men, making a contingent proposition called the "yardstick," which provided that no man could be paid twice for the same period of service, and suggested arbitration. The unions rejected the "yardstick." Feeling that the railroad managers were trifling with them they went back to their membership and got the power to call a national strike if the railroads did not make concessions.

The brotherhoods are represented in the conferences by President A. B. Garretson of the Conductors, chairman; W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Engineefs, and W. S. Carter, President of the Enginemen and Firemen.

The 225 railroad systems of the country are represented by Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania, chairman; L. W. Baldwin, General Manager of the Central of Georgia Railroad; C. L. Bardo, General Manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; E. H. Coapman, Vice-President of the Southern Railway; E. E. Cotter, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad; P. E. Crowley, Assistant Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad; Lyman Delano, Vice-President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad; G. H. Emerson, General Manager of the Great Northern Railway; C. H. Ewing, General Manager of the Pennsylvania & Reading Railrmoad; E. W. Grice, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; A. S. Grieg, Assistant to Receiver of the St. Louis & Sante Fe Railroad; C. W. Kouns, General Manager, Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad; N. D. Maher, Vice-President of the Norfolk & Western Railway; P. H. Morrissey, Assistant to Vice-President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; James Russell, General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad; A. M. Schoyer, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Lines West; W. L. Seddon, Vice-President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and A. J. Stone, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad.

Judge Martin G. Knapp, of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation is in New York keeping in close touch with the situation. Other embers of the Board are expected here today. Mr. Garretson said last night that mediation had not yet been offered.

MEDIATION BOARD HERE.

Federal Conciliators Ready to Aid if Their Services Are Desired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. — With the approval of President Wilson members of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation will assemble at the Hotel Manhattan in New York City tomorrow morning to put themselves into closest possible touch with the situation growing out of the threatened railroad strike. Judge William H. Chambers, Chairman of the board, left Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon. G. W. W. Hanger, another member of the board, left later tonight for New York, and these two members will be met by Judge Martin A. Knapp, the third member of the board, who has been on vacation in Connecticut.

No request for mediation or conciliation has yet come to the Federal board from either side, and the board has not yet offered its services. It can be stated that at the psychological moment the board will offer its services if the representatives of the employes and the Conference Committee of Railroads fail to reach an agreement.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor announced tonight that it is the purpose of the federation to stand by the four railway brotherhoods with its support regardless of the outcome, and will support them if a strike becomes necessary. Mr. Gompers today sent the following letter to the railway brotherhoods:

During our recent meeting, which was held the week beginning July 24, the Executive Council directed that fraternal greetings from them should be sent to the officers of the railway brotherhoods and through them to the great rank and file of the railway organizations, and that we express to all hearty commendation and indorsement of your movement for the inauguration of the eight-hour day for all those employed in the railway train service.

It is our most earnest hope that the railway companies may be induced to take a broad-minded and humanitarian view of your demand. When the railway companies understand the full meaning of the eight-hour day and realize the material, moral, and social advantage that will inevitably result from its establishment, they cannot refuse to concede to the workers the boon of the eight-hour day—and concede without imposing upon the workers the necessity of cessation from work in order to establish your demand.

But, regardless of whether your purpose is secured by the voluntary agreement of the railway companies, or whether it is necessary for the railway men to strike to obtain this just and necessary protection, the American Federation of Labor pledges to the brotherhoods its support and sympathy in the effort to accomplish that which is fundamental for the protection and betterment of the railway men.

Federal officials were gratified to learn from Judge Hanger, on his return from New York today, that he had succeeded in obtaining an agreement for the arbitration of the controversy between the Switchmen's Union of North America and the railroads of the East, West, and South involved in that dispute.

Representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company appeared before the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation today and began the presentation of their side of the controversy with the telegraphers and towermen of that system, whose case is now being heard by the commission in mediation proceedings to which each side agreed after the dispute had almost reached the verge of a strike. Members of the mediation board are very hopeful that they will be able to bring about an adjustment of the controversy, which involves a demand for higher wages.

WALL ST. FOR ARBITRATION.

Financiers Believe That Public Opinion Would Oppose a Tieup.

The general belief in financial circles is that the issues between the railroads and the Brotherhoods will be submitted to arbitration. A general tie-up of the roads would be so serious to the country at large that the consensus in Wall Street is that if the situation grows acute, public pressure will become irresistible and arbitration will be effected.

The director of one railroad said yesterday that, in his opinion, the scope of the arbitration should include not only the demands of the Four Brotherhoods but the entire railroad wage schedule.

"Such a proposition," he said, "would probably be rejected by the Brotherhoods, but it would command the instant approval of the public as a fair constructive proposition on the part of the railroads."

"The most serious question to consider is of course whether the proposed plan might impose a financial burden upon the railroads greater than would be the case if the less comprehensive arbitration should result from present negotiations. That is, of course, the great chance the railroads would have to take. I should think, however, that the following considerations would apply in the answer to that question:

"The arbitrators who considered 100 per cent. of the wages would be forced to consider the income accounts of the railroads as a whole—something arbitrators, having before them the wages only a group of employes, have not been inclined to do in the past.

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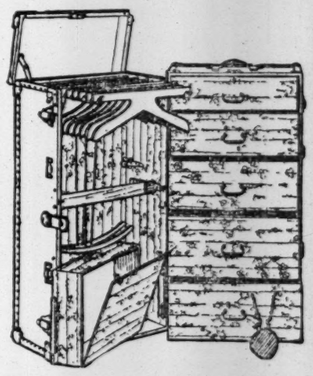

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In seven months of 1916, The New York Times led all other New York newspapers in volume of advertising, deducting help and situation wanted advertisements. Total space, 6,456,109 agate lines, a gain of 1,149,112 lines over the corresponding period last year.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for the six months ended March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

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WHITE SERGE SUITS Formerly $65 to $125.. $25, $35
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A CLOSE-OUT GROUP OF DRESSES Originally priced at $35 and up..... $15
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Continuing Today and Thursday
Our Annual Mid-Summer Clearance Sale of
Men's Summer Furnishings
Showing the Greatest Reductions of the Season and Offering Unexcelled Opportunities for the Vacationist.

All Late Summer Stock | Sleeve Alterations Free of Charge | Unusually Good Size Range

Men's High Grade Summer Shirts
Comprising all of our regular grades from this season's newest and most popular styles. All regular custom finish.
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Comprising all our most popular styles. Correct weight and all fast colors. Sleeveless or Short Sleeves. Plain or trimmed.
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Fine grade mercerized and Madras Pajamas. Suitable for present or Fall wear.
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Athletic Style Underwear made from light and sheer plain nainsook.
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Formerly Sold at $6.00, $7.50, $12.00 and $18.00
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OUR NAVAL PROGRAM IS CALLED 'MODEST'

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge Believes Conditions Ought to Put Us in Second Place.

TONNAGE PROBLEM SOLVED

Fleet Fire Control Makes Giant Warcraft Unnecessary, He Says, Citing Jutland Fight.

LONDON, July 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The naval program of the United States is a modest one, in the opinion of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, retired, one of England's greatest naval experts and counselors. Admiral Bridge was formerly Commander in Chief of the Australian forces and Director of Naval Intelligence. Since his retirement he has served on numerous commissions inquiring into various branches of naval activity.

"I cannot regard," said Admiral Bridge, "the naval appropriation and the program agreed upon by the United States Senate as more than modest, considered in connection with your resources and requirements, or when we remember that the strength of the police force should be commensurate with the treasures that tempt.

"The action of your Government seems timely. I have been one of those who consider the Panama Canal as an even greater asset for defensive purposes than for commercial advantage, and I believe that a larger naval program for your country certainly is justified by the inability to place perfect confidence in the canal's availability on account of slides now and then.

"I refer, of course, to the emergency of transferring quickly from one side of your continent to the other of your ships in case of attack, bearing in mind the wisdom of your being able to concentrate in both sides, until the problem of slides has been definitely solved, enough naval strength to meet any attack. It appears that your naval experts have duly considered this point in making provisions for 157 additional ships, including sixteen capital ships, in a program to be completed within the next three years. With your present strength, such an addition will indeed place your power on the sea next to that of Great Britain.

Wise to Plan on Bigger Scale.

"I think it was about 1906 or 1907 that your country attained to second place as a sea power, after proceeding neck and neck with Germany and France, respectively, for a number of years. Then the United States seemed to lose interest and fell behind Germany. It must, therefore, be a wise precaution for you to plan now on such a wholesome scale.

"Notwithstanding some divergence of opinion on the subject, I think it is quite safe to say that the lessons of naval engagements in the war have justified the generally accepted division into heavy and light cruisers, destroyers, and, perhaps, submarines.

"I use the qualifying word with reference to submarines, because in my opinion the submarine has not proved a very important fighting factor during the present war. Perhaps contrary to popular impression the submarine has affected only to a very slight degree the tonnage available for the maritime purposes of the Entente Allies. Indeed, the shortage of tonnage which has been causing so much inconvenience, is due in an overwhelming proportion to the absorption of ships for naval and military purposes. Notwithstanding this fact, the possibility of the development of the submarine must not be left out of account.

"It would accordingly seem wise to consider very carefully whether the huge dimensions of the latest capital ships are compatible with the possible employment in the near future of highly developed submarines.

"I understand it is now possible to control the fire of ships in groups, a fact not considered possible a few years ago. The belief in its impossibility was the reason for the concentration of so many guns of huge calibre in a single ship, thus necessitating mammoth displacements. If the fire of groups of ships can be satisfactorily controlled, that reason consequently no longer exists.

"The size and power of individual guns, therefore, need not be reduced, and if the same calibres are retained somewhat smaller ships might each carry a reduced number of guns. The number of guns of any desired calibre in a fleet might remain the same as the number of ships could be increased.

"The possibility of fire control of ships in groups does away with the supposed necessity of putting very heavy guns in large numbers in particular ships, thus enormously increasing displacements and offering, consequently, an easier target for the torpedo. My point is the well recognized one that what is to be effected in a fight is the concentrated volume of fire, which is said to be possible now without the close concentration of the guns themselves.

Lessons Learned at Jutland.

"Coming to the lesson of the battle of Jutland, the most striking result to my mind was that the guns and not the torpedoes were, generally speaking, the weapons that told. It is also of remarkable interest to note the considerable period during which our ships were in action without being seriously damaged by the German fire, which seems to confirm Admiral Farragut's dictum that the best armor is the return fire.

"Of our ships, the Marlborough was the only one that suffered from torpedo attack, and she kept fighting, and made out so well that she was able to return to her base at twenty-one knots. What the actual German losses were by torpedoes we do not know definitely, though our destroyers were dashing forward to the foe constantly during the engagement, and they must have been effective in several instances. The point is that it was a gun battle.

"In addition to the classes of ships mentioned, I take it that your appropriation will cover the construction of special craft, such as mother seaplane ships, mine layers and hospital ships, and possibly even naval colliers. Considering the large number of shipbuilding yards at your disposal, it would seem plausible that you could, without inconvenience, turn out the sixteen capital ships referred to in your program in the specified three years. And if the sixteen could be finished, as stated, there seems little ground to fear but what in the three years the other vessels called for could be completed. As to the guns, it would appear that they would be the least pressing portion of your problem, though they will have to proceed in taking form even more rapidly."

TROOPS SURE OF LONG STAY.

Bids for Meat Supply Up to Dec. 1 Are Called For.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Aug. 8.—What little doubt remained after Major Gen. O'Ryan's expression that the New York troops would be along the border until 1917, was removed today by the arrival of salesmen of packing houses to put in bids for supplying the division with meat for the three months ending Dec. 1. Hitherto bids for supplies had been asked for annually, and all provisions had been bought by the headquarters of the Department of the South at San Antonio, it was said. It is now to be the practice for divisions and other separate units to buy their own meats for quarterly periods.

Evidence that officers expect a stay of several months was found in plans to bring wives and families to Texas. Many have already taken houses and quarters in McAllen, Mission, and Pharr, and now Colonel Johnston of the Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Bates of the Seventy-first, and Captain Roosevelt of the Twelfth are seeking houses to rent for the Winter months, beginning Oct. 1.

Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, today gave out the results of the investigation following the allegation by members of Squadron A that Trooper Lloyd Allen had been treated in a negligent manner by the hospital corps.

Private Allen's leg was broken by the fall of his horse before the motor ambulance joined the squadron at Mission, about six miles out, and in consequence he was forced to ride into Mission in a wagon, after receiving first aid treatment. There he hired an automobile to ride to the squadron camp. The injured man made no complaint or request either on the journey or in the squadron infirmary. When he was transferred to the field hospital the following morning, he declined a stretcher and insisted upon walking with assistence. When an ambulance from the Third Ambulance Company took him to the station for transportation to the base hospital at San Antonio, Private Allen insisted upon sitting up.

Major William H. Steers of the Medical Corps, who made the investigation, interviewed the six surgeons who treated the injury, and found no evidence of neglect.

Colonel William N. Haskell of the Sixty-ninth, who was appointed to succeed Colonel Louis D. Conley, is expected to join his regiment tomorrow.

More than 600 men of the Sixty-ninth set out early today to build a road for the Mission township. Since the first brigade came to Mission heavy truck traffic and rains have made the roads almost impassable.

Captain P. J. Glynn, supply officer of the Sixty-ninth, left today for home on leave pending the acceptance of his resignation.

DYE TARIFF POSTPONED.

Senate Democrats Believe War Conditions Protection Enough.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee agreed to an amendment to the Revenue bill today deferring the effective date of the proposed protective tariff on coal tar dyestuffs until the close of the European war. War conditions are acting as a protection against imports now, the committeemen hold, and will serve to encourage manufacture of dyestuffs as effectively as would protective legislation. Coal tar medicinal derivatives were added to the dutiable list and a proposal to admit all coal tar products free of duty until the close of the war was made and is being considered.

Final action on the munitions section of the bill was deferred in order to consider further an amendment to levy the proposed excise tax only upon manufacturers of munitions who have dealt and are dealing with warring European nations, instead of on various manufactured products which are classed as munitions. Whether the committee would agree to the change had not been determined tonight.

FARM BOARD UNDER WAY.

Decides to Begin Its Tour of Inquiry in Maine on Aug. 21.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Tentative plans for the Farm Loan Board for holding hearings throughout the country to obtain information on which to divide the United States into twelve land bank districts and locate in each a Federal land bank, were made today at a two-hour session. They provide for a first hearing in New England, probably at Portland, Maine, on Aug. 21. From New England the board will go West over a northern route and down the Pacific Coast through California. The trip east will be made through the central section of the country.

The board will spend several weeks in Washington after this trip is concluded and may hold hearings here to listent to views of farmers from Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and nearby States. A second trip to cover the South will be undertaken in the fall, and the board will then return to Washington to make its decisions.

SEE VICTORY NEAR FOR BIG NAVY PLAN

Administration Leaders Believe the Fight Is Won—House to Vote Tuesday.

ABSENTEES CALLED BACK

Kitchin Announces Chairman Padgett Will Present Motion for Concurrence in Senate Proposal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Administration leaders believed tonight that they had won their fight for authorization by Congress of the big naval building program, including four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers for 1917, drawn up by the Senate Naval Committee after conferences with President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House, in serving notice today that he would call up the bill next Tuesday, announced that Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee, one of those who held out in conference against the Senate increases, would move that the Senate amendments be agreed to. Earlier in the day Mr. Padgett and Senator Swanson, the ranking Democrat of the Senate Committee, had talked over the subject with President Wilson, who is understood to have reiterated his belief that the authorization of the larger program was imperative.

Senator Swanson said tonight that the leaders had made a careful canvass of the situation and were confident that the Senate's personnel increases and continuing building program would be accepted by the House along with the building increases for 1917. A call was sent broadcast to absentee Representatives to be on hand for the vote on Tuesday.

In making his announcement to the House Mr. Kitchin said that separate roll calls would be taken on the Senate amendment increasing the number of capital ships for next year from four to eight; on the proposal for a general construction program providing for increased numbers of submarines, destroyers, and other vessels besides those of the capital class; on the three-year continuing program; on the personnel increases, and on an appropriation of $1,085,000 for a drydock at Charleston, S. C.

That Chairman Padgett would make a motion to concur in these amendments came as a surprise to opponents of a big naval program. They would not concede defeat, and sent out appeals to absent members urging them to return on Tuesday and vote to insist on the House authorizations. Senator Swanson said that no doubt remained that the Senate naval program would be approved.

"The House will vote for the Senate building program," he said. "We have made a thorough canvass of the situation and are confident of victory. I mean that there will be approval not only of the capital ship construction program and the increased personnel, but also the three-year continuing construction program."

With final action on the Naval bill imminent, the Senate today approved without debate the conference report on the $257,000,000 army appropriation bill, which will be called up and acted on in the House tomorrow. A favorable vote is expected before adjournment tomorrow night, after which the measure will go to the President.

If the expectations of Administration leaders are borne out, the Naval bill will follow it to the President's desk within two weeks at most, and national defense legislation undertaken as the salient feature of the Sixty-fourth Congress will be concluded with appropriations to carry it into effect aggregating approximately $635,000,000.

WOULD BUY MONTICELLO.

Representative Linthicum Urges Purchase of Jefferson's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The purchase of Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, by the National Government was advocated before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds today by Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland, who has just returned from a two-day inspection of the property. Mr. Linthicum told the House committee that the property had been in the possession of the Levy family for eighty-six years and had been kept in an excellent state of preservation; that aside from the construction of improved roads from a public highway up the mountain side to the mansion very little money would have to be spent by the Federal Government on the property.

He said he felt that the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic Party, during whose term the purchase of the Louisiana territory was handled, should be in the possession of the Government. During the hearing Mr. Linthicum went into a minute description of the property and of the old furniture there. He said that much of this furniture had been scattered during the civil war, but had been recovered by ex-Representative Jefferson M. Levy of New York and installed in the mansion. Among other relics is the bed in which Thomas Jefferson died.

GASOLINE REPORT READY.

Trade Commission, It Is Said, Will Not Advise Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Federal Trade Commission has completed its final report on the causes for the rise in gasoline prices and probably will send it to Congress next week. Members of the commission today declined to discuss it, but it is understood it will be more specific than the preliminary report sent to Congress seeral months ago, in which the commission set forth facts discovered but made no deductions or recommendations for legislation.

The final report, it was said, will go into detail as to an apparent lack of sufficient competition. No recommendations for prosecution of any concerns are expected and none have been made to the Department of Justice. It is understood, however, that Congress will be told that the remedy for present conditions lies in some sort of regulation of gasoline manufacturers to insure real competition, or, as a last resort, in a creation of government machinery authorized to fix prices. Legislation by Congress would be necessary to effect either proposal.

GASOLINE DROPS 1 CENT.

Standard Announces First Price Reduction This Year.

A reduction of 1 cent a gallon in the wholesale price of gasoline has been announced by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The new price is 23 cents. This is the first drop in this market this year.

A similar reduction was made in New Jersey about two weeks ago. The company's retail price was also lowered a cent, it now being 27 cents in wooden barrels and 25 cents in steel barrels.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ARMY IS SEEKING RESERVE ENGINEERS

War Department Takes First Steps Looking to Organization of New Corps.

PLAN IS TO BE NATION-WIDE

Country to be Divided Into Districts and Civilian Engineers Are to be Canvassed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Preliminary steps were taken today by the War Department toward the formation of a Reserve Corps of Engineers for the army, as provided by the National Defense act of June 3 last. By direction of the Chief of Engineers letters were sent today by Lieut. Col. E. Eveleth Winslow, of the Army Engineer Corps, to all of the District Engineer officers of the army throughout the country, paving the way for the creation of these new reserve corps, which will be composed of officers to be commissioned from among the engineers of the country and of an enlisted reserve corps of engineers.

The plan for the formation of the new Reserve Corps is set forth in Lieut. Col. Winslow's letter as follows:

"The importance of engineers in time of war is now universally recognized, and during the past few months steps have been taken to arouse the interest of the engineering profession in the national defense. Congress has now provided a means by which the civil engineers can more fully prepare themselves for that highest duty of citizens—the defense of our country. An engineer section of officers and enlisted reserve corps has been authorized, and in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers there is for the officers of the Corps of Engineers no more important duty than their active assistance in making a success of the new corps. All the engineers in the country should be informed of the existence of this new corps and those possessing the necessary qualifications should be enrolled as its members. A close co-operation between our engineer officers and the civilian engineers is therefore necessary, and fortunately the first steps in such co-operation have been already taken by the action of some of the most important of the engineering societies in indorsing the campaign for preparedness and in urging upon Congress the passage of the Officers' Reserve Corps law.

"The following instructions explain how it is intended to organize the engineer section of this corps:

"Each district officer will be a member of a local board, so that the entire area of the country will be covered. The other members of the board will be one medical officer or medical reserve officer, (who will be ordered to duty with the board by the department commander on request of the Chief of Engineers,) and one officer of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps. If practicable it is desired that the Engineer Reserve officer be a member of the branch of the engineering profession to which the candidates belong, i. e., civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, and railway engineering professions. This will require having five separate boards when the number of applicants justify it.

"When a sufficient number of applications have been received from any district an examining board will be appointed for that district. Until such reserve officers have been commissioned and thus become available to act on the local boards, the latter will consist of two members only, i. e., the district engineer officer and the medical member."

Regarding the selection of the boards Lieut. Col. Winslow writes:

"In appointing the boards, the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers on each board will be designated the President thereof; his office will be the office of record, although the junior member must, nominally, at least, act as recorder.

"After each board has been appointed, it will endeavor to enlist the interest of each engineer in its territory in the Reserve Corps and will give all necessary information and render all possible assistance to persons desiring to join. The various engineering societies and the prominent technical newspapers and journals will be requested by this office to lay before their members and readers the importance of joining the corps. An order prescribing the regulations for the enlisted Reserve Corps is now in course of preparation.

"An Executive Committee will be formed to pass finally upon all applications for membership to the Reserve Corps of Engineers and to recommend the grades in which successful applicants shall be commissioned and enlisted. This Executive Committee will be composed of the heads of divisions in the office of the Chief of Engineers; one member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, one member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, one member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, one member of the American Society of Consulting Engineers, one railway operating official.

"After a sufficient number of officers and non-commissioned officers have been appointed, companies and battalions will be organized, officers and non-commissioned officers assigned thereto, and the other enlisted personnel thereof obtained. This will be made the subject of a later letter of instructions."

Shipping Bill Comes Up Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The administration shipping bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate tonight and will be called up for general debate tomorrow.

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FOR THE TENANT

Means a responsible firm to look after your troubles in all disputes arising under the terms of commercial property leases. Frequently a tenant cannot reach an owner to present his grievance. Hess Service takes your troubles from you and sees that you get a square deal.

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Write for Catalogue.
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Jersey City, N. J.

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GIANTS TO-DAY WITH ST. LOUIS.
2 Games, 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot=Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

High Grade Chalmers Used Cars From $300 to $900

C. T. Silver, Inc., has taken over the distribution of Chalmers cars for the Metropolitan District.

We're closing out our New York factory branch and all Chalmers used cars on hand are being disposed of at a fraction of their factory value.

There are some especially attractive bargains in 5 and 7-passenger touring cars, sedans and limousines, ranging in price from $300 to $900.

Every car is a quality first Chalmers, in first-class condition.

If you are in the market for a good used car this is a rare opportunity to get one at materially reduced price.

OPEN EVENINGS

Chalmers Motor Company of New York, Inc.
Broadway at Fiftieth Street
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Who's Boss in your office anyway?

All right, then it is strictly up to you if you continue to pay out good money—and waste time—for having your letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

You are doing it with your eyes wide open. You can't blame a bit of the waste and inefficiency of shorthand on anyone else. You are boss. You pay the bills. Yet you go along talking about efficiency, and passing up the one biggest factor of convenience-and-time-and-money-saving ever devised for you. When it only needs a nod of your head to find out how to do what thousands of other business men do; have your letters written once, on the typewriter—have them written better and more accurately—and at least a third less in cost.

To say nothing of a personal convenience in dictation greater than you ever dreamed of. It's about time you dictated to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone and anything else is an imitation.

From a letter from Robert Gair Company:

"At the time we made original installation of your Dictating Machines we had under consideration the addition of more stenographic assistance, which, however, we found was not necessary in view of the relief obtained through the use of these machines. Our stenographic force would have to be considerably increased if your Dictaphones were not a permanent part of our office equipment."

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr......
TI

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

WILSON TO KEEP OUT OF SEABURY'S FIGHT

Democrats Hear That the "Federal Crowd" Will Keep Hands Off in New York.

MURPHY OFF TO SARATOGA

Republican Lawyer Starts an Independent Movement in Seabury's Interest.

From "one high in authority" came word yesterday to the perplexed Democratic leaders who are trying to find some way to avert the nomination of Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals for Governor in the Democratic primaries, that President Wilson was not at all interested in his candidacy and that the President and the "Federal crowd" in the Democratic Party would not under any circumstances interfere in the local situation in this State.

For many weeks the promoters of Judge Seabury's Gubernatorial boom have sought to scatter broadcast an impression that President Wilson, if not actively backing, approves of Judge Seabury as a candidate for Governor.

"This is an entirely erroneous impression," said the spokesman for the President. "Neither President Wilson nor any of the Democrats identified with him in the Federal Administration will interfere in the local situation in this State. They are concerned in the national campaign and, of course, will give their earnest support to any candidates nominated by the Democratic Party throughout the country, but there will be no meddling in a local fight."

This Democratic leader made it plain that this would hold good not only with reference to the Gubernatorial situation, but also in the matter of the United States senatorships which must be filled in the election this Fall, Senator O'Gorman's term expiring with the end of this session of Congress.

Murphy to See Leaders.

The picking of a Democratic candidate to fight Judge Seabury for the nomination at the primaries has been deferred until Charles F. Murphy of Tammany will be in a position to meet more of the up-State leaders than have sat in at the Delmonico conferences. Mr. Murphy expects to start for Saratoga today, so it is expected that the final conferences will be held there.

Gilbert E. Roe, a Republican lawyer who formerly was a law partner of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, yesterday made public a letter which he had sent broadcast to enrolled voters of both the Republican and Democratic Parties throughout the State. The letter urges the nomination of Judge Seabury and is declared preparatory to the formation of a committee to work for his nomination and election.

There are twenty signatories, of whom nine are Republicans, nine Progressives, and only two Democrats. One of the latter is United States Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe and the other G. H. Brown, Secretary of the Seamen's Union.

Here is the letter:

To the voters of the State of New York:

From all sections of the State is coming the demand that Judge Seabury be the next Governor. This demand is not confined to any party. The independent voters of all parties—and they will be more numerous at the next election than ever before—are for Judge Seabury. No matter what party nominates Judge Seabury, he will draw many thousands of independent votes from the other parties. His demonstrated ability, his independence and freedom from petty partisan politics, and his devotion to the highest ideals of American life, as shown by his record of public service, have rightfully earned for him the confidence of the whole people.

If you desire to co-operate in the independent movement to secure the nomination and election of Judge Seabury, will you sign one of the inclosed blanks and secure the signature of such of your friends as are in sympathy with this plan, and then send the blanks without delay to Gilbert E. Roe, 55 Liberty Street, New York City? From those thus signifying their desire to assist in bringing about the nomination and election of Judge Seabury a committee for that purpose will be formed.

Lawyers' Non-Partisan League.

The Republican signatories, with the exception of Mr. Roe, are not well known. The Progressives include Coroner Timothy J. Healy, former Progressive leader of the Assembly; Michael Schaap, Robert H. Elder of Brooklyn, William Grant Brown, formerly Progressive leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and Lucius Tuckerman of Milton, N. Y.

Justice Finch of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a certificate of incorporation to the Lawyers' Non-Partisan Seabury League. The object of the organization as stated in the incorporation papers is to enroll at least 2,500 lawyers throughout the State for active service in a campaign to bring about the nomination and election of Judge Seabury. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the temporary headquarters of the new organization, 271 Broadway, Morris I. Price was elected Chairman, William Walter Frankel Treasurer, and Morris Quasha Secretary.

The Harlem Board of Trade at a meeting yesterday of the principal property owners of Harlem passed resolutions indorsing Cornelius A. Pugsley of Westchester for Governor on the Democratic ticket. A delegation representing the Board of Trade will go to Saratoga on Friday to attend the Democratic State Convention and work for Mr. Pugsley's nomination.

SENATORS DISPLEASE UNION.

Civic Body Criticises Majority of Those from New York City.

Measuring the performances of State Senators, representing districts in New York City, by their attitude and vote on bills affecting the city, the Citizens Union Committee on Legislation finds the records of a majority far from satisfactory. The report was made public yesterday.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, one of the six Republicans from this city in the Senate, receives unqualified commendation in the report. He is credited with being an "exceptionally forceful and effective legislator who introduced many desirable and constructive measures which became law. Opposed on 'quick' roll calls objectionable legislation. Record of votes good."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, leader of the Democratic minority, is also warmly commended. Here is what the committee has to say regarding him:

"A legislator of ability and experience. Used his power as minority leader extensively in support of bills in the interest of the city. Introduced much constructive legislation. Made generally good record of votes, opposing on 'quick' roll call three objectionable bills."

Senator James A. Foley, Democrat, representing the district of Tammany Leader Murphy, is catalogued as "able and effective" and as the sponsor of meritorious legislation, but his record of votes on home rule and in general is pronounced unsatisfactory.

Senator Robert R. Lawson, Republican of Brooklyn, who figured in an episode with the New York Telephone Company, which accused him of having demanded a free telephone extension in his Brooklyn home while, as a member of the Thompson Committee, he was investigating the conduct of the Public Service Commission, is commended for his votes, but condemned for the introduction of "much unsound legislation" and for "serious misconception of his position as legislator by attempt to obtain special favor from public service corporations under implied threat of unfavorable legislation."

William M. Bennett, Republican and Progressive, from the Eighteenth District, receives praise for independence and activity in debate, but is criticised for his votes.

John J. Boylan of Manhattan, Daniel J. Carroll of Brooklyn, Henry W. Doll of Manhattan, John J. Dunnigan, and James A. Hamilton of the Bronx, William J. Heffernan of Brooklyn, Irving J. Joseph of Manhattan, Bernard M. Patten of Queens, George W. Simpson, Christopher D. Sullivan, and James J. Walker of Manhattan, all Democrats, are criticised as not measuring up to the standards set by the Citizens Union for service in the State Senate.

Thomas H. Cullen, Democrat of Brooklyn, who is known as the "Nestor of the Senate," receives the following comment in the report: "Able legislator of twenty years' experience. Attentive to duties. Record of votes fair."

George Cromwell, former Borough President of Richmond, who now represents that borough in the Senate, received the approval of the Citizens Union Committee.

Alvah W. Burlingame of Brooklyn is praised for independence and intelligent service, and his voting record generally is pronounced good, except on home rule legislation.

Alfred T. Gilchrist, another Brooklyn Republican, representing the Tenth Senate District, is pronounced an "undesirable member who introduced many objectionable bills, made generally unsatisfactory record and was often unrecorded on important measures."

FEW SPEECHES BY WILSON.

His Record Will Meet Republican Issues, McCormick Says.

President Wilson will make no speeches in Maine and very few throughout the country in the campaign, according to Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who returned yesterday from Washington, where he consulted on political matters with the President. Democrats in Washington, Chairman McCormick said, are not worrying about the Hughes Western trip. No attempt will be made to have Democratic orators follow on the Republican candidate's trail. Mr. McCormick believes that Mr. Hughes has failed to raise a single issue of moment at Detroit.

The present plan is to answer most of the Hughes speeches by hard work at Washington. The President, said Mr. McCormick, believed that the record of the Democratic Congress would be the best answer to issues raised by the Republicans. The President's first scheduled appearance on the platform will be on Sept. 4 at the Lincoln Memorial celebration, in Kentucky. No other speaking dates have been arranged for the President.

"President Wilson, being in office, will stand on his record before the entire country," said Chairman McCormick. "I believe the Child Labor bill will go through tomorrow, and I think the Shipping bill will also pass. Those are things which the Democratic Administration stands sponsor for. The President has been deluged with invitations to speak all over the country, but he has made but one appointment so far, that of Sept. 4."

The Chairman said he would positively announce the makeup of the Campaign Committee before the end of the week. He did not deny that he had shown a tentative list to the President, but declined even to hint at its names.

The date on which the President will be notified on his nomination at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, is still indefinite. "About the first of September or the last of August," provided it should become evident that Congress would not adjourn before the middle of next month, was Mr. McCormick's guess. No one in Washington, he said, seemed to know when Congress would get through.

William J. Cochran, Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, has gone West to take charge of publicity at the Western headquarters of the National Committee in Chicago.

MATTHEW HALE OUT AS WILSON WORKER

Progressives' Acting Chairman Points to His Record of Legislation.

HE FINDS HUGHES VAGUE

Says Republican Is Not In Sympathy with Economic Ideals of Moose Party.

Declaring that Progressives were not going to be delivered by any leader or group of leaders to any of the Presidential candidates, Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, said yesterday that he would do all he could to help re-elect President Wilson, but would urge the Bull Moose to vote for the Progressive electors in the States where such electors are put in the field. The Democratic managers did not disguise their satisfaction at obtaining the support of so prominent a Bull Moose and they expect Mr. Hale will bring a large number of Progressives with him into the Democratic fold.

When seen at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, Mr. Hale blamed Progressive leaders for wrecking the party. He did not mention any names, but said the party had suffered "frightful injury" at their hands during the last four years. He accused them of being more enthusiastic in their opposition to President Wilson than they were in their devotion to Progressive principles. The need of a Progressive party was as great now as it was four years ago, and its possibilities were even greater, said Mr. Hale.

"Those leaders of the Progressive Party who do not 'see red' when the President's name is mentioned," he said, "realize fully that the Progressive Party of the last four years has suffered frightful injury at the hands of its own leaders; but they believe that it can render service in this coming campaign by putting up Progressive electors in a few critical States, and that it can be made the nucleus of a broader and more democratic Progressive Party in the future. For this program they are willing to fight.

Mr. Hale said his reasons for supporting President Wilson were two-fold. He continued:

"He has actually put into effect more progressive legislation than any President we have ever had. I need only recite the Federal income tax, the new currency law, parcels post, the direct election of United States Senators, the Rural Credits act, and the Federal Employment Bureau. His persistent advocacy of the national child labor law shows that he is as eager as ever to continue this legislative record. He has shown great sympathy for the whole progressive movement, and he has shown an ability to secure the co-operation of his party in putting his progressives ideas into actual legislation.

"Mr. Hughes, on the other hand, does not impress one as being in real sympathy with the underlying economic ideals of the Progressive Party. His speeches, when they deal with these questions, sound like ordinary Republican stump speeches, patting the laborers on the back with vague promises and congratulating the employers for their 'welfare work.' They do not sound like the speeches of a man who has really studied these very vital subjects. He is honest, but Progressivism means more than that. He is efficient, but Progressivism means more than that. Moreover, Mr. Hughes has the Republican Party to deal with—a party exactly as reactionary as it was in 1912. He needs the support of Boies Penrose as well as the support of George W. Perkins, and his speeches reflect this need. Therefore, I see no hope whatever of securing any real progressive legislation under the leadership of Mr. Hughes and the Republican Party.

"Not only is President Wilson in greater sympathy with the progressive principles for which we have all been fighting, but in regard to handling our foreign problems he is better fitted by experience than is Mr. Hughes. As between President Wilson and a man of Colonel Roosevelt's unique experience and unrivaled skill in international affairs I advocate Colonel Roosevelt's election unhesitatingly. But Mr. Hughes is not Colonel Roosevelt, either in experience or in temperament. The very characteristics that seemed to us admirable in Mr. Hughes while Governor—his lack of tact in dealing with political bosses, his almost brutal way of saying things at times—are peculiarly bad qualities for successfully handling foreign or Pan American problems.

SUFFRAGIST WANTS WILSON.

Miss Mary Donnelly Doesn't Think Hughes Deserves Support.

Miss Mary Donnelly of the Fourteenth Assembly District said yesterday:

"The suffrage organizations are all on record for Hughes, and so are the leaders of the Progressive Party; but the suffrage leaders can no more hand over to Hughes the united support of the women of the country than Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins can hand over the united support of the Progressives to Mr. Hughes.

"But the real suffragists don't want to force suffrage down the throats of States that don't want it. The real suffragists want to educate the men of every State until they are willing to give the women the vote in the State Legislatures. The Federal amendment is not good democracy.

"If a woman is a Democrat she should be for President Wilson, because she is a Democrat and because his solution of the suffrage problem is the Democratic solution. And I believe the Democratic women are for Wilson. I want to see a referendum vote on it. I wish they would take such a vote down in the Fourteenth and they would see that Hughes has not the support of the great majority of women as the suffrage leaders would have us believe."

UNTERMYER WON'T RUN.

Physician Said to Have Advised Him Not to Enter Senatorial Race.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—In making the statement tonight that Samuel Untermyer would not enter the Democratic primaries as a candidate for United States Senator, Chairman Edwin Harris of the Democratic State Committee could not conceal his disappointment.

"Mr. Untermyer is an aggressive Democrat who has supported his party at all times," said Mr. Harris. "He has won a great many admirers throughout the State, and as a candidate for United States Senator would have had a great many warm supporters. I am informed that Mr. Untermyer has been convinced by his friends and his physician that his health would not permit him to enter a campaign and that he has made it known that he will not be a candidate for United States Senator."

HERRICK WINS IN OHIO.

Defeats Former Chairman Dougherty for Senatorial Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The Republican and Democratic voters today went to the polls in a high temperature and one of very high humidity, made still mor eoppressive by a murky condition. There was at times a downpour of rain. There was little interest in the primaries and the farmers remained away from the polls to about the same extent that the city voters did.

The nomination of Myron T. Herrick for United States Senator on the Republican ticket appeared certain at a late hour tonight. Returns from the larger counties indicated that he had defeated by a vote of two to one former State Chairman Harry M. Dougherty and former United States Senator Charles Dick.

Senator Atlee Pomerene appeared to have won on the Democratic ticket, defeating ex-Congressman John J. Lentz. The "hyphenate" candidate, by a vote of two or three to one. Lentz devoted most of his campaign to an attack of the Wilson policies.

The standard bearers for Governor will be the same as those of two eyars ago. James M. Cox was renominated by the Democrats by a large majority over A. P. Sandles and J. C. Martin, and Governor Willis was selected over R. A. Mack and G. W. Shaw. The protest vote against Willis is likely to be heavier than that against Cox, and this has been particularly gratifying to the Democrats, who believe that the situation will help the national ticket.

Returns on Lieutenant Governor indicated the nomination of E. J. Hopple of Bucyrus on the Democratic ticket, and Abram W. Agler of Canton on the Republican.

Election officials said definite figures on the vote cast for Congressman in the various districts and for minor State officials would not be available before tomorrow. Among Republicans, Charles Q. Hildebrandt of Wilmington had no opposition for the nomination for Secretary of State, and returns indicated the nomination of Thornton R. Snyder of Cincinnati on the Democratic ticket for this office.

HUGHES GETS A BODYGUARD

Roosevelt's Aid Sent West—Republicans Expect to Carry Maine.

Maine will go Republican by at least 12,000 in the September State election, according to F. W. Estabrook, Republican National Committeeman from New Hampshire, who has just returned from Bangor, having made a canvass of his sister State. He said at Republican National Headquarters yesterday:

"The Republican leaders are most sanguine of winning this election. The feeling is that the Republicans will be returned to power with a piurality of 12,000."

Mr. Estabrook said many Progresives had gone over to the Democratic party, but not enough, he thought, to influence the result of the election.

From the National Headquarters Frank H. Tyree was dispatched yesterday to join the Hughes train and assist in giving the candidate protection from the crowds. Mr. Tyree was bodyguard for Colonel Roosevelt in the White House and later was U. S. Marshal in West Virginia. Reports from the Hughes train impressed the managers here with the necessity of affording the candidate more bodily protection in his public appearances.

HANLY SCOUTS TALK OF NATIONAL CRISIS

Prohibition Nominee Says America's Honor Will Be Safe with Either Wilson or Hughes.

RIDICULES PARTY JINGOES

This the Most Propitious Time to Quit the Old Parties and Vote for Prohibition, He Says.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The first of three national notification ceremonies in Indianapolis was held this afternoon, when J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, and Dr. Ira Landrith of Boston were notified of their respective nominations for President and Vice President on the Prohibition Party ticket. The next notification will be that of Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for Vice President, and the last will be for Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, telling him of his renomination on the Democratic ticket.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Hanly repudiated one plank of the national Prohibition platform. He said he did not favor the initiative, referendum, and recall, that he would not uphold it in his campaign speeches, and, if elected, he would oppose its enactment into a law.

Of tariff and reciprocity, he said there was a safe middle ground between the advocates of the two extremes on the question. He said he favored woman suffrage.

After discussing preparedness at length, Mr. Hanly declared the country was facing no crisis.

"The leaders of the Republican Party, headed by the Republican candidate for President," he said, "are in the midst of a frantic effort to convince the electorate that an 'emergency,' a 'crisis,' is confronting the American people in the impending election. They have wrought themselves into a veritable frenzy of alarm lest 'Americanism shall become extinct and the honor of the republic be lost.' But nothing could be further from the truth. It is true that Europe is involved in a war unprecedented in its magnitude, and in its ferocity without modern parallel. It is also true that in such a cataclysm as that there is danger to our present peaceful international relations. But this danger inheres in the condition there, and is in no wise dependent upon the Presidential choice to be made here in November. The same danger will inhere in the conditions there whoever is elected here.

"The election of Mr. Hughes will not eliminate or minimize it. The election of Mr. Wilson will not intensify or hasten its imminency. To contend that it will is mere party fustian, indulged in for the sake of temporary party advantage. In this regard there is no crisis.

"It is but just and common fairness to say that both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes are intensely American. Both are jealous of the nation's honor. Both love peace. But either would sacrifice it to save the nation's honor or in defense of American ideals. From this standpoint it will not make the slightest difference which of the two is elected.

"There never was a better time in the history of the country for a man dissatisfied with the attitude of either the Republican or the Democratic Party or of the candidate of either, upon the question of State and national prohibition, to sever his party affiliations and vote his convictions, registering thereby his protest against his party's unrighteous attitude. He can do this in this election, knowing that nothing will be imperiled by his doing it.

The notification ceremonies were held at Mr. Hanly's residence, and were attended by representative Prohibitionists from all over the country. Robert H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., delivered the address of notification to Mr. Hanly. He said he believed complete eradication rather than treatment to alleviate the evils of the liquor traffic to be the proper solution to the question before the party.

Preceding the notification ceremonies the National Campaign Committee met and selected an Executive Committee to complete the details of the campaign plan. Mr. Hanly's choice for Chairman of the committee was selected. He is Oliver W. Stewart, Mr. Hanly's business partner.

In addition to Mr. Stewart, the Executive Committee is composed of Vice Chairman W. G. Calderwood of Minneapolis, Recording Secretary Daniel Poling of Boston, and Treasurer H. P. Faris of Clinton, Mo.; Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago, J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Mich.; Daniel R. Sheen of Springfield, Ill.; Leigh Coldin of Boston, and Sumner W. Haynes of Portland, Ind.

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A Thompson-Starrett operation, backed up by the ammunition of experience and assured of consistent, unbroken deliveries of its supplies, is a concerted action on all fronts, in which every subsidiary branch moves like clockwork to the attack, and contributes to the harmonious, economical, and rapid conduct and completion of the whole.

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THE NEW GREAT GUN.

The enormous new French gun that is said to be the equal of Germany's famous 17-inch giant will figure in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

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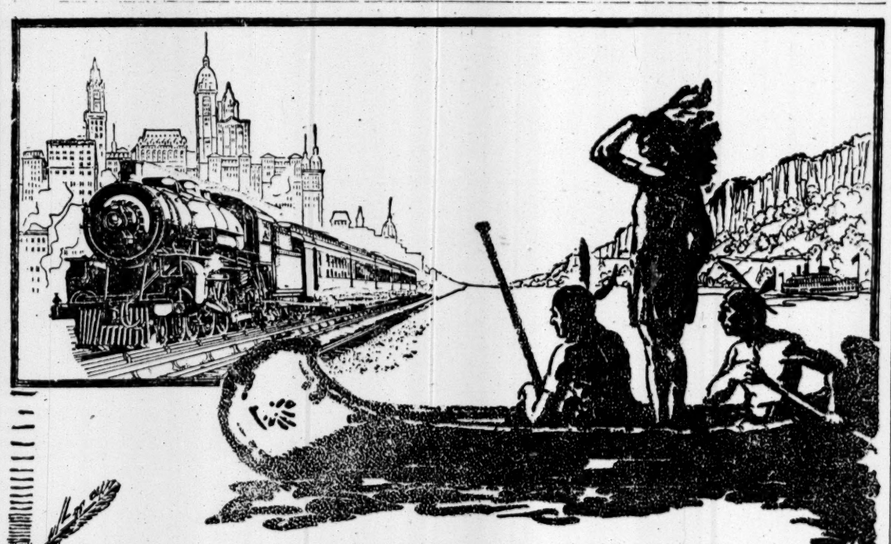

Once the Red Man's Trail now the White Man's Way from New York to Chicago

"Thirty sleeps away" was the Red Man's measure of the distance from New York to Chicago.

"One sleep" reads the white man's time table for the same journey via the

20th Century Limited
"The most famous train in the world"

The Indian of years ago went via the water route along the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and the Great Lakes because it was the easiest way.

It is the easiest way today because it is still "the water level route."

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135 Added Daily of the
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Watch Them Perform—
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When the Super-Six came out, all motordom was skeptical. Our claims were taken lightly. It is always so with epoch-making features. A Hudson inventor, we said, in a patented motor, had attained 80 per cent more efficiency. He had secured 76 horsepower from a small, light six. And all through utter smoothness.

He had made the most powerful, efficient motor—size considered—that the world ever had known. And, of course, we had to prove that.

A Thousand Proofs

We secured, in short order, a thousand proofs. Our dealers, when the cars arrived, broke all the local records. In speed, in hill-climbing and in quick pick-up they did feats never possible before.

At the same time we made official tests, under A. A. A. supervision. We quote some of the results below. Within a few weeks we had proved to all the world the Super-Six supremacy. The result was a deluge of orders.

Every-Day Performance

But what men want is every-day performance.

They want to know what this wondrous capacity, this speed and power mean to them.

Now thousands know. And owners everywhere will be glad to tell you.

It means the master car. Whatever other cars may do, the Super-Six does better. It means quick slow-down, quick pick-up. You always can out-distance the other fellow without going any faster.

Some Hudson Records

All made under American Automobile Association supervision, by a certified stock car or stock chassis, and excelling all former stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

It means that this motor's half-capacity outdoes another's full capacity. The result is economy.

It means utter smoothness. It means boundless endurance. Our racing tests prove that no other motor ever stood up under strains like this.

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You don't want a second- or third-place car when you buy a fine car. You don't want a car which others outrival. That kills all pride of ownership.

Of course, it is hard to get Hudsons now. Everyone wants the supreme car. But we have delivered more Super-Sixes already—in five months—than we ever built of any other model in a year. We are shipping 135 per day. So we shall take care of men who buy now without unreasonable delay.

The wrong car now means years of regret. The right car means years of super-service. Better to go a few days now without a car than to tie up for years to the wrong one.

Please come and talk with us.

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PLANT'S SCHOONER ELENA AND VANDERBILT'S SLOOP AURORA WIN RACES FOR ASTOR CUPS

ELENA AND AURORA TAKE ASTOR CUPS

Plant Captures Trophy for Schooners and Vanderbilt That for Sloops.

FIERCE STORM AT END

Yachts Tossed About in Raging Waters Off Newport, but Meet with Few Mishaps—Ventura Towed In.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The races for the Astor Cups, which were sailed off the harbor today, resulted in victories for Morton F. Plant's Elena in the schooner class and for Cornelius Vanderbilt's Aurora in the class for sleops, both winning on actual time as well as on corrected time after the handicaps were figured. This is the third time that Elena has won the much-prized cup for her owner, she having been victorious in both 1912 and 1913. She was not in commission last year to contest for it.

Elent was sailed today by Capt. Bill Dennis, and this made the tenthm time he has won the cup. He captured it in 1901 and 1902 with the Elmina and in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1910 with the Elmina II. This was also the second time the Aurora has won an Astor cup, her previous victory coming in 1910.

There was a stiff breeze blowing from the southwest when the yachts assembled off Brenton's Reef for the start of the race, only fourteen of the fleet fitting for the contest. All but two of the fleet of twelve forty-footers declined to try themselves out against the larger craft of the racing squadron, ad neither of them finished.

The Committee boat gave the signals for a trip over the course which took the yachts from Brenton's Reef Lightship to the Southwest for thirteen and a half miles, to point off Block Island—which was all windward work—and then gave them a broad reach of eighteen miles northeast to a mark off West Island, and a close fetch to the finish, a run of six and a half miles to the westward which brough them back to the entrance to Newport Harbor.

Stiff Wind at Star.

The wind was blowing fully 17 knots when the Vagrant, with Rear Commodore Harold Vanderbilt at the tiller, crossed the line on the starboard tack. He carried club topsails and in addition small main topmost staysails, which was practically the rig of all the schooners which followed her across the line. She took a course to the southeast and held it while the rest of the fleet was crossing. Amorilla, Flying Cloud and Irolita, which were close behind, tacked to port just after crossing and headed for the Narragansett shore to get the best of the tide and enable them to make a series of short tacks down to Point Judith.

Elena was the last of the schooners to get away, three-quarters of a minute after Vagrant. She, too, after standing out to the eastward for a few minutes, came about and headed for the west so as not to have to fight tide as well as wind.

Five minutes later aBrbara led the sloops over the line, with Carolina only a second behind her and to the windward. Then came Kalinga, Doris, Katharine, Samuri, Aurora, Graylin, and, finally, Pampero. With the exception of the Grayling, which was sailed by Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan, nonchalantly smoking his meerschaum pipe, all the sloops quickly came about on the port tack, Mr. Morgan holding the Grayling to the eastward for fully five minutes before he gave up his chase of Vagrant and followed the rest of the fleet over toward the Narragansett shore and easier sailing conditions for windward work.

Elena and Aurora Lead.

All the yachts save the Vagrant made a number of short hitches as they worked down the coast toward Point Judith from which they were able to lay a course to the Block Island mark. Point Judith was first rounded by Elena, which cleverly worked her way through the fleet, so that she passed the point at 12:08, with Irolita twelve minutes behind her. Then came Aurora leading the single stickers and passing the point at 12:22, six minutes in front of the Carolina, the closest of her competitors. Carolina led Grayling by only half a minute, with Barbara only a minute and a half behind the latter, and both the forty footers out of the contest.

The mistake that Rear Commodore Vanderbilt had made in standing to the eastward, as he did for three-quarters of an hour, was now evident, for Vagrant was twenty minutes behind Elena when she made the Block Island mark. Before Vagrant made her hitch to the port tack she seemed to be about three miles to leeward of the rest of the fleet. Seven tacks brought Elena to the Block Island mark which she rounded at 12:58, Vagrant following her at 1:10, Aurora coming next at 1:25, with Irolita, Flying Cloud Samuri, Barbara, Carolina, and Grayling following in the order named.

Spinnakers were now broken out and the yachts set for the broad reach toward the shore and the West Island mark. They went at a rapid rate over the eighteen-mile run with the wind freshening all the time, as the sky became overcast presaging the squall which came along later in the race. Paul L. Hammond, who sailed with Commodore Vanderbilt on the Vagrant, evidently advised the holding of all sail the schooner could carry, for she seemed to strain under it as she bowled along in her chase after Elena.

Vagrant Out of Race.

It was while on this leg that the foregaff on the schooner snapped and put the Vagrant out of the race. This happened about four miles to the westward of West Island, when the wind freshened so suddenly that it became squall-like, and very severe. The Elena had continued to outsail all craft in the fleet and was first around the West Island mark at 2:38. It was a close fetch for her then to the finish, and she stood up so stiff and footed so fast under it that she was across the finish line at 3:11:25, which was just a minute and one second before Aurora, which now led all the rest of the fleet, passed the second mark.

The Elena was in the harbor at her moorings when the storm which had been threatening broke. For twenty minutes the thunder, lightning, rain, and wind raged, the wind reaching an estimated velocity of seventy-five miles during nearly five minutes while the yachts were on either the second or last leg of the run.

The yachts bent to the storm until everything on the leeside was awash on all of them, and it could be seen from the cruising steamers, which followed the racers, that the Aurora laid over so far that even her hatches were under water as she plowed her way through the raging waters. Carolina carried her club topsail all through the storm in the determination of Mr. Nichols to put a stop to Aurora's string of victories.

Barbara's topsail was ripped, but what happened to most of the racers could not be discerned very well, as the driving rain shut them from view. However it could be seen that most of the sloops were so hard pressed that they simply had to run before the storm and trust to luck to get them to rnd around the marks safely. However, most of them weathered the storm in good shape and the last of them, the schooner Amorilla, passed Brenton's Reef at 5:27:20.

The sloop Winsome did not take part in the day's racing because, after the finish of the cruise, the crew struck for double pay, and Harry Maxwell, who had acted as sailing master, advised her owner, Peter Rouss, to refuse to pay. So the crew was discharged and the sloop put out of commission.

Ventura Towed In.

Commodore Baker's Ventura was towed into the harborthis evening by a tug from New Bedford, which pulled her off the shore at the northern end of Penikes Island at flood tide this afternoon. Grenville Kane and Dr. Brown, who sailed her, and the Captain and members of the crew were taken off late last night by the crew of Vernon H. Brown's steamer Iris, which, with the Kanawha and a crew from the Cuttyhunk coast guard, stood by all last night and until high water made her rescue possible by afternoon. How badly Ventura was damaged will not be known until she is hauled out at Bristol for necessary repairs, but as she went fast on the shore, it is expected that her hull has sustained such damage as will make further racing with her this season impossible.

The summaries:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Corr. Time.
Elena, M. Plant	3:00:13	3:31:17
Irolita, E. W. Clark	5:36:41	4:52:54
Flying Cloud, W. L. Baldwin	5:43:19	4:55:38
Amorilla, Demarest Lloyd	6:16:50	5:11:42
Vagrant, Harold Vanderbilt	Disabled.	

SLOOPS.

Aurora, Cornelius Vanderbilt	4:48:04	4:15:11
Carolina, George Nichols	5:22:49	4:22:58
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	5:28:54	4:29:03
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	5:31:40	4:31:49
Kalinga, W. C. Forbes	5:50:18	4:39:28
Doris, E. T. Miller	5:39:01	4:47:38
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	Time not taken.	
Katherine, A. K. Luke	Did not finish.	
Samuri, W. E. Dodge	Did not finish.	

ALVA WINS CLASS P RACE.

Takes Honors in Regatta of Great South Bay Yacht Association.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 8.—The cruising Corinthians of the Yacht Racing Association of Great South Bay held their first championship race off the Babylon Yacht Club today. The regatta was sailed in a whole-sail breeze from the southwest. Toward the end of the third round a squall broke from the northeast, and, although it did no damage, several of the craft withdrew and ran for safety.

In Class P the winner was S. W. Overton's Alva. In Class Q Dixie finished first, but on corrected time Invader was the winner. Yama Yama took first prize in Class R. Among the Moriches cats of Class AA the winner was Sylph. In the Class BB cats the winner was Lorelei. The Babylon one-design class was taken by Lady Nicotine, and the Unqua cat class was won by Edith S. In a special mixed class the winner was Yevoh. The old Babylon one-design yachts also raced, and first prize was won by Portia.

As the wind came, the yachts came three times around a three-mile course made up of a run, a beat, and a broad reach home. The race was managed by a committee from the Babylon Yacht Club, composed of B. B. W. Wood, Chairman; F. E. Demaurias, H. C. Van Wheeden, and J. B. Curley. The yachts came here on an informal run from the Unquacorinthian Yacht Club of Amityville this morning. Tomorrow the yachtsmen leave here for Bay Shore, where they will hold another championship race. The summary:

SLOOPS, CLASS P.

Start, 2:06. Course, Nine Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish.	Time. H.M.S.	Corr. Time. H.M.S.
Alva, J. W. Overton	3:40:07	1:34:07	
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	5:14:27	3:08:27	
Wanda, F. C. Thurber	Withdrew.		
Corrected Time—Alva, 1:33:26; Kid, 1:35:47.			

SLOOPS, CLASS Q.

Start, 2:09. Course, Nine Miles.

Dixie, G. F. Westin	3:44:10	1:35:10
Invader, G. Douglas	3:44:29	1:35:20
Challenger, W. Kreamer	3:48:07	1:38:07
Count, W. T. Hayward	3:51:28	1:42:28
Corrected Time—Invader, 1:34:51; Dixie, 1:35:10; Challenger, 1:37:26; Count, 1:40:38.		

SLOOPS, CLASS R.

Start, 2:42. Course, Nine Miles.

Yama Yama, R. H. Brewster	3:56:37	1:43:37
Ventura, Elward Smith	4:02:01	1:33:01
Thistle, Mrs. L. M. Gibb	Disqualified	
Corrected Time—Yama Yama, 1:43:37; Ventura, 1:49:40.		

MORICHES CATS.

Start, 2:15. Course, Nine Miles.

Sylph, W. C. Atwater	3:47:13	1:32:13
Mettowee, C. M. Dowd	3:47:53	1:32:53
Moonray, H. Grwtage	Did not finish	
Ram Boo, H. Hart	Did not finish	

MORICHES CATS, CLASS BB.

Start, 2:15. Course, Nine Miles.

Lorelei, W. Dana	4:01:45	1:43:45
Adelaide III, T. B. Conklin	4:07:45	1:49:45
Pawnee, H. C. Halstead	4:08:20	1:50:20

BELLPORT BAY ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:21. Course, Nine Miles.

Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	4:10:50	1:49:50
Miladi, Miss Barsch	4:13:38	1:52:38
Lady Madge, A. D. Everitt	Did not finish	
Mollusc, Miss Ketcham	Did not finish	

UNQUA CATS, CLASS V.

Start, 2:27. Course, Six Miles.

Edith S., R. S. Haight	3:37:05	1:10:05
Boomerang, L. Smyth	3:38:15	1:11:15
Dolphin, C. W. Powell	3:38:20	1:11:20
Corrected Time—Edith S., 1:05:45; Boomerang, 1:07:09; Dolphin, 1:11:20.		

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS.

Start, 2:33. Course, Six Miles.

Yevoh, F. H. Hovey	3:05:32	1:32:32
Lizzie R., G. Walther	Did not finish	
Twin R., K. B. Brandberg, Jr.	Did not finish	

BABYLON ONE DESIGN, CLASS X.

Start, 2:36. Course, Six Miles.

Portia, C. K. Searle	3:42:03	1:06:03
O'Hel, W. Smith	3:40:33	1:20:33

RED SOX NEAR THE TOP.

Within Half a Game of White Sox, Beating Them by 6 to 4.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Boston crept one game nearer to the top today when it defeated Chicago by 6 to 4. Only one-half of a game separates the two leaders now. The world's champions won today's contest by heavy and timely hitting, accumulating fifteen hits, which routed Faber, Williams, and Cicotte from the mounds. The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	0	2	3	0
Barry,2b	4	0	0	0	3
Lewis,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Hoolitzel,1b	5	1	2	13	0
Walker,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	2	1	1
Scott,ss	4	2	2	1	4
Cady,c	3	1	2	7	1
Mays,p	4	0	2	0	7
Total	37	6	15	27	15

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Weaver,ss	3	0	0	1	1
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	1	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	1	1	1
Ness,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Feisch,cf	4	2	3	2	2
Schalk,c	4	0	0	12	3
M'Mullin,3b	3	0	0	1	4
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	1	1	1	0	0
aLetbold	0	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
bFournier	1	0	0	0	0
cMurphy	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	4	7	27	11

a-Batted for Cicotte in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for McMullin the ninth inning.
c-Batted for Danforth in the ninth inning.
Errors—U. Collins, McMullin.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hit—Cady. Three-base hits—Cady, Mays, U. Collins, Pelach. (2.) Stolen bases—Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Cady, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—Weaver. Double play—Weaver, Schalk, and Ness. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Base on balls—Off Faber 1; off Mays, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 5 hits and 1 run in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Williams, 3 hits and 4 runs in 1 1-3 inning; off Cicotte, 5 hits and 1 run in 1 2-3 innings; off Danforth, no hits and no runs in 2 innings; off Mays, 7 hits and 4 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Faber, 2; by Mays, 5; by Williams, 2; by Cicotte, 1; by Danforth, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Hildebrand.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	—6	13	1
Richmond	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	3	—9	9	5

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	—14	0	
Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	—11	4	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	6
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

Called, darkness.
Montreal at Newark—Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	55	43	.561
Providence	53	43	.552
Montreal	49	44	.527
Baltimore	51	47	.520
Toronto	47	46	.505
Richmond	45	48	.484
Newark	40	54	.426
Rochester	38	53	.418

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Richmond.
Toronto at Baltimore.

LISTLESS YANKEES TOPPLE ONCE MORE

Russell and Love Ineffective, Their Mates Also Lack Pep, the Indians Win, 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Russell and Love between them furnished rather ineffective pitching for the Yankees today, and the whole Yankee clan furnished inferior batting, fielding, and base running. The consequence of these diverse delinquencies was not unnaturally, therefore, a defeat, the Indians winning by 9 to 4.

While the Yankees reverted to the listless batting which accounted for their recent slump they did not have pitching of as excellent a quality as has been theirs in every game of the trip up to today. The pitching seemed to melt. Love undertook to check the Indians after Russell had been dethroned, and was saluted with as much ardor as the partner whom he was sent to relieve.

With the pitching retrograded went the entire work of the Donovanites. Making runs was the easiest thing that Cleveland did, excepting getting on first base, and the latter wasn't much easier. The Yankees scattered their hits as widely as it is possible to scatter hits.

Gould, a youthful dispenser of the damp ball, who is built close to the ground, with a constrained, high school sort of a delivery, perplexed the Yankees all the way, no matter how callow his style may have appeared. He was hardly a star as a fielder and executed two hysterical throws in succession on force plays, but despite this he prevented the Yanks from connecting very often. They had him going in one inning, but didn't have the punch to keep going themselves, and also snarled up the opportunity by bad base running.

A touch of unconscious comedy was given the encounter by the apparent suspiciousness on the part of the Indians that there was chicanery on the New York side as applied to the ball. They kept examining the sphere as if they suspected some foreign substance thereon. Judging from results, the worst the Yanks put on the ball was something very agreeable to young Mr. Gould when he pitched and to the Indians when they hit.

Russell's troubles began in the first inning. He passed two men and Speaker touched him for a single on a hit-and-run play. A sacrifice fly brought in a run after Russell had packed the bases. Two wild throws by Gould gave the Yanks a run in the third and they'd have had another if Miller, standing for the plate, had slid around the catcher instead of crashing into him. This steadied Gould just when he threatened to break.

Six men in succession faced Russell in the fourth. Chapman singled through Peck, Speaker doubled, Pipp doubled viciously through Peck, Hofman fumbled a hit, Boone muffed a throw, Gandil walked, Wamby was hit, and Turner singled. The Indians worked the hit-and-run to perfection in this inning and hit and ran Russell to the bench.

Walters tallied in the fifth on a pass, a sacrifice and a single by Miller. The Indians spent the fourth inning in looking over Love's assortment and by the fifth seemed to know all there was in it. The only inning in which Slim had any peace and quiet was the seventh. In the fifth, sixth, and eighth Love was batted roughly and his support was tremulous.

A fast double play reduced the damage in the sixth. Chapman tried to score from second on Speaker's bunt. Boone did rapid-fire work on the bunt and threw out Speaker, and Walters took Pipp's return and smothered Chapman at the plate.

The Yankees scored twice in the ninth on a pass to Gedeon, two-bagger by Boone, sacrifice fly by Walters, and single by Nunamaker. Bauman was on the disabled list today. He had to have his leg scraped. Bauman played in St. Louis, but didn't bave the gash attended to and yesterday it began to show signs of inflammation. He, Gilhooley, and Mullen sat in a box together with three sound legs among them. The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	5	1	2	1	1
Chapman,3b	4	2	2	0	3
Sueaker,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Hofm'n,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Gandil,1b	2	2	0	16	0
W'gans,ss	3	1	1	3	5
Turner,2b	4	0	2	2	4
Coleman,c	4	1	2	2	2
Gould,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	9	13	27	20

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Hofman,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Crafts,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Pipp,ss	4	0	0	6	0
Oldring,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Boone,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Walters,c	2	1	1	3	2
Russell,p	1	1	0	0	2
Love,p	1	0	0	0	1
aNunamaker	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	4	8	24	11

a-Batted for Love in ninth inning.
Errors—Graney, Gould. (2.) Miller, Gedeon.

Cleveland	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	1	—9	
New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Roth, Chapman, Boone. Three-base hits—Speaker, Graney. Stolen bases—Roth, 2. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Gould, Love. Sacrifice flies—Gandil, Coleman, Walters. Double plays—Gedeon and Peckinpaugh; Boone, Pipp, and Walters; Chapman, Turner, and Gandil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gould, 4; off Russell, 3; off Love, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 5 hits, 4 runs in three innings; off Love, 8 hits, 3 runs in five innings. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, 1, (Wambsganss.) Struck out—By Russell, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dinneen and Nallin.

ATHLETICS TIE DRECORD.

Beaten by Detroit, They Have Now Lost Twenty Straight.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—By losing today's game to Detroit, 9 to 0, the defeat being the twentieth consecutive beating that they have taken, the Athletics tied the American League record, that was established by Boston in 1906. Boland shut out the Mackmen without effort. Natbors was hit hard, and the hits were wel bunched. Cobb and Veach did the feature work, getting seven safeties between them. The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt,3b	2	2	1	2	2
Bush,ss	5	1	2	0	3
Cobb,cf	5	2	4	2	0
Harper,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Veach,lf	4	0	3	7	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Young,2b	4	1	2	3	1
Baker,c	3	1	1	2	0
Boland,p	4	2	2	0	0
Total	35	9	17	27	6

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Walsh,rf	3	0	0	3	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Lajoi,2b	4	0	0	0	2
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	7	0
McElwee,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Pick,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Haley,c	3	0	0	5	1
Nabors,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	33	0	6	24	12

Errors—Haley, Nabars.

Detroit	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	—9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Strunk, Cobb. Three-base hit—Vitt. Sacrifice hits—Vitt, Young. Sacrifice flies—Veach. Stolen bases—Witt, Walsh, McInnis, Vitt, (2.) Bush, Cobb, Young. Double plays—Walsh and Haley. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 2; off Boland, 1. Earned runs—Off Nabors, 6. Struck out—By Nabors, 3; by Boland, 4. Tim of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin.

RAIN HALTS ROBINS' GAME.

Two Scoreless Inning Played with Cubs When Storm Begins.

About 2,500 loyal Brooklyn baseball fans traveled to Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon to witness the opening game of the series between the Superbas and the Cubs, only to be disappointed. After two innings had been contested the skies let forth a deluge which turned the field to mud and dotted the infield with miniature lakes.

In the first inning both sides were retired in one, two, three order, for although Saier, the Cubs' first baseman, did damage to get a single to centre, he resigned on an attempted steal. Chicago went out in the same order in their half of the second frame, and it looked as if Brooklyn would follow suit, for Cutshaw and Stengel, the first two Robins, filed out. Then Mike Mowrey got a base on balls, and advanced to second on Olson's grounder to Wortman, which the Chicago short stop threw badly to Zeider, trying to mack a double play. Chief Meyers then almost knocked Saier over with a hot single, filling the bases, but Pfeffer ender the inning by fanning.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 1.
(Called end of 7th inning; rain.)
St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed; rain.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Called end of 2d inning; rain.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 9; New York, 4.
Boston, 6; Chicago, 4.
Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 9; Washington, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	59	35	.628
Boston	55	38	.591
Philadelphia	55	40	.579
New York	49	45	.521
Chicago	46	54	.460
St. Louis	45	58	.437
Pittsburgh	41	53	.436
Cincinnati	39	66	.371

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	61	45	.575
Boston	59	44	.572
Cleveland	58	45	.563
New York	55	48	.534
Detroit	57	50	.533
St. Louis	55	51	.519
Washington	51	52	.495
Philadelphia	19	80	.192

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:45 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

BROWNS GARNER A COUPLE.

Sut Out Senators by 2 to 1 in First, Then Win Again by 9 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Plank and Groom were invincible, while Washington's pitchers were hit almost at will, and St. Louis won both games today, the first by 2 to 0, and the second by 9 to 1. A double by Foster in the ninth inning of the second game, after Williams had walked and stolen second, spoiled a no-hit game for Plank and sent over the Senators' only run of the day. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	0	3	1	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	12	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Marsons,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Severeid,c	4	0	1	4	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	1	3	5
Wallace,3b	3	0	1	0	2
Groom,p	2	1	1	0	4
Total	30	2	11	27	15

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Foster,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Jamieson,lf	2	0	1	1	0
Rice,rf	4	0	1	0	2
Morgan,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Henry,c	3	0	1	4	1
McBride,ss	3	0	1	3	1
Harper,p	2	0	0	1	3
aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Gallia,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	4	24	14

a-Batted for Harper in the eighth inning.
Errors—Sisler, Pratt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McBride, Sisler. Home run—Sisler. Double play—Harper and Henry. Left on bases—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 4; off Groom, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Harper, 7 hits and 2 runs in seven innings; off Gallia, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Groom, 4 hits and no runs in nine innings. Balk—Harper. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Groom, 3. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	2	2	1	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Sisler,3b	4	1	0	0	2
Pratt,2b	3	1	0	2	2
Marsons,cf	3	2	2	3	0
Severeid,c	2	2	2	2	0
Rumler,c	2	0	0	4	0
Dorton,1b	4	1	3	9	1
Lavan,ss	4	0	2	4	4
Plank,p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	33	9	10	27	11

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Milan,cf	2	0	0	2	0
Crafts,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	1	2
Shanks,lf,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Rice,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Gharrity,1b	2	0	0	7	0
Morgan,2b	2	0	0	0	2
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	2
McBride,ss	2	0	0	2	0
Sawyer,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
Shaw,p	2	0	0	1	1
aWilliams	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	1	1	24	8

a-Batted for Shaw in the ninth inning.
Errors—Plank, Crafts, Morgan, McBride.

St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—9	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Foster, Shotton. Three-base hit—Marsons. Home run—Horton. Stolen bases—Shotton, Williams. Double plays—Plank and Lavan; Foster, Ainsmith, and Gharrity, Shanks, and Sawyer; Shaw and Foster. Left on bases—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—By Ayers, 2; by Shaw, 3; by Plank, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayres, 4 hits and 5 runs in two innings; off Shaw, 6 hits and 1 run in six innings; off Plank, 1 hit and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Ayres, 1; by Shaw, 2; by Plank, 5. Wild pitch—Shaw. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

CHAMPIONS BEAT THE REDS.

Matty's Brigade Loses Short Game by Score of 5 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Rain stopped play in Cincinnati's half of the eighth inning today, leaving Philadelphia the winner, by 5 to 1. The home team won by bunching hits off Knetzer in two innings, while in another errors helped to give Philadelphia two runs. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	2	1	2	0
Niehoff,2b	2	0	0	0	2
Byrne,3b	3	1	1	1	0
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Bancroft,ss	2	0	1	3	4
Killifer,c	3	0	1	5	1
Rixey,p	3	1	1	0	1
Total	27	5	8

STORM MARS SEABRIGHT TENNIS SCHEDULE

HEAT DRIVES BEHR FROM TOURNAMENT

He Defaults Match Rather Than Broil and Boil on Court at Seabright.

TILDEN PUTS OUT ROBERTS

Conquers Californian in Close Contest—Mathey, Fresh from Soldiering, Yields to Pfaffman.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 8.—Karl H. Behr, winner of last year's Seabright tennis tournament, but who was defeated in the challenge round by R. Norris Williams, 2d, withdrew from this season's play for the Achelis Cup this afternoon, when he defaulted his second round match to E. P. Larned. Behr appeared for his match, but the heat early in the afternoon was more intense than that of yesterday, and he adhered to his resolution made then that he would default rather than play again under such conditions.

This withdrawal takes from the tournament one of the strongest contestants. It was Behr who vanquished McLoughlin a year ago in the Seabright tournament and much was expected of him this season. His default leaves Robert Lindley Murray, Ichiya Kumagae, Leonard Beekman, and Alrick H. Man, Jr., the strongest contenders in the lower half of the draw.

A heavy thunderstorm interrupted the tournament this afternoon and as a result only five matches were completed, two in singles and three in doubles.

In the singles William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia was victor over Roland Roberts in a closely played contest, the score being 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, and John S. Pfaffman of Harvard vanquished Dean Mathey at 6—3, 6—1.

Favorites Victors at Doubles.

In doubles Watson M. Washburn and R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—3; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin tool the measure of Dr. William Rosenbaum and Hugh Tallant at 6—3, 6—4, and I. Kumagae and H. Mikami defeated C. Boocock and R. R. Coffin, 6—1, 6—2.

Mathey's defeat by Pfaffman was not such a surprise as might be supposed. For the past four weeks the former Princeton player has been learning to be a soldier at Plattsburg, and, as he expressed it, carrying forty-pound packs may harden the muscles, but it cuts down speed on the courts.

Mathey arrived here from the camp only this morning and lack of practice was evidenced in his every stroke. The accustomed steadiness was wanting. Not so, however, in the case of Pfaffman. The Harvard player made comparatively few errors. He played good tennis, but could hardly have beaten Mathey had the latter been at his best.

The Tilden-Roberts match was a sharp encounter. Tilden has a severe service, probably as hard as that of any of the Eastern players, particularly on the first ball, and he has the knack of sending the initial delivery true much of the time. Roberts could not handle it. Tilden, too, was having difficulties of his own with the service of the Californian. In the first set neither player was broken through until the ninth game, and then it was Tilden who faltered. Roberts took a deuce game from his rival and withstood all assaults against his own service in the tenth game.

Tilden took three straight games in the second set, dropped the next two, and then quickly closed it out to his advantage. Roberts taking only one other game, the eighth.

Keen and Close Tennis.

For the first twelve games in the third set each contestant won on service, sharp tennis being the product. Roberts was broken through in the thirteenth game, struggled hard to bring the set back to deuce, but was beaten in a final deuce game.

S. Howard Voshell and Nathaniel W. Niles were having a nip-and-tuck struggle when the rain ended hostilities. The brilliant left-hander, Voshell, played at top speed in the first set against the slower starting Niles, and took the honors at 6—4. With the score 5—3 Niles broke through his opponent, but Voshell was able to capture the following game for the set. The latter lost his cunning in the second set and Niles took full profit of the lapse. He ran off to a 5-to-1 advantage, but just before the rain came relinquished another game to his opponent. The match will be continued from the 5—2 score tomorrow. The summaries:

SINGLES.—First Round—John S. Pfaffman defeated Dean Mathey, 6—3, 6—1; William T. Tilden, Jr., defeated Roland Roberts, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Second Round—E. P. Larned won from Karl H. Behr by default.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Watson M. Washburn and R. Norris Williams, 2d, defeated James O'Neale, Jr., and Francis T. Hunter, 6—2, 6—3; William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Hugh Tallant, 6—3, 6—4; Ichiya Kumarae and Hachishiro Mikami defeated C. Boocock and R. R. Coffin, 6—1, 6—2.

WARD DAWSON WINS AT NET.

Defeats Green in Third Round of Western Championship.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Aug. 8.—Two out-of-town players remained in the men's singles after today's play here in the twenty-ninth Western lawn tennis championship tournament. The number will be increased to four if Maurice E. McLaughlin and Kenneth Hawkes of Los Angeles appear tomorrow, as expected. Ward Dawson of San Francisco and Clifford Lockhorn of Kansas City went through their third-round matches today in good form. Dawson won the feature match of the day from A. L. Green, Jr., of Chicago, runner-up to Heath Byford, in the Illinois championship, 8—5, 9—3, 7—5. Lockhorn won from M. A. James of Chicago, 6—1, 6—4.

SCOTS CATER TO AMATEURS.

Caledonian Club Gets A. A. U. Sanction for Labor Day Games.

The rule adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union last year permitting promoters of athletic meets to place professional as well as amateur athletic events on their programs has won over the New York Caledonian Club to the support of amateur athletics, and the Scottish organization will feature its sixtieth annual sports on Labor Day with contests for the trophy-seeking athletes. When the opportunity was offered by the A. A. U. legislation to hold amateur events on their professional program the Caledonian authorities grasped the chance to obtain a sanction for their games at Washington Park, Elmhurst, L. I., on Labor Day.

Seven amateur handicap events are on the card and to stimulate interest in the sports the organization has offered a handsome point trophy to the club whose representatives score the greatest number of points. The amateur contests listed are 100-yard dash, 220-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, two-mile run, running high jump, and putting twelvepound shot. Entry blanks are now available for the games and the lists will be closed on Aug. 28.

FAST POLO IN HEAVY RAIN.

Meadow Brook Third Defeats Rugby Four in Junior Title Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 8.—Members of society and sporting onlookers were drenched at the Point Judith Polo Club today, and the limited shelter was at a premium with those who did not have closed cars in the parking spaces. The rain fell in sheets from the throw-in for the second round of the junior championship, and the game continued throughout a violent thunderstorm and amid flashing lightning. There was no letup until the beginning of the sixth period, and showers continued until the end.

The Meadow Brook third team earned the right to meet Point Judith in the final match by defeating the Meadow Brook Ruby four today by 14¾ points to 4½. The two Belmonts, Von Stade and Hitchcock, Jr., rode and hit as well in the wet as if they were playing on sunny turf, but the Rugbys, with the exception of Drage, were cautious on the slippery grass. The score at the beginning of the sixth period was 8¾ to ¼ for Meadow Brook Third, the one goal earned by the Rugbys to that point having been nearly wiped out by a foul and a safety. Features of the winners' play were Von Stade's angle goals, gleaned by short nearside shots. Hitchcock's hard drives, including a fine backhander, that scored in the fifth period. Raymond Belmont's long shots, both near and offside, and Morgan Belmont's close defense of the posts as back for Meadow Brook Third.

Heckscher displayed a fine backhand stroke at times and Cooley and Reynal had good direction whenever they found the ball, but the impressive plays for the Rugbys were by Drage, whose play was a marvel of energetic and resourceful strokes.

Point Judith and Meadow Brook Third will meet in the final on Thursday. The line-up and summary:

MEADOW BROOK III.	MEADOW BROOK RUGBY.
1—F. S. Von Stade.	1—E. S. Reynal.
2—R. Belmont.	2—J. C. Cooley.
3—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	3—John Drage.
Back—M. Belmont.	Back—G. M. Heckscher.

Meadow Brook III.—Goals earned, 15; less penalties, ½. Total—14½. Meadow Brook Rugby—Goals earned, 5; less penalties, ½. Total—4½. Individual goals—Von Stade, 4; R. Belmont, 4; Hitchcock, 4; M. Belmont, 2; Reynal, 2; Cooley, 2; Drage, 1. Penalties—Foul against Cooley, safeties by Drage and M. Belmont. Referee—Earl W. Hopping.

DUFFY TROUNCES GRUNAN.

Californian Unable to Answer Bell for Tenth Round.

The lightweight championship hopes of Ralph Grunan, the California lightweight, were a bit clouded last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club in West Forty-fourth Street, where Jimmy Duffy, the aggressive west side lightweight, battered the Westerner so severely about the stomach for nine rounds that Grunan was unable to answer the bell for the tenth and final session. It was one of the most interesting contests between lightweights staged at this club in some time, and attracted a crowd which filled he club to capacity despite the humidity.

From the first round on it seemed to be merely a question of which boxer could assimilate the most punishment, and in this regard Duffy justified the confidence placed in him by his admirers. On numerous occasions before the finish came Grunan got his gloves fists to the jaw of his younger opponent, but Duffy brushed the blows aside without receiving any apparent damage, and continued his aggressive work. He carried the fight to Grunan and forced him about the ring with stiff blows to the stomach.

In the seventh session these blows began to have their effect, for Grunan slowed up noticeably and seemed glad of a chance to hold in the clinches. In the ninth round Duffy rushed his adversary to the ropes at the tap of the bell, and held him there for the entire three minutes, raining blows and various of Grunan's anatomy, but he was unable to land a decisive punch. Then, when the bell rang for the tenth round, Grunan's seconds conceded the honors of the bout to Duffy.

In a six-round semi-final, Eddie Mulroy of the west side jabbed his way to a victory over the aggressive Young Joe Rivers. Mulroy had his opponent missing frequently during the six rounds, and managed to take advantage of every opening left by Rivers to land clean blows to the face and body.

$50,000 FOR WILLARD.

Pollok Says Colorado Club Offers That for Bout with Weinert.

And now comes Harry Pollok, director of the business destinies of Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, and of Charles Weinert, a heavyweight championship hopeful, and declares himself thus:

"The Hundred Million Dollar Athletic Club, which is staging the Welsh-White championship contest at Colorado Springs on Labor Day, is already after another big attraction. Yesterday I received the following wire from Eddie Pitts, matchmaker:

"'We are prepared to offer Willard $50,000 to box Weinert for the heavyweight championship. What are your terms? Answer immediately.'

"This looks as if Weinert's persistent efforts for a crack at the heavyweight title are to be realized. Weinert is recognized as the leading contender for Willard's laurels, and has found it impossible to get such men as Fulton, Moran, Morris, Dillon, or Coffey to meet him.

Pollok thinks the proposition has numerous chracteristics of attractiveness. Meanwhile Willard calmly pursues peaceful pursuits with a circus.

GIRLS TO SWIM FOR TITLE.

National 440-Yard Championships in Chicago on Saturday.

The first of the national woman's swimming championship contests will take place at Chicago on Saturday, when the 440-yard race will be held.

The 880-yard and long distance races are to be held in St. Louis, and the one-mile event at Rye, N. Y. Although some of the girls may find it impossible to make the long trips required to compete in all of these, there is assurance that several of the district champions will compete.

Among those of tested ability who have signified their intention of entering the lists are Miss Olga Dorfner of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, American 100-yard title and record holder, and one of the fastest all-around girl swimmers in the country; Miss Claire Galligan of the National Women's Lifesaving League, the 220 and 300 yard national champion; her teammate, Miss Lucy Freeman, 880-yard and one-mile record holder; Miss Grace Stewart of St. Louis, winner last year of the Mississippi River marathon for women; Miss Mary Janet O'Reilly of the Indianapolis Turn Verein, a fifteen-year-old girl, who defeated all rivals in the recent 220-yard interlake championship race; Miss Helen Rubican of Philadelphia, star distance contestant of the Middle Atlantic A. A. U., and Miss Evelyn Hill, Pittsburgh's most successful marathon swimmer.

New Athletes Organize.

Application for membership in the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has been made by the Red Star Athletic Association, composed of employes of R. H. Macy & Co. There are a number of other mercantile and business houses now represented in A. A. U. affairs through athletic associations composed of their employes. The Red Star Association has secured permission from the Board of Education to use the Brooklyn Athletic Field for competitive purposes. Attempts were made to get the Gravesend Bay race track as the headquarters for the club, but without success.

HAGEN MAKES PACE ON SHAWNEE LINKS

Metropolitan Open Golf Champion Leads the Field in First Rounds, with Barnes Second.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., Aug. 8.—Playing a steady game in the morning round and making a brilliant recovery from a poor start in the afternoon, Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, Metropolitan open golf champion, led today the largest field that ever started in the annual Shawnee invitation tournament, with a score of 75, 75—150. For the thirty-six holes Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, who forced Hagen to a play off for his Metropolitan title at Garden City, was only a stroke behind the leader, followed by Jack Campbell of Old York Road with 152; Jack Dowling of Scarsdale with 153, Emmett French of York Country Club, and Gil Nicholls of Great Neck with 154, and Herbert Strong of Inwood and Bob McDonald of Buffalo with 155 strokes each.

When the fifty-six starters had completed the morning round it was found that Emmett French, who led in the early round of the Metropolitan open at Garden City, had usurped the same position again and was comfortably ensconced in first position with a 73 for his morning's toil. French should have stopped at that point and called it a day's work, but he persisted in playing around again in the afternoon and fell from his high estate to a tie for fifth position with a round of 81 and a total of 154. Of the other leaders in the morning, Hagen held his own with a second round in 75; Dowling lost three strokes in the afternoon, having rounds of 75 and 78, and Loving nearly dropped out of the bottom of the tournament with 75, 83—158. Barnes improved one stroke, with 76, 75—151, and Campbell broke even with a 76 for each journey.

French made a brilliant start today by taking a 3 on the 360 yard first hole. He fell from grace quickly, however, and was a stroke over par at the turn, with 38. Trouble and more trouble on the next three holes left him three strokes over par at the twelfth. As it was his intention to play the course in even par figures, he had six holes in which to make up three strokes. The York Country Club professional proceeded to gain his end by sinking putts from sundry and various portions of the green in holes that ordinarily leave the cup safe from successful bombardment through its low visibility. He directed his fire to such good effect that he clipped a stroke off par on the thirteenth, fifteenth, and seventeenth holes, and played the even-numbered holes in par figures for a par round of 73, the lowest of the day.

The usual wail over missed putts was much in evidence after the morning round, but from the scores turned in some of the pros must have missed about eighteen tee shots in addition to a varied assortment of poor shots through the green. When seventeen scores over 90 are turned in by professionals, it is time for the amateurs to take to the tall timbers that crown the mountain tops surrounding the course.

The only amateur golfer to attempt play under these hazardous conditions was Reginald S. Worthington, who turned in rounds of 86 and 86 for a total of 168. It is his home course, however, and he is well enough acquainted with it to know what to avoid, while some of the luckless pros topped into the waters of the Binnie Kill and others looked into the depths of the Delaware.

In addition to the sweltering heat in which the tournament was played, the golfers were sent scurrying to cover by an electric storm that threatened to mar the harmony of the proceedings in the afternoon. It did nothing but threaten, however, and left the players at the mercy of the withering sun through the long afternoon.

As a reward for leading the field in the morning, Emmett French was paired with Walter Hagen in the afternoon, and Dowling and Loving, tied at 75, were sent off to keep each other company. For a golfer who expected or even desired to lead at the end of the day, the former national open champion got away to a most inglorious start. On the same 360-yard first hole where French registered a 3 in the morning, Hagen took a melancholy 7 in the afternoon, obtained in this wise: He hit a long, low tee shot off the shaft of his driver that landed just across a brook in a heap of stones and a clump of trees. Taking a niblick for his second shot and, facing squarely toward the pin, he dug savagely after the ball only to have it strike a rock and bounce back some thirty yards toward the tee and on the wrong side of the brook.

Annoyed by this method of proceeding forward by going backward, Hagen cleared the brook on his third but still remained in the rough. "It never rains but it pours," mused the Rochester professional, and to add emphasis to the dictum he missed his fourth shot badly, sending it at an oblique angle to the general direction in which he wished it to go. To shorten a long sorrowful tale, he was on the green in 5 and down in two putts.

From this point to the home hole Hagen played wonderful golf. He was getting over 400 yards with a drive and a mashie niblick. Missing one short putt after another, he played sixteen holes in three strokes under par. He outdrove French on every hole but the seventeenth, and here he topped his shot, but recovered for a par 4. With only a par 3 on the home hole needed for a par round of 73, the metropolitan open champion drove into a bank to the right of the green, chipped out short, and took three perfect putts for a 75.

In putting himself in line to go well, Hagen attempted and performed in the afternoon a feat never before recorded at Shawnee. The carry across the Delaware River from the eleventh tee is reputed to be 300 yards. Hagen calmly teed up, gave a few preliminary waggles, and sent a high floater clear across the water into the tops of the trees that border the river. If this accomplishment does nothing else, it will put an end to the stories of golfers who "nearly carried the river."

Elmer Loving and Jack Dowling had rather a hard time of it in the afternoon. The diminutive golfers were continually in the rough, Dowling out of sight in a field of oats, and Loving plowing knee deep through the tangled grass. Loving fell off badly with an 83, but Dowling managed by heroic efforts to keep his score at 78. The scores:

Name and Club.	First Round.	Second Round.	Ttl.
Walter Hagen, Rochester	75	75	150
Jas M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	75	76	151
Jack Campbell, Old York Rd.	76	76	152
John Dowling, Scarsdale	75	78	153
Emmett French, York, C. C.	73	81	154
Gil Nicholls, Great Neck	78	76	154
L. Loeffler, Eaglemere C. C.	80	75	155
Herbert Strong, Inwood	78	77	155
R. G. McDonald, Buffalo	79	76	155
Charles Hoffner, Philmont	84	74	158
Elmer Loving Ounker Ridge	75	83	158
Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood	81	77	158
C. W. Hackney, Atl. City	81	78	159
James M. Thompson, Philadelphia C. C.	83	77	160
J. H. Thompson, Phila.	83	77	160
Alex. Campbell, Baltimore	80	81	161

Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 78, 86—164; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 82, 83—165; J. F. Sylvester, St. Albans, 81, 84—165; Duncan M. Cuthbert, Riverton, 85, 81—166; Arthur E. Reid, Virginia, 82, 84—166; George T. Sayres, Merion, 85, 82—167; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 82, 86—168; H. E. Williams, Galen Hall, 87, 81—168; Jack Jolly, unattached, 82, 86—168; Edward Charlotte, 84, 85—169; Tom Jones, Lancaster, 87, 83—170; Herbert Martin, Quogue, 85, 85—170; Carl Anderson, unattached, 87, 84—171; Dave Cuthbert, Huntington Valley, 88, 83—171; W. M. Tollman, Plymouth, 86, 85—171; Albert G. Elphick, Shawnee, 87, 85—172.

G. M. Smith, Norwood, 86, 87—173; W. Erwistle, Perkiomen, 87, 86—173; Joe Higgins, Berkshire, 90, 83—173; J. B. Hackney, Aronimink, 81, 93—174; Hawley Quier, Berkshire, 86, 89—175; John Sawyer, Torresdale, 87, 89—176; John Edmundson, Lansdowne, 86, 90—176; F. T. Sprogell, Bonair, 90, 87—177; Alec Coles, Shawnee, 88, 89—177; J. J. Dougherty, Overbrook, 89, 88—177; Leonard Loos, Pocono Manor, 97, 82—179; Andy Brown, Mount Ton, 93, 86—179; C. Cameron, Lehigh, 88, 92—180; Nick Demane, unattached, 91, 89—180; John Inglis, Fairview, 93, 87—180; John Bredemus, New York Golf, 89, 92—181; Robert White, North Shore C. C., 92, 90—182; L. M. Schock, Shawnee, 89, 93—182; George Salling, Hotchkiss School, 91, 92—183; Tom Jones, Shawnee, 97, 91—188.

WOMEN OF ENGLEWOOD WIN

Golf Team Defeats Plainfield—Baltusrol Ties Forest Hills.

Competition in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association tournament was continued yesterday afternon, but of the scheduled matches only two were played, the remainder being forfeited. In the matches played Englewood defeated the Plainfied golfers over the latter course by 9 to 3. In the match between the representatives of Baltusrol and Forest Hills, over the latter club's green, the honors were even, each team having a total of six.

The other scheduled matches which failed to materialize were: Glen Ridge against Hollywood, Montclair against Norwood, Arcola against Cranford, and Hackensack against Westfield. The results follow:

ENGLEWOOD.		PLAINFIELD.	
Mrs. Florian Krug	0	Miss Loizeaux	3
Mrs. Shoaf	3	Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr.	0
Miss Grace Farrelly	3	Mrs. Avery	0
Miss Gertrude Wood	3	Mrs. Fiske	0
Total	9	Total	3
Played at Plainfield.			
BALTUSROL.		FOREST HILLS.	
Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser	2	Mrs. T. Hucknall	1
Mrs. V. Miller	3	Mrs. Silsenail	0
Mrs. Harding	1	Mrs. Hoyt	2
Default	0	Mrs. C. H. Blood	3
Total	6	Total	6
Played at Forest Hills.			

SUNNINGDALE'S NEW LINKS.

Plans Submitted for 18-Hole Course at Greenburgh 6,000 Yards Long.

The metropolitan district is to have another eighteen-holf golf course added to the already large list within its geographical limits. The Sunningdale Country Club of Mount Vernon has found that its present location is unsuitable for its large and constantly growing membership. Consequently, the present course will be abandoned and a new one constructed at Greenburgh, N. Y., a short distance beyond the Scarsdale links, in the heart of the Westchester hills. The club has already purchased 175 acres of land at Greenburgh, and plans have been drawn up calling for an eighteen-hole course more than 6,000 yards in length, with a large clubhouse, and with all the supports and accessories of a modern golf club. The majority of the Sunningdale members are New York business men.

Richmond, Va., is to have a new course in a short time, if the plans of the Hermitage Country Club officials are carried out. The links is to be constructed on the recently acquired property just outside the northern limits of the city. The Hermitage Country Club is larger than most of the metropolitan golf clubs, with a membership of 650, and in building the clubhouse, locker rooms, showers, tennis courts, and even the golf course, provisions are made for the large roster of members.

Women's Western Golf Title Dates.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The program of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association, which will be held at the Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 21 to 25 inclusive, was made public today. The qualifying round will be played Aug. 21, four flights of sixteen each qualifying for the championship. Kent Association, and Solace trophies. A mixed foursome handicap will conclude the tournament.

L. I. REGATTA ON AUG. 26.

Rowing and Canoe Races for Thirtieth Annual Event.

The thirtieth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association has been scheduled for Saturday afternoon, Aug. 26, and will be held over the course of the Ravenswood Boat Club. The following rowing and canoe events are on the program: junior single sculls, junior four shell, senior four gig, junior double gig, junior four gig, single paddle canoe, and double paddle canoe. The events are open to all amateur rowing clubs with the exception of the junior four shell and the two canoe races, which are closed to Long Island Rowing Association organizations. Entries will close on Aug. 10, with Thomas J. Brennan acting as starter and go superintendent, and Secretary of the association.

HUGUENOT REGATTA PLANS.

Series of Races Arranged for Forties and Smaller Craft.

For their twenty-second annual regatta on next Saturday, the Race Committee of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, George E. Vigouroux, George G. Bell, and James H. Woodward, have provided for a series of races of yachts of forty feet or under, the New York forty-footers being the largest for which a class is made. These and the Class P and Q sloops, the thirty-footers, Sound schooners, and first and second divisions of the handicap classes are to sail twice over a course from Huckleberry Island to the Scotch Caps, thence across the Sound to Prospect Point at the entrance to Hempstead Harbor, and then back to the starting point, making a race of sixteen and one-half nautical miles.

Yachts of the second series, which include sloops of Classes R and S, American raceabouts, Larchmont Inter-Club, Huguenot, New Rochelle, Star, Manhasset Bay twenty-footers, Jewel, Bird, and the third and fourth division handicap classes will have a twice-around sail over a course of five and one-eighth nautical miles, taking them from the starting point off Huckleberry Island to the outer end of Hen and Chickens Reef off Larchmont Harbor, then over to Prospect Point and back to the starting line, making a run of ten and one-quarter miles.

For the Class T sloops, Stamford, Indian Harbor, and other small one-design classes, the Fish, Butterfly, Bug, and American dory classes, the last-named course will be sailed over once.

With the start for the New York forties at 1:25 P. M., and with any sort of a breeze, there will be no trouble in ending the races long before sundown. As several of the New York thirties and forties will have returned from the club cruise before Saturday there will probably be a fair representation of these big single stickers in the regatta, and there is a certainty of a large fleet of the smaller craft.

BUILD TWO FAST CRUISERS.

Boats for J. S. Bache and Ralph Pulitzer Under Way.

An express cruiser is being built at City Island for J. S. Bache, and is now nearing completion. The boat will be called the Get There and will have a speed considerably in excess of 30 miles an hour. She is of sufficiently heavy construction to mount a one-pounder, so that with slight alteration, she could easily become an efficient naval auxiliary of the "submarine chaser" type.

The designers of the yacht have designed boats of this type for many well known persons, including Vincent Astor, Herman Oelrichs, Governor R. Livingston Beeckmann, Commodore Heckscher, Harry Payne Whitney and William Earle Dodge.

The same concern is also designing a boat of almost the same size for Ralph Pulitzer. This boat will be called the Mystery and is expected to have a speed of 30 miles. She is of the displacement type, while the Get There is V-bottom. The naval officers in charge of the civilian motor boat cruise, to be held from Sept. 5 to 12, have shown considerable interest in both of these launches and it is expected that several members of the committee will inspect the boats upon their completion.

Tigers Get Jones. Third Baseman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Bobby Jones, for two seasons third baseman of the San Francisco Club, had been sold to the Detroit Tigers. The terms were not made public. He has batted .276 in the 115 games in which he has participated this season.

ROI C. MEGRUE WRITES ANOTHER

His "Seven Chances" at the Cohan a Somewhat Mechanical Farce.

CRAVEN ITS BEST EXCUSE

His Performance the Richest Contribution to an Unwontedly Uneven Cast Assembled by Belasco.

SEVEN CHANCES, a three-act farce, by Roi Cooper Megrue. At the George M. Cohan Theatre.

Jimmie Shannon	Frank Craven
Billy Meekin	Otto Krueger
Earl Goddard	Hayward Ginn
Ralph Denby	Harlea Brokate
Joe Spence	Rowland Lee
Henry Garrison	Harry Leighton
George	Allen Thomas
Anne Windsor	Carroll McComas
Mrs. Garrison	Marion Abbott
Lilly Trevor	Anne Meredith
Peggy Wood	Emily Callaway
Irene Trevor	Beverly West
Georgiana Garrison	Helen MacKeller
Florence Jones	Florence Deshon
Betty Brown	Alice Carroll
Marie Middleton	Lillian Spencer

Written by Roi Cooper Megrue, produced by David Belasco, and quite unabashed by the heat, a new play called "Seven Chances" was brought to town last evening and presented here for the first time at the George M. Cohan Theatre. It is a severe disappointment.

There are so few in the American theatre who can write for it as skillfully as Mr. Megrue, and so precious few who can produce a play nearly as well as Mr. Belasco, that it is a disappointment to have to come away from their first joint endeavor, with no enthusiasm save for the capital performance by Frank Craven in the central rôle. "Seven Chances" has more sources for innocent, if intermittent, merriment than many a farce trustfully exposed to the local public in the course of a season, but we all have a right to feel aggrieved when one of the authors of "It Pays to Advertise" gives us a farce that is often stale and always visibly mechanical. We have a right to a fit of sulks when Mr. Belasco gives us a performance wherein at least half the parts are indifferently played. So it is with the new piece at the Cohan.

"The author," the scrupulous program observes, "is indebted for a suggestion in a short story by Gouverneur Morris." Not, you guess, very deeply indebted. The play, which, at various times in its career has been called "Shannon's Millions," "A Lucky Fellow," and "Seven Chances," deals with an impecunious, unromantic, and confirmed young bachelor who, by his orthodox grandfather's death, suddenly finds himself heir presumptive to an estate of twelve millions. The only stipulation is that he shall be married by the time he is thirty. He will be thirty on the morrow, and there isn't a girl in his heart. There is not even one in sight. How he proposes patiently next evening to all the girls at the country club, how one or two of them add excitement to the program by proposing to him and how, at last, the genial author contrives that Jimmie Shannon shall have both his romance and his millions before midnight—that is the story which makes the framework of "Seven Chances."

This framework is somewhat laboriously reared in full sight of the audience before the first of the three acts is half spent. Thereafter, the joy of the evening depends on the overlay of the authors wit and humor, the richness of the actors' contributions. The framework remains bald nearly all the time. You never lose sight of it. The overlay is insufficient and, what is more, you can see Mr. Megrue putting it on.

The greatest pleasure in "Seven Chances" lies in Frank Craven's performance. This droll, unpretentious comedian, for all his obvious limitations, has done much for every play in which he has appeared in the last four or five seasons. He does much for this one. He plays easily always, he touches each scene with a homely naturalness that appeals directly to the faculty of recognition, and he begets in any audience an immense friendliness. Craven does not invite your guffaws. He invites your chuckles. You relish his terrible perturbation and like him better in the process. He is the best reason for going to see the new play at the Cohan.

The ablest assistance is given by Otto Kruger, who plays skillfully throughout and yet leaves you with a suspicion that farce is not his happiest vein. The fresh loveliness of Carroll McComas is also an important contribution, and Helen McKeller makes a pleasant impression, but Anne Meredith, Emily Callaway, Beverly West, Lillian Spencer, and Florence Deshon (if she plays the one who yearns for a cave man) bring rather heavy hands to their tasks, and the rest of the performance is undistinguished.

All told, the production of "Seven Chances" is no occasion for any one's pride, except Frank Craven's. However, a rumor has it that Mr. Megrue wrote the piece at least five years ago, so that it represents no backward step on his part, and the chances are its text did not inspire Mr. Belasco to his characteristic efforts.

MRS. LIST LOSES LEGACY.

Court Rules Against Her Because She Witnessed Will.

Persons witnessing wills in which they are legatees do so at the penalty of losing the legacy, according to a report filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Egerton L. Winthrop as referee in the estate of Mrs. Louise Polhemus. The referee holds that the decedent's daughter, Mrs. Maude L. List, wife of Alexander List of New Rochelle, and executrix under her mother's will, is not entitled to several thousand dollars worth of jewelry and other property bequeathed to her because she acted as one of the attesting witnesses of the will.

Mrs. List filed an accounting recently showing that the debts of her mother's estate exceeded the assets. She brought suit against her father, John A. Polhemus, on promissory notes given to his wife aggregating $21,500, but collected nothing because he went into bankruptcy and scheduled the notes among his debts. Among the articles other than jewelry which Mrs. List will be compelled to return to the estate if the referee's finding is upheld are fourteen oil paintings, a mahogany poker table, vases, and incense burners.

Tourists from Havana.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Havana on the Ward liner Saratoga were:

Miss Frances Agnew, William W. Anderson, Benjamin Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Atkins, Miss Helen Atkins, Miss Hortensia Bonelly, Roland Binet, Thomas Bracy, Douglas Coburn, Manuel Duran, Mrs. Agnes Evans, Herbert Holden, William Haines, Miss Mary P. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Middleton, Erskine Martin, Edward T. O'Brien, Miss Luisa Robert, Manuel Robles, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Spillsbury, William H. Stevens, Miss Caroline Stevens, Mrs. Gertrude Vesper, George Walker.

KEEP THE BABIES NAKED.

Bureau of Child Hygiene Gives Hot Weather Advice.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker of the Bureau of Child Hygiene received a letter yesterday complaining that a mother of the east side was permitting her children, aged 1 and 3 years, respectively, to run nude around the house and out into the halls. The informant threatened to take the case to the Children's Society.

Dr. Baker's comment was:

"There is a sensible mother for you. If every mother of young children in the crowded districts of the city would do the same thing we should have a far lower death rate of children under 5 years of age.

"I want to go on record as saying that in this hot weather the little tots should be permitted to run around stark naked. It is a perfectly natural way for them to live and they will keep much cooler.

"In addition to that, the children should be given a sponge bath twice a day at least, and sufficient cool water to drink. With no solid food but plenty of milk. Last year 3,000 children died from diarrheal diseases. Last week there were 188 death of children under 5 years old from the same cause, and six died of sunstroke. This is practically as many as died from infantile paralysis. Yet people apparently think nothing of it.

"By stripping the children and letting them run around they will stand the hot wave much better and will not be so liable to attacks."

ROCKEFELLER GIFTS IN 1916.

Foundation Reports Appropriations Totaling $3,369,667.

Between Jan. 7 and Aug. 7 the Rockefeller Foundation appropriated $3,369,667, according to a report made public yesterday. Between June 28 and July 31 the appropriations were $566,280, the largest being $189,985.47, to the China Medical Board.

On June 28 the Foundation appropriated $80,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research for its current expenses and $80,000 for laboratory and the hospital alterations.

On July 11 $15,000 was given to the Red Cross for work in Serbia and $50,000 to the International Young Men's Christian Association for recreation centres for soldiers on the Mexican border.

On July 14 the Foundation gave $50,000 to the New York Health Department for the infantile paralysis fight, besides $7,000 for the expenses of the American Social Hygiene Association. It also gave $25,000 to aid Belgian children in Switzerland.

Since the first of the year the gifts from that part of the Foundation's fund devoted to objects selected by John D. Rockefeller personally have amounted to $575,775.

Some Things Are Made

to be missed, with others it makes no difference and there are some things it's a downright shame to miss, such as the special luncheon served daily at Shanley's.

Each course worth while—there are seven—75c (music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.

A cabaret of twenty individual hits—every evening from seven to one.

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Francis X. Donegan, *Eccentric Dancing-Singing Comedian.*
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Chorus of Eight Beautiful Girls.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1916.

MR. HUGHES AT DETROIT.

Mr. HUGHES's notification speech saddened the faithful. It contained an imposing number of words. It invited somnolency. Its gentle vagueness soothed. If its essential flaccidity surprised in view of the fact that the orator filed notice, so to speak, of his intention to copyright "firm" and "firmness," we were assured that when he began to ride the Western circuit the red pepper would be sprinkled with a firm and ruthless hand. The preliminary and pardonable vagueness would give place to concrete and burning detail. So the speeches at Detroit Monday were to be horrendous with "punch." Well, it is hard for the patient reader to detect any dynamic energy in these remarks to the Wolverines. They are mainly a continuation or repetition of the Carnegie Hall address. Apparently that is to be a serial. First, there is the katydidism, the undisputed thing said in such a solemn way:

> I want to see men in office who believe in success, who believe in prosperity.

Can Mr. HUGHES give the address of the American who believes in failure and adversity? Isn't it a trifle inhumane in these August heats to bestow upon an audience such oracular wisdom as that "the men through whose activity production is possible * * * are human beings"? The man who works "is entitled to be safe in his work, to have every precaution taken against every sort of accident that can be prevented." Mr. HUGHES has no issue against Mr. WILSON or most of the rest of us here. Mr. WILSON happens to have urged constructive legislation in the matter. "We are not materialists in this country. We are all idealists," and so on. The commonplace, touched here and there with the easy American millennial optimism, is still commonplace:

> The one thing that appeals to the workingman is the idea that he is equal to some job in a first-class way. That is what makes him proud, that is what makes him satisfied—the spirit of human brotherhood, fellowship, and cooperation, so that managers and workingmen will feel that they are engaged in a common cause. And we will get through with this old strife between labor and capital.

Let us hope so. Mr. HUGHES is generous, and vague. Of the deep devotion of all candidates to workingmen there is never any doubt. And capital, not so accessible to campaign contributions as in less enlightened days, must be "reconciled" with "labor." But in these madnesses of the thermometer the pretty formulas of candidating are not inspiring.

Of Mr. WILSON'S civil service iniquities and diplomatic appointments Mr. HUGHES again unfolds a tale. If Mr. WILSON has yielded, and he has yielded, to the Democratic spoilsmen, it has been to secure policies that he regarded as of more instant national moment. It is just to remember that neither Democratic nor Republican politicians are yet penetrated with the spirit of civil service reform. If Republicans enlarge the classes protected by the civil service rules, it is for the benefit of Republican office holders. Each side regards the other as using and changing those rules for partisan purposes. Only time and growing enlightenment can remove from the political, and even the general, mind the surviving traces of the old practice. Mr. WILSON is a veteran civil service reformer. So far as in actual experience of administration he has fallen short of the lofty theory he is not to be defended; but he has committed and omitted no more than was to be expected of a statesman who has to deal with facts and men as he finds them. We are not aware that the public service has deteriorated; nor does Mr. HUGHES furnish any proofs of such deterioration. "Ignoble party expediency" is always the expediency of the other party. There is always the suspicion of a lack of sincerity in these complaints; and public, as distinguished from partisan, interest in them is unfortunately meagre.

Again Mr. HUGHES bombinates vainly about the appointment of "utterly inexperienced" men to the diplomatic service. Mr. HERRICK, a martyr in the Carnegie Hall speech, was utterly inexperienced in diplomacy when he was made Ambassador to France. His distinguished ability and success in that post at a difficult time are a refutation, so far as they go, of Mr. HUGHES's theory. Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU and Mr. BRAND WHITLOCK are striking partial refutations of it in this Administration. The elder CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, whose wisdom and shrewdness as Minister at the Court of St. James's are a golden page of American diplomacy, was utterly without diplomatic experience when appointed. We do not underrate the importance of a trained diplomatic and consular service, or the labors of Mr. HAY and Mr. ROOT toward that end, nor do we extenuate Mr. BRYAN'S premiums to "deserving Democrats," but at its best and at its worst the American diplomatic service under Mr. WILSON is, what it was under his immediate predecessors. The mingling of the trained and the untrained, of the personal and political, elements in appointments is nothing new. Why was Mr. HENRY WHITE, an experienced and accomplished diplomat, displaced as Ambassador to France? Was it not because he was in personal disfavor with Mr. TAFT? Did Mr. CHOATE grow incompetent and inexperienced as Ambassador to Great Britain, or was his place wanted for Mr. WHITELAW REID? Mr. HUGHES admits the sins of "past Administrations." He could collect a considerable catalogue of sins from American diplomatists in the days of his patron at Oyster Bay. But this is a mere ghost issue, such as Mr. HUGHES is skilled to evoke.

Mr. HUGHES is for "America first," and all that, but he is careful in his remarks about American unity and aliens not to say a word about the hyphen. "Firm" pussyfootedness. And all his circumspection doesn't keep him from falling into this puddle:

> There is no one who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American's rights stopped with the coast line, and that the moment he left his shores he was a prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him.

That is exactly the platform presented and sustained by 102 Republicans in the House and 12 Republicans in the Senate.

As for the paramount and perennial Mexican issue, after the usual historical excursus, Mr. HUGHES tells what the Republicans are going to do, but we can't make out what it is. The meaning and application of his Mexican program are respectfully referred to a Board of Arbitration composed of the Sphinx, Nostradamus, Mother Shipton, Jack Bunsby, and Mme. Thèbes. A ghost issue, and it gibbers.

One more chip from this entire and perfect chrysolite:

> It is the business of the Government to have policies, so that we shall have permanent prosperity.

Permanent prosperity! Mr. HUGHES lost his golf cap the other day. Evidently he has replaced it with the cap of Fortunatus.

We are more than ever convinced that Mr. HUGHES has a great deal in him. He has let none of it out so far.

LOCAL STRIKES SETTLED.

While the garment makers were marching back to their work with bands playing the traction strike was in the final stages of adjustment along similar lines. The garment makers lost $4,500,000 in wages and the manufacturers lost the profits on many millions of trade in a dispute which lasted almost four months. Both sides showed efficiency and determination adapted to inspire wholesome respect for each other, and thereby to discourage future trials of strength. The traction strike was settled with unexpected promptness, but along similar lines.

In both cases there is to be no exclusion from employment for reasons of membership or non-membership in unions, and in both cases the employers are left supreme in control of their industries. These are the prime points of interest to the public. The matters of wages and other conditions of employment are of individual rather than public interest. The proprietors' profits are not suitable for regulation, being proportioned to their enterprise, efficiency, and other business qualities. There is a stronger disposition to regard the sufficiency of wages as a matter of public concern, particularly by those not responsible for finding the funds for payment. If the censors of the payments were the paymasters, there might be more reserve in their judgments, but, after all, rates of wages are not primarily a public concern, except in cases of gross underpayment or conditions of employment so dangerous or insanitary as to require public restraint of the freedom of private management. It is different with the efficiency of administration of a public utility. It must be maintained at a high standard for the accommodation of the public even more than for the profits of the proprietor. In both these cases the adjustment recognizes the right of the proprietor to manage the plant and to discipline the workers, subject to the right of review of real grievances. It would be intolerable that the tractions should be run under a protocol such as in the garment trade caused 600 disputes and drove the employers to such desperation that they joined with the union in revoking it.

In both of these industries the responsibility of the managements for results is recognized, and even more fully in the case of the tractions than of the garment workers. It is specifically stated that the "direction and control of the employés * * * is not to be the subject of conference or arbitration." Arbitration is provided whenever any hypothetical disputes fall within the above reservation, and also respecting wages and working conditions in the event that an adjustment is not reached by agreement, which it is provided shall be attempted. If there is an agreement, there remains nothing to be said, and arbitration is in reserve as an excellent second string to the bow. In Mr. SHONTS's words, "We recognize no union." The engagement is with a "committee of employés." That must be so, since the employés are to be both unionists and non-unionists. Still there will be unionists upon the committee of employés, and the engagement will be signed with both classes of workers. That is the exact arrangement reached in the anthracite industry after fourteen years' wrangling over the point. There is no recognition in the union sense unless the shop is closed. There is no recognition in the employers' sense so long as "alien" organizations do not intervene. It is not suitable that the affairs of New York railways should be at the mercy of a strike in another city. It is proper that the employés should be represented as they wish, even though the representative is a unionist. The point is settled in a manner which safeguards both sides, and is as much and as little recognition as is proper. The settlement takes out of the way one bad point in the labor situation just as another enters upon the critical stage.

NO HURRY.

If it is merely a matter of suiting the President's convenience, it may be well enough to change the program so that he can start his campaign earlier than he had intended. But if it is a matter of political strategy, there does not seem to be any reason for it. Nothing has occurred since the second week in June to make an active Democratic campaign any more urgent than it was before. No damage has been inflicted on his candidacy, and, to judge by Mr. HUGHES's opening volleys, none is likely to be. The President can quite safely consult his own convenience—take a vacation if he likes, as soon as Congress adjourns, and get around to his campaigning whenever he feels like it.

The object of campaigning is to stir the boys up; its disadvantage is that it also stirs the other fellows up. A good campaigner reckons on stirring up so many of the boys, and stirring them up so thoroughly, that it makes no difference whether he stirs the other fellows up or not. Mr. HUGHES has begun his campaign, and since the table of contents comes at the beginning, since a campaigner must thunder in the index if he is to keep on thundering at all, it is possible to estimate the quality of his future efforts from those he has made already. He hasn't stirred the boys up at all, and it is becoming fairly evident that he can't. Therefore the President is under no necessity of stirring the boys up until he gets ready. The campaign, so far, has been conducting itself. Some campaigns have done that, impolitely ignoring the efforts of Chairmen of National Committees to conduct them.

The issue as made thus far is that Mr. HUGHES finds a number of things he doesn't like in the record of the Administration. The unspoken answer which the public has made up to date is, "Yes, yes, go on; and then—?" The campaign was supposed to begin with the conventions, but all life died out of it the moment they adjourned. Nothing has occurred since to put any life in it—least of all Mr. HUGHES's speeches. Naturally Chairman MCCORMICK wants to start the campaign; it is what he is there for. But the campaign has been started, and the manner of its start is all to Mr. WILSON'S advantage. If the Republican half of it continues to amble and waddle and wheeze along in this fashion, he can go fishing if he likes. Mr. HUGHES can't stir the Republican boys up, but a few speeches by Mr. WILSON might.

BULGARIA.

The anonymous information given to an English correspondent in Athens, that the Bulgarians are weary of the war and astonished at its turn, may have weight and may not. It may represent merely the view and wish of anti-Teutons in Bulgaria. It needs no cable message or information from traveling merchants or high officials to tell us, however, that if the Bulgarians are intelligent they should be weary and astonished. They would not have gone into the war if they had not thought Russia was out of it. They, like the Germans and Austrians, were completely fooled by the Russian retreat of 1915. The war was nearly over, all they had to do was to jump in on the winning side and take as much territory as the Central Allies would allot to them. Rumania looked before she leaped, and consequently did not leap at all; but Bulgaria rushed in where Rumania was too cautious to tread.

Now the Bulgarians find themselves faced with a British, French, and Serbian army. They cannot make a move in any direction, and if they should move to help the Central Allies the blow would fall. If, as a dispatch from London reports, the Western Allies are tempting Bulgaria to break away from her partnership with the Teutons and join them, they have a good many face cards in their hand. There will be no sympathy with Bulgaria if she is struck down, and if she saves herself by deserting her own allies there will be no material increase in the disfavor in which she is held. For she went into the war for no reason except the brazenly announced desire for plunder; she sold her Slavic birthright for a mess of Teutonic pottage and did not get the pottage. She holds a position of forlorn isolation in public opinion, and nothing that she may do now will change it much, one way or the other.

MR. LIMANTOUR'S DENIAL.

Mr. JOSE YVES LIMANTOUR, formerly Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of President PORFIRIO DIAZ, cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES in protest against certain comments made July 19 in editorial consideration of the involved Mexican question. These comments related to the recurrence of Mr. LIMANTOUR'S name among those of other prominent Mexican expatriates who proposed to oust CARRANZA and form a Government of their own. Mr. LIMANTOUR'S protest seems to indicate that he favors no such plan and that his name was used without authority in the dispatches setting forth the plan mentioned. We have frequently directed the attention of our readers to the untrustworthiness of many reports from Mexico and of Mexican political matters. If Mr. LIMANTOUR is not associated with a company of men who, a month ago, were reported to have formed plans to take possession of the Mexican Republic, he is entitled to have the report corrected.

In the era of Mexico's prosperity Mr. LIMANTOUR'S sagacity and prudence were familiarly known. Neither sagacity nor prudence could be associated with the plan to create a new dictatorship. We are glad to learn that he repudiates the scheme. We would be equally glad to learn that Mr. LIMANTOUR'S ripe experience and executive skill were to be employed to further the establishment in Mexico of a free and popular Government, and to put that Government on a sound financial basis.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE VOTE.

There is no surprise in the announcement of the vote empowering the representatives of 400,000 railway trainmen to call a strike on 225 railways. The lowest percentage of the vote in favor of a strike is 84.3, by the conductors of the Western district. In all other districts, and for engineers, firemen, and trainmen alike, the percentages are higher, ranging up almost to unanimity. The railway representatives were not ready to reply to the declaration of the trainmen that the responsibility is now transferred to them. An adjournment was taken without action.

If the railways today should renew their proposal of arbitration the dilemma would then seem to be the unions' rather than the railways'. It is possible to criticise methods of arbitration, and the results reached in that manner, but it remains the alternative preferable to a strike. Neither side in many strikes has yet been able to resist the pressure for arbitration. The presumption of public disfavor for the side standing out for a breach of relations is strong. That is a serious handicap for the trainmen to carry, should they persist in their declared intention not to arbitrate their demands, but to require their acceptance in principle in entirety. In addition it may be said that the principle of their demands has been thoroughly considered in previous arbitrations and decided against them. On this something further should be said when the controversy is joined by the reply of the railways today.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Candidate to Unite All Parties.

Nominees for the office, new in Westchester County, of County Commissioner of Charities and Correction are to be selected by the several parties at primaries to be held next month. The Republican County Committee has already chosen as its party's candidate V. EVERIT MACY, who is now Superintendent of the Poor for Westchester County, a position to which he was elected by the united votes of the Democrats and Progressives.

His administration has been that of a man thoroughly conversant with modern and scientific methods of dealing with indigence, and the affairs of the county's poor have been managed with an elimination of politics as nearly complete as could be expected—more nearly complete, indeed, than was expected by anybody when Mr. MACY took the office. He had, however, accepted it from very different motives, and with very different intentions, from those of the ordinary office seeker. Its salary was no object of desire to him, and he has used it in hiring assistants not provided by law in order that he might have a staff of the kind and quality needed for doing the work of caring for the poor as he thought it should be done.

As County Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Mr. MACY would have jurisdiction over the County Almshouse, the County Hospital, and the County Penitentiary, to all of which extensive and expensive additions are soon to be made. He is exactly the man needed to plan these activities, to supervise the erection of the buildings, and afterward to oversee their use in accordance, with the enlightened ideas of which, in one of their various phases, THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE has been an exponent in Sing Sing Prison.

So general throughout Westchester County has been the recognition of Mr. MACY'S disinterestedness and ability that it is confidently expected there that the Democrats, as well as the minor parties, will join the Republicans in nominating him for the new office, in which qualities such as his will be of so much value. To do it will pain the political leaders of the older school, for he is of no use to them whatever, but public sentiment in Westchester, just as it demanded and compelled the return of Mr. OSBORNE to Sing Sing as Warden, is now demanding, and probably will compel, the united nomination of Mr. MACY for a position which he is peculiarly competent to fill.

These Are Dark Days for Parents.

Infantile paralysis in its present epidemic form is inflicting anxieties and hardships far beyond the circle of its actual victims and far beyond the localities in which its ravages have been sufficiently extensive to make it a recognized and positive danger. Against almost every other disease precautions of known efficiency can be taken, but the mystery surrounding this one is so great that, no matter what parents may do or where they may be, they are in constant fear for the lives of their little children.

The most careful isolation that money, intelligence, and tireless care could provide has in some cases proved an ineffectual barrier against the scourge. On the other hand, the present complete ignorance as to how and by whom or what the dread infection is conveyed from one victim to another so complicates the problem of quarantine that children in perfect health are viewed with deep suspicion whenever attempts are made to move them from one locality to another. And many such movements will soon be necessary, or would be considered necessary in other circumstances, for innumerable Summer residences must be abandoned within a few weeks, and there are great numbers of little children whose removal from the places where they were taken before the epidemic began will be attended with cruel difficulties for the parents.

There is natural dread of bringing them back to their city homes, and efforts to send them to remoter towns or villages immediately encounter rigid restrictions and even peremptory refusals of admission. In the circumstances the only consolation, or rather the only basis for resignation, lies in the fact that one place seemingly is about as safe as another. New York, in proportion to population, has had no more cases than many of the rural districts in which urban parents are eager to sequestrate their imperiled offspring, and certainly the facilities for treating the affected babies, both during and after the acute stages of the disease, are better here than in the country.

It can hardly be that the problem of prevention, however it may be with that of cure, will have its solution much longer delayed. Many and competent biologists and pathologists are working on it night and day, and at any moment one of them may find what is presumably the very simple key to this dreadful enigma. Till then, the only thing to do is to do everything suggested by the treatment of analogous diseases—that and to be as calm and hopeful as temperament permits.

Casement's Case and Fryatt's.

Though the first audible expression of compunction or regret for the shooting of Captain CHARLES FRYATT is yet to come from Germany, it must be that many persons there, in and out of military and official circles, have already realized at least the inexpedience of an act that has been condemned by the whole non-German world as nothing less or better than murder.

The attempts to couple Captain FRYATT'S death with that of Sir ROGER CASEMENT are unworthy of serious or patient consideration. Technically the British case against CASEMENT was perfect, and his friends could only plead for undeserved mercy. All that was, or rather all that would have been, asked for Captain FRYATT, had there been opportunity, was ordinary, common justice and the observance of international law. The charge on which he was convicted could be sustained only by ignoring all the essential facts of his effort to sink a German submarine, and particularly by ignoring the fact that when he made that effort the Germans had emphatically declared all armed British merchantmen to be warships and the purpose to treat them as such. To demand also that when approached in a manner that threatened instant destruction the merchantman should not use all its slight means of self-defense was and is utterly unreasonable and inconsistent.

CASEMENT died as the traitor he unquestionably was: FRYATT was shot because he interfered with the carrying out of a war policy by the Germans which, whether right or wrong, they have since abandoned as productive of consequences they did not care to face.

It is not the names of FRYATT and CASEMENT that history will pair, but those of FRYATT and CAVELL, and concerning both there can be only one judgment when the record is made up.

Closing the Doors to Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the residents of town in suburban New Jersey and other places near at hand who have declared a quarantine against all New York City children in the right? Many of these communities have refused to admit children regardless of the fact that the latter have, first, a physician's certificate showing that they are free from all disease; second, the Federal Board of Health's certification that they have been examined and passed, and, third, the New York City Health Department's certificate showing that the premises they have occupied have not been exposed to contagion. This autocratic ruling has been the means of tying up many children in the city and unnecessarily exposing them to the ravages of the present epidemic.

Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1916. WILLIAM J. RENIRT.

BATHING SUITS, REDUCED.

Those fans all whirring above me have
got on my nerves, I guess,
For I've made two blunders already—
sent goods to the wrong address!
Well, I had no breakfast this morning—
it was far too hot to eat;
And all last night I was tossing, unable
to sleep for the heat;
But I don't think that would get me—
I've been through such nights before;
And I always plucked up spirit when I
got down here to the store;
But the kid! My little sister! She was
taken away last night;
An ambulance called and took her, and
carried her off from our sight!
The terrible Thing that we dreaded has
found Little Sister at last;
Though I don't see now how it happened—we had kept her penned up
fast;
She never went out on the pavement,
and the roof was too dangerous, too;
So she stayed right at home in the basement flat—there seemed nothing else
we could do!
And she wanted so much to be able to
go to the sandy beach
And have the big waves come pounding
in, while she ran to get out of their
reach;
She'd gone there once, on a picnic; and
she'd never forgotten, it seems;
And since the hot weatner came on us
she'd gone there often—in dreams!
Today "Bathing Suits, Reduced,"—that
happens to be my job;
And every time I make a sale my heart
gives a painful throb;
Poor kid! The chances are even she'll
ever come back alive—
Bathing suits, Madam? Here they
are—reduced to three-ninety-five!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

WILSON AND CHILD LABOR.

A Change in the President's Views Before He Took Office.

Providence, Aug. 7, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Federal Child Labor bill passed the House and was put on the calendar of the Senate upon demand of President Wilson. The bill encountered such determined opposition from Southern Senators that its postponement until the next session of Congress had been decreed by the Democratic caucus. At this point President Wilson went to the Capitol and urged with success that the caucus action be reconsidered and the bill passed at this session. Whereupon Republican Senator Borah injected the bill into Senate debate on the Naval bill for the purpose of showing that Woodrow Wilson has changed front on the subject of child labor regulation by Congress since, years ago, he wrote his book on "Constitutional Government in the United States." Senator Borah read from this book the following words:

> The proposed Federal legislation with regard to the regulation of child labor affords a striking example. If the power to regulate commerce between the States can be stretched to include the regulation of labor in mills and factories, it can be made to embrace every particular of the industrial organization of the country. The only limitations Congress would observe should the Supreme Court assent to such obviously absurd extravagances of interpretation would be the limitation of opinion and circumstances.

Certainly it is clear that Woodrow Wilson, as President and political leader, has changed his constitutional opinions from ultra conservative to progressive. This change, however, occurred before he was nominated for President. In 1911, Woodrow Wilson made it bluntly plain to the country that he was through with so-called "conservative" politics and was fairly to be classed as a Progressive. Yet he was at that time wholly without any organized support from the Progressives. Indeed, Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri seemed to be well in the lead as the favorite of the Progressives. Clark continued to hold that lead until the closing hours of the Baltimore convention of 1912. Whether Governor Wilson had learned his lesson of what invisible government really is in his experience at the State House at Trenton, we may only guess. Certain it is that from the hour when he publicly cut loose from Colonel Harvey and Colonel Watterson, Woodrow Wilson has never wavered or faltered in his fidelity to Progressive ideas. His every act as President from the 4th of March, 1913, has been consistent with the principles which, seeming a forlorn hope, he embraced in 1911. When he named Louis D. Brandeis and John H. Clarke for the Supreme Court he named men of the type likely to sustain the constitutionality of a Child Labor bill.

Woodrow Wilson has deceived no one. When his opinions had undergone a change, he notified his old friends, a year before convention time, that they must back some other candidate in the "conservative" interest. He made his bed with the Progressives. This was high and manly courage, in any case. If he really had the foresight to see that, desperate as the chance was, it was his only chance for the Presidency, Wilson must be credited with having in 1911 a keen and astute mind. Frankly, I am inclined to think he was astute enough to see that the old-fashioned State rights ideas and the false conservatism which had once looked good to him were in reality a body of death. Certain it is that he cut loose in 1911 from the ideas which would lead him to oppose a Federal Child Labor bill.

Wilson has grown and moved, and his party has grown and moved with him.

EDWIN C. PIERCE.

Principles and Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson is standing doggedly by the platform of the party of the people who elected him, and by the wisdom of the party leaders in a time that tries men's souls.

Governor Hughes has turned squarely against the platform of his party, and is standing on a dubious political issue.

President Wilson has joined issues with a popular majority.

Governor Hughes has allowed himself to be swayed by an insistent minority—a minority swinging from one candidate to another without even a pretense of party principles.

President Wilson stands by State rights and the verdict of the people as expressed at the polls.

Governor Hughes calmly proposes to disregard State rights and disfranchise the voters who, time after time, have shown themselves to be the overwhelming majority.

President Wilson has been frank, consistent, and firm on the suffrage question, in the face of pestering, heckling, bribing, browbeating. He voted for suffrage in his own State. Beyond State rights he has not gone. He has had the courage of his conviction.

Governor Hughes, supposedly a man of principle which no common politics could make a dent in, was shaken from his pedestal at the first onslaught of "a distinctly feminist movement perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues."

And the season for principles and politics is only just begun! FRANCES BENSON.

New Rochelle, Aug. 8, 1916.

Condemns Casement Execution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Newspaper dispatches inform us that Roger Casement was put to death last Thursday. Until the last minute the eyes of the world were fixed on King George with the hope that he would accomplish an act of generosity and commute the sentence. The British ruler, however, did not avail himself of his prerogative. Not only was no pardon given, but the death sentence was carried out in an unnecessarily cruel and humiliating way. It is difficult to understand why the "honor" granted to other Irish revolutionists—that of being shot—was denied Casement. He was hanged. The cables also inform us that there was a crowd of many thousands at the prison gate, and that when the execution was completed the crowd greeted it with mocking and jeering. All this makes a fine, noble picture and a particularly striking one, coming as it does from a country which all through the war has been preaching "humanity." It is they who call the Germans "Huns"!

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.

Seal Harbor, Me., Aug. 6, 1916.

Vacations for Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the long and continued heat a large number of girls working in the shops and factories have broken down and have applied to the Working Girls' Vacation Society for a two weeks' rest and change to enable them to continue their work. The society's funds are exhausted, and unless its friends will help these girls will be unable to have a much needed vacation.

Who will help? Forty dollars will pay traveling expenses and board for a month at Santa Clara, N. Y., for a girl with a tubercular tendency. Ten dollars will pay for a vacation of two weeks, including traveling expenses.

Contributions, large and small, may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Edith Bryce, at the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

WORKING GIRLS' VACATION SOCIETY.
MRS. WILLIAM HERBERT, President.
MRS. RICHARD IRVIN, Vice President.
New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTE.

Objections to John Cotton Dana's Plan and a Substitute.

New York, Aug. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every one who has contact with letters must respect John Cotton Dana. His work as head of the Newark Library is of the highest value. As an associate of Charles Loomis Dana he gave many of us cause for thankfulness in the edition of Horace that appeared in 1908. Appreciating these things fully, I nevertheless feel, as a son of New England, that Mr. Dana's elaborate plan, as outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, for establishing an institute to perpetuate what may be termed "New Englandism" is not well judged.

He wishes "countless minor copies" to be "set up in villages, towns, and cities of the West," and so on. To me it seems most unwise to attempt, in any such material way, to influence "towns and cities of the West"—or elsewhere. The people who live in those localities—like most of the rest of mankind—would resent the attempt to direct them in any such way. They feel competent to arrange their own conditions of life; and if New Englanders who live in those communities wish to stimulate civic betterment, the one effective way to do that is by silent example and not by avowed instruction.

A satirist once said: "Boston isn't a city, it's a state of mind." As is so often the case, a substantial truth lies beneath the quip. Whatever of value has come from New England, or may yet come from there, is to be found not in things material but in things spiritual.

A great merchant of Philadelphia, with whom I was talking a few years ago, asked me where I "came from." I replied, casually enough, "from Boston." Whereupon he remarked, with an earnestness of tone that astonished me, "I consider that an asset, Sir." When he said that, in that way, he was not thinking of cotton mills or of banking houses. He was thinking of what New England may justly be said to "stand for" in respect to those movements that on the whole have tended to continue that work for human betterment that is not, indeed, original with her, but dates back to that Athens of which Macaulay wrote:

> Wherever a few great minds have made a stand against violence and fraud, in the cause of liberty and reason, there has been her spirit in the midst of them, inspiring, encouraging, consoling. * * * Who shall say how many thousands have been made wiser, happier, and better by those pursuits in which she has taught mankind to engage; to how many the studies which took their rise from her have been wealth in poverty, liberty in bondage, health in sickness, society in solitude?

Once there was a father who put his arm around his young son and said to him: "My boy, I'm not going to give you a long list of directions. All I say is this: There are some things that we don't do. You know what they are. I ask you not to do any of those things." And the loyal lad replied: "I'll try not to, Sir."

So, when 1920 comes, let New England gather her sons and daughters to herself and put her arm about them and say to them—not boastfully but lovingly: "There are some good things that our fathers did. We know what they are. Will you go out into our country, wherever you may live, and continue the work, in your own lives, that they began in their lives?" And the answer will go up: "I'll try to, Sir."

No museum or institute, such as Mr. Dana outlines, is needed. The high resolve to perpetuate whatever of New England thought and purpose is of value will fill every requirement.

Let that be the result not merely of the celebration to come four years hence, but here and now, and continuously henceforth.

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.

Cheering Words from the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time that some of the real men among the troops at the Mexican border should be heard from? As always, it is the kickers and the cry-babies that are deafening everybody's ears with their complaints. They are arousing unnecessary anxiety among the relatives and friends of all the men and giving the politicians an opportunity, eagerly grasped at, to exploit alleged conditions for partisan benefit. Here is an extract from a letter written by a guardsman stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, and just received in New York. He is a New York lad who, going to Kansas three years ago, has been ever since a member of the guard of that State. Stationed at Eagle Pass are about 2,000 troops from Kansas, two regiments from Vermont, and three from Maryland—about 10,000 in all. This guardsman writes in reply to inquiries:

> If you hear of any kicks from troops at Eagle Pass, put 'em down for lies. Sure, it's hot and dusty here and rather monotonous, and most of the men would rather go home, but the treatment is of the best, camps are very sanitary, grub is good, and we are decidedly not overworked. We are remarkably well treated, and as long as there is work to do the men want to stay, but, of course, they are hoping the need will soon pass. There's no kicking here!

The Kansas troops traveled from Fort Riley, where they mobilized, to Eagle Pass in tourist cars with two cook cars for each section. They have a shower tent for each company, cots to sleep on, and an incinerator for garbage for each cook tent. When any of their officers failed to pass the military examination they did not make the welkin ring with their outcries or endeavor to make political capital out of weak hearts or bad eyes. They started from Fort Riley with enough rations to provision them properly on the journey and until they should make camp and receive supplies at Eagle Pass, and they did not raid any towns on the way. Their State Adjutant had not waited until the last minute to "get on his job," but had attended to his duties promptly and conscientiously all the time that he had been in the office.

From trustworthy newspaper accounts from all the camps it is perfectly evident that in none of the camps are the men enduring as many hardships or discomforts or inconveniences as are joyously undergone by any camping party on pleasure bent in the mountains, or on the plains or the desert.

F. F. K.

New York, Aug. 7, 1916.

Good American Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I too read with surprise and incredulity the letter stating that "American music as it exists today could not but suffer shamefully by being placed on a program of first-class foreign music." How in the name of reason can your correspondent style himself, as he does in another part of his letter, "a lover of good music" and then absolutely discriminate against the compositions of our country? It is true that by far the larger proportion of music on our programs is foreign, for the reason that the European countries are very old and have been producing musical thought—good, bad, and indifferent in quality—for a very long time; and there is naturally an immensely greater field from which to choose; that is all. It is not because we, a young country, haven't our own proportion of distinguished composers. To give one example from many that could be named, does your correspondent realize that an adequate interpretation of the works of MacDowell requires an artist of no mean attainments? It is high time that that old notion that we can obtain only from abroad the best music, the best artists, and the best musical instruction should be relegated to the waste basket.

MADELEINE PROVOST DYSON.

Great Neck, L. I., July 21, 1916.

WEDDIGEN LEGENDS.

A New Story of How the Famous U-Boat Commander Died.

New York, Aug. 6, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cable advices record the conjuring by the German papers of a new legend to surround with a halo of glory the demise of the national hero, Captain Otto Weddigen, who at the outset of the war, as commander of the U-9 and operating in his perfectly legitimate sphere, sank within a few minutes the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy, thereby giving the startled world an entirely erroneous idea of the rôle the submarine was destined to play as a weapon of offense.

This legend, which it appears has been adopted with tremendous enthusiasm, has it that Weddigen and his crew in the U-29, to which they had been transferred, went to what they knew was certain death, having decided that by this death alone could they surpass their previous exploits. And so they crept along the Scottish coast to Cromarty Firth, where, behind a complicated system of nets that barred the entrance, a large part of the British fleet was lying. Diving under the nets the U-29 rose amid the warships and, before being shot to pieces by the many guns that immediately were trained upon her, succeeded in discharging two torpedoes, one of which struck a dreadnought, though not in a vital place.

It is in its climax that the legend falls down lamentably and unaccountably from the artistic as well as from the German patriotic point of view, but this lapsus doubtless will be made good in the future, and the school histories of the Fatherland will record that each torpedo destroyed a dreadnought of the very latest type.

To the unkultured world of the present time, however, the adoption of the legend with such eagerness will be viewed as another manifestation of the vagaries of the incomprehensible German mind, wholly characteristic. Upon the disappearance from the seas of Weddigen and the U-29 the governmentally inspired German press was made to base a theory, which of course immediately became an accepted certainty, that the U-29 was sunk treacherously by a British merchant vessel flying a neutral flag, which rammed her without warning while parleying with her commander. The alleged act caused a printer's-ink wave of grief and anger to sweep over the Fatherland. It was denounced bitterly as a "gross crime." It "besmirched the English Navy with eternal disgrace." The Hamburger Nachrichten of April 11, 1915, for instance, commented on it in the following strain:

> Weddigen was sent to his doom not in a way that the laws of war regard as honorable but in consequence of the English Admiralty's illegal orders to merchant ships to fly neutral flags whenever desirable and to turn themselves into submarine destroyers whenever necessary. This is not war; it is simply a crime of the sort the English are fond of practicing in land war, the hoisting of a white flag in order to entice German soldiers into a zone of murderous machine-gun fire.

It happened that at this time Germany was casting about for a pretext, some semblance of justification or excuse, to offset the horrified indignation inspired in all unkultured mankind by the atrocities Teuton submarines were committing on a wholesale scale. And the fate of Weddigen by treachery served, and continued to serve, until President Wilson's insistence brought about a modification of the submarine campaign. The story having answered its purpose so far as was possible, it has been calmly discarded and the legend of Cromarty Firth imagined to provide a more romantic end for a great national naval hero than being put out of business by a tramp steamer or a herring boat.

What really happened to the U-29—whether she was shelled or rammed, (which she may have been without her identity being established,) whether she hit a mine or some subsea obstruction or was unable to rise as the result of an internal accident—may never be known. If the British Admiralty knows it will tell about it—after the war. Meanwhile the new legend recounts that the Admiralty suppressed all news of Weddigen's deed of derring do, as it did not wish it to become known that it had been possible for an enemy submarine to appear in the midst of a British fleet.

J. W. H.

Dr. Ager's Appeal Met.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me brief space to clarify the situation relating to Brooklyn appeals for money in the present epidemic of infantile paralysis? When the medical staff for the care of the cases in the Kingston Avenue Hospital was organized in June, provision

NEWPORT TO GREET TWO DEBUTANTES

Miss Katherine A. Morgan and Miss Ethel B. Harriman to Make Their Bows Saturday.

MISS L. Q. JONES A HOSTESS

Entertains at a Luncheon at Bay View — Mrs. Roberts Lectures on Need of Care for Mental Deficients.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Saturday will be the busiest day socially of the Summer. Two débutantes will be presented, the first in the afternoon being Miss Katherine A. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, and the second of the day being Miss Ethel Borden Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who will receive at a dance at the Clambake Club given by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman.

In addition there will be a polo match for the Newport championship and gold mallets, and the Newport Dog Show.

Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth of Washington are guests of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Colford, Jr., entertained with a dinner at the Clambake Club tonight, having among their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin, Williams P. Burden, Joseph Harriman, and W. Earl Dodge.

Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham Glasgow, and Mr. and Mrs. George Howard were among those giving dinners tonight.

Owing to presentation of the picture, "Our American Boys in the European War," Aug. 17 at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor the baseball match between teams from officers of the Atlantic fleet and from the Reading Room has been postponed.

Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones gave a luncheon at Bayview this afternoon, her guests being Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. H. Casimir. De Rham, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Lawrence T. Paul, Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Cornelius Tangeman, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Mrs. Edward M. Padelford, Miss Charlotte Pell, Miss Codman, and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock.

Mrs. Cornelius Poillon's pottery at the Art Association attracted many visitors today.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome N. Bonaparte gave a dinner tonight for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Filite Purbe of Washington and A. Vouros, Chargé d'Affaires of Greece at Washington.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has returned from New York in connection with her work for the National Guard of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor entertained with an informal dance at Beechwood Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. De Forest Manice of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Luke and Miss Fleck, New York, who are cruising on the yacht Katerine, and Charles McKnight, Pittsburgh, are at Hill Top Inn, where Mrs. John Lee Clumable and Mrs. Joseph K. Lancaster of Boston are staying.

Miss Georgia Roberts of New York, formerly lecturer of the League for Political Education in New York, completed today in the ballroom of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan's estate the last of her series of lectures on topics of the day.

Miss Roberts is interested in the problem presented by the growing number of the mentally deficient, and her last lecture was devoted to this subject. She talked first of the nature of the problem in general, and then of the special conditions in New York State. As there is no system of State or city registration of the mentally deficient, their number cannot be stated with absolute accuracy, but there are about 30,000 or 35,000 in the State, with institutional provision made for only about 5,000, she said. Miss Roberts called attention to the important work being done at the Clinic for Mental Deficients in New York, and of which Dr. Mase Schlapp is at the head, and which is operated in connection with the Post-Graduate Hospital and for which the proceeds of this lecture was devoted. This clinic has only been established a short time, but already 9,000 patients have been examined there, sent to the clinic from 150 different agencies interested in the care of the poor.

Miss Roberts pointed out some things that should be done if the feeble-minded are to be cared for in a really efficient manner in New York State.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, who is a flag officer of the New York Yacht Club, was to have entertained a dinner party at Land's End tonight in honor of Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., N. Y. Y. C., but he was suddenly summoned to Washington and Captain Royal Phelps Carroll represented Governor Beeckman as host. An orchestra played during the dinner. The guests were Commodore Baker, Captain Pembroke Jones, Fleet Captain Grenville Kane, August Belmont, Commodore Herbert M. Sears, Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt, Commodore Henry Walters, Fleet Surgeon Samuel A. Brown, Commodore W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Commodore Dallas B. Pratt, Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, Commanding Officer of the Naval Training Station; Commander John K. Robison, Commanding Officer of the Naval Torpedo Station; Vincent Astor, Major J. Curtis Gilmore, Jr., of Fort Adams, Prescott Lawrence and K. Gordon Douglas.

Commodore Henry Walters took out on the steam yacht Narada today for the Astor Cup races Spanish Ambassador Riano, Pembroke Jones, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, H. Casimir De Rham, Henry H. Ward, J. Stewart Barney, F. De Mohrenschildt of the Russian Embassy; James H. Kidder, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Prescott Lawrence, R. Horace Gallatin and H. O. Havemeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor had guests on the steam yacht Wanderer.

Captain and Mrs. Vincent Astor had on the steam yacht Noma Mr. and Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne, Miss Eugenie M. Ladenburg, Hermann Oelrichs, Robert Walton Goelet, Miss Mary Cass Canfield, Miss Margaret Alexander, Miss Margaret Perin, Miss Mary Pyne, Miss Harriet A. Post and C. Suydam Cutting.

RED CROSS FAIR FOR LENOX.

Dances of Nations to be Given at Miss Alexandre's Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 8.—Miss Civilise Alexandre's Red Cross Fair will be held Sept. 15 and 16 in Sedgwick Hall. At a meeting at Lakeside, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, this afternoon, the dates and some of the features were selected. Dances of various countries will be given, for which Marshall R. Kernochan will write the usic. Miss Margaret Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Livingston Lee, is going to Lenox from Bar Harbor to give a Greek dance. Miss Civilise Alexandre will give the solo part of the Mexican dance, assisted by William H. Fussell. Miss Grace Bristed will give a "foolish dance." Assisting in the dances will be Miss Helen Flake, Miss Kate Haven, Miss Isabel D. Shotter, Miss Anna D. Alexandre, Misses Josephine and Alma De Gersdorff, Miss Symphorosa Bristed, Miss Anita O. Delafield, Miss Edith Morgan, and Broughton Cobb. Motion pictures and living pictures will also be shown.

The Rev. Dr. George Grenville Merrill of St. Paul's, Stockbridge, presented in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddart this afternoon a series of representations of biblical characters by the children of the cottagers. It had been planned to give the performance on the lawn, but rain interferred. The young children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddart, Mr. and Mrs. Brown Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Davis, and Dr. and Mrs. Merrill took part.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sheldon, Mrs. T. Chambers Reid of New York arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mrs. Kate H. G. Bonner, wife of Robert E. Bonner of New York, has bought the Cooper property in Stockbridge for a country estate. The place has seventy-four acres on the middle road between Lenox and Stockbridge. A villa will be built and the property greatly developed. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner are at South Street Inn, Pittsfield.

A meeting of the Berkshire County Grange was held here today at Blythewood Farm, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Spoor of Chicago in Pittsfield.

Miss Gertrude Watson gave the third of a series of afternoon recitals of chamber music at her villa in Pittsfield this afternoon.

Robert Ludlow Fowler, Jr., has gone to Plattsburg training camp. Mrs. Fowler is with Miss Lillian Crane at Stockbridge.

Miss Mary Choate of Pleasantville, N. Y., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate at Naumkeag, Stockbridge.

Mrs. Joseph Widener and party, touring, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sessions of Bristol, Conn., arrived at Curtis Hotel.

George Griswold, George Griswold, Jr., James T. Lovell, C. S. Paterson, and E. Beardsley of Tuxedo arrived at Hotel Aspinwall. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons, Mrs. Albert Young, Mrs. L. I. Waters, and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Billman are also at the Aspinwall.

Mrs. Peter Doelger was hostess at luncheon this afternoon at Wiaka in Pittsfield, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside, in Lenox.

MISS NICKERSON'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Henry Garfield Clark on Oct. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Following the announcement of Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson's engagement to Henry Garfield Clark of Providence recently, the names of the bridal attendants were made public today. Miss Nickerson has chosen Mrs. Ernest W. Pierce of Providence to be matron of honor, and her other attendants include Miss Florence Clark, a sister of her fiancé, as maid of honor, and Mrs. Alan Cornell Blanding, Mrs. Harold Haile Berry, Mrs. Edward M. Chapin of Providence and Mrs. J. Henry Foster of Birmingham, Ala.

The best man will be George P. Clark, a brother of Miss Nickerson's fiancé, and the ushers will be Robert B. Jones, Benjamin L. Cook and Claude R. Branch of Providence and Herbert Keene of New York.

Miss Nickerson's wedding has been set for Oct. 4, and will take place in her Providence home. Miss Nickerson is spending the Summer at View Field, Kentara Green.

Daughter in W. R. Lambert's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rittenhouse Lambert of 15 East Tenth Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on last Saturday. The newcomer has been named Barbara Van Dyke Lambert.

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3 DEAD, 26 STRICKEN ON HOTTEST DAY YET

Lightning Did Much Damage and Caused Panic and Injury on Trolley Car.

THREE TOOK THEIR LINES

Storm in Afternoon Only Relief from Oppressive Heat and Humidity — Cooler Today.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the year. Shortly before 3 o'clock the thermometer registered 91 degrees, having gone up one degree in the preceding forty-five minutes. But the humidity decreased in the same period from 61 to 57; so the result, in point of physical discomfort, was about the same.

It will be cooler today, with showers and brisk southerly winds.

At 3 o'clock yesterday there were abundant indications that the promised showers were coming. The wind came from the southwest at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, and three-quarters of an hour later it was traveling from the northwest at forty-five miles.

In the meantime the clouds had formed what the weather forecasters call a cumulonimbus. They had gathered in a cone-shaped mass with an intensely black cap. Streaks of various shades from silver to black ran through the mass. Then came the roar of thunder and the flash of lightning and the rain poured. While the rain was falling shafts of sunlight appeared, indicating that other showers would come later. The lightning struck at many points.

There were three deaths and many heat prostrations reported by the police.

The Dead.

HAUS, ADOLPH, a bookkeeper, 52 years old. He died at his home, 57 Harman Street, Brooklyn.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 25 years old. He had been bathing at Coney Island and had left the water and was walking along the beach when he dropped dead. His clothing in his booth at Jaunton's Bath House summoned two cents, but nothing that revealed his identity.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, fell dead at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn. He was employed at the Tebo Yacht Basin, but nobody knew his name or where he lived.

Prostrations.

ANSON, ARCHIBALD, 38 years old, of 445 East 166th Street; to Lebanon Hospital.

BANNERMAN, LESLIE, a helper, 18 years old, of 322 East Ninety-fifth Street; to Reception Hospital.

BROSNAN, MRS. EVA, 42 years old, of 358 South Third Street, Brooklyn; attended at her home.

COSTIE, ROBERT, 31 years old, a rigger, employed by Wilson & English, on a section of the New York Connecting Railroad in Queens Borough; to St. John's Hospital.

CROOKS, WILLIAM, 28 years old, of 2,546 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn; taken home.

DIXON, JENNIE, a finisher, 31 years old, of 243 Van Horn Street, Jersey City; taken home.

EBLING, ALICE, 27 years old, of 80 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

FULLMAN, WILLIAM, 54 years old, of 115 Crown Street, Brooklyn.

GREAL, JOSEPH, an organ grinder, 79 years old, of 28 Roosevelt Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

HORNBERG, HARVEY, a mechanic employed by the Ford Motor Company; to St. John's Hospital.

HUNT, GEORGE, 45 years old, of 469 Hancock Street, Brooklyn; taken home.

KEECA, CHARLES, 25 years old, of Woodhaven, L. I.; to Reception Hospital.

KERCHUL, HENRY, a clerk, 55 years old, of 1,223 Spruce Street, Morris Park, L. I.; went home.

KENNEDY, MARK, a laborer, 65 years old, of 1,857 Second Avenue; treated and sent home.

LEVINE, NATHAN, 16 years old, of 279 East Third Street; treated and sent home.

MACHNICK, NICHOLAS, 36 years old, of 18 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn.

MEEK, DAVID E., an actor, 26 years old, of 364 West Fifty-seventh Street; to Polyclinic Hospital.

MIDDLEMAN, MAX, a painter, 22 years old, of 22 Rivington Street; to Hudson Street Hospital.

McKEON, PETER, a laborer, 30 years old, of 430 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx; to St. Lawrence Hospital.

MINEUS, ANTONIO, 55 years old, of 487 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn; taken home.

PEFFETNAN, ANDREW, a marble cutter, 30 years old, of 780 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City; to St. John's Hospital.

SCHWARZHAS, LEWIS, a laborer, 64 years old, of the Mills Hotel at Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; treated and sent home.

SNOW, ARTHUR, a truck driver, 44 years old, of 152 Richardson Street, Brooklyn; to St. Catherine's Hospital.

STRICKLAND, RACHAEL, 27 years old, of 111 West 133d Street; to St. Laurence Hospital.

SULLIVAN, ROBERT of 2,131 Eighth Avenue; overcome on Queensboro Bridge; to St. John's Hospital.

WALTZER, NATHAN, a street sweeper, 48 years old, of 33 Cannon Street; to Bellevue Hospital.

Heat Caused Three Suicides.

Three persons took their own lives during the day, and in each case the heat was blamed for the tragedy.

Mrs. Yetta Pearlman, a widow, 55 years old, of 57 Eldridge Street, jumped from the roof of her home. Her neck was broken.

Emanuel Woessner, 75 years old, of 574 East 141st Street, hanged himself from a rafter in the blacksmith shop of William Krauss, at 468 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx.

The third suicide was Joseph Pot, 39 years old, who killed himself with gas in his room, at 412 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Joseph Miller, 47 years old and homeless, tried to kill himself in Battery Park. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

One of those overcome by the heat was Robert Sullivan, a pipe caulker, of 2,051 Eighth Avenue. He was working on the elevated structure of the Queensboro Bridge and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the heat was the greatest, he was seized with convulsions. His fellow-workmen made a stretcher of a blanket and two crowbars, and then by means of ropes lowered him to the roadway. He was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

Battery Flagpoles Struck.

Six lightning bolts struck at the Battery during the afternoon's storm. Three of them struck the water with a sizling sound which scared the bathers in the Battery baths, and one hit the flagpole on the women's bathhouse. A fifth bolt struck the flagpole on the South Ferry building, and the sixth shivered the pole in Battery Park, which was formerly the mast of the yacht Constitution.

Frank Murey, the special policeman on duty at the Immigration Bureau in the Barge Office, said the bolt struck the big flagpole, which is 165 feet high, just under the truck through which the flag halliards were rove. It ripped long slivers of wood from the topmast, which is 35 feet long, and then ran down the steel lower mast to the ground. The lower part of the flagpole was so charged with electricity, the policeman said, that it was red hot for three or four minutes after the bolt had struck it.

Michael Angelo, the banana man, who was sitting under his big umbrella near by, watching his stock, left everything and fled in the rain when he saw the shower of long wooden splinters falling all round him. Although the upper part of the pole was almost cut in two the flag remained flying in the breeze and a carpenter will be sent aloft this morning to see about strengthening it with steel bands.

The flag pole on top of the South Ferry Building, facing Battery Park, was split clean in two by one of the lightning bolts which caused considerable excitement in the offices of the British Consulate which are on the eighth floor. Te flag was not flying at the time and the upper part of the pole fell on to the roof with a crash which was felt throughout the building.

When the storm started there were from three to four thousand persons waiting at the Battery for the steamboats and all ran for shelter to the arcade in front of the Barge Office. After the rain ceased there was a general rush to get slivers from the mast of the Constitution, which were lying on the ground, as souvenirs.

When the lightning struck the flagpole on the women's bath house it was filled with women and children from the east side. The terrific clap of thunder, which appeared to break right over the pool almost simultaneously with the vivid lightning bolt, drew screams from many and a few Italians went on their knees in the gallery at the side of the bath and prayed.

The rain poured down for a few minutes, cheering the people with the hope that in its wake would come cooler weather. But the sun came out and heated everything up just about the same as before. Later came other storms, fitful and short-lived, and when they were over for the day the thermometer registered 79 degrees and the humidity 75 at 7 o'clock.

Panic on a Trolley Car.

The storm caused a panic on a trolley car in Ridgewood. A lightning bolt struck the trolley pole and tore a gap in the roof of the car. The shock stunned the motorman and he dropped the controller. There were only a few passengers on board, but all were hurt. All lived in Ridgewood. Those injured were Emma Sherman of 1913 Linden Avenue, Julia Bennett, 1,731 Bleecker Street; Emma Iaronmenn, 913 Linden Street; Rose Bellangbeln, 790 Seneca Avenue, and Frank Bronworth, 580 Seneca Avenue. Their wounds were dressed by ambulance surgeons.

In Brooklyn the storm did $10,000 damage, it is estimated. Isaac Hamaco, a laborer, employed on the subway, was struck by lightning and thrown across a live wire. He was badly shocked and burned, and was taken to the Kings County Hospital in a serious condition.

The stone steeple on St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church at Clinton and Livingston Streets was struck by a lightning bolt and half of it crumpled up and fell with a crash to the sidewalk. The police guarded the street until Inspectors from the Building Department arrived. What was left of the steeple was reported in a dangerous condition. It will probably have to be taken down.

Many tons of water backed up from the sewers into the new subway at Lefferts Place and Nostrand Avenue. At least ten feet of water ran in and stopped the Nostrand Avenue cars. They were turned into Halbone Street and made a roundabout trip. In the Gowanus Canal and navy yard districts many cellars were flooded.

Reports of damage by the storm and the lightning bolts came from many near-by sections. An old house at Greenville, in Scarsdale, township, had been bought to play a part in a moving picture drama called "The Crimson Stain." The house was to be bown up by dynamite, and several actors and actresses had gathered for their parts.

A Bolt Spoiled a Movie.

Then came the storm and before those surrounding the old house could scamper to a safer refuge a bolt of lightning wrecked the building. Several were slightly injured.

Just as the worst of the storm had passed there came a bolt of lightning that struck the handsome residence of William Roweley on Warburton Avenue, at Hastings-on-Hudson. The bolt set the house on fire and sent the family running out into the storm. The firemen came and in fifteen minutes the flames had been extinguished.

The large barn on the farm of Harvey Davis at Chesterfield, near Bordentown, N. J., was struck by lightning, and the barn and several other outbuildings were destroyed by fire.

Reports from the lake regions are to the effect that the weather has grown cooler and that there have been very heavy rains. Similar reports have come from the Mississippi Valley and from the Rocky Mountain States.

The official forecast for today is for showers, a lower temperature, and brisk southerly winds.

HOT SPRINGS IN WAR RELIEF

8,000 Surgical Dressings Made by Visitors at the Homestead.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 8.—There will be a large attendance among visitors at the Homestead at the annual horse show at White Sulphur Springs Friday and Saturday of this week, and a number have horses entered in the two days' event. Bland Terry will exhibit a running horse, Lord Fassifern; E. A. Ferry, Jr., has entered his jumper, Freckles, and J. W. Hamilton has entered several saddle and running horses.

John Scullen of St. Louis motored to White Sulphur to spend the week.

There is much riding over the trails among the young people, and a party riding all afternoon and going to Valley View for tea was made up of La Motte Cohn, H. W. Cohn, and Miss Olive Graef, New York; Miss Millie Ford, Morristown; Miss Margaret Treat, Miss Eleanor Bright, Charles Palms, and Mr. Haynes.

Others in the saddle were Miss Martha Watriss, Bland Terry, O. J. Gude, Mrs. Anne Simpson, Kurt Wittgenstein, Miss Walker, Miss Sproul, Dr. James Turner, and Mrs. E. S. Kimball of New York.

More than 8,000 surgical dressings for the European war front hospitals have been made by visitors at the Homestead within the last ten days, and were shipped today to the headquarters of the Surgical Dressings Society. The work is carried on every morning on the veranda of the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner, who spent last month at Warm Springs, have gone to Maine for a few weeks' fishing.

Mrs. Mary Thompson Bryan entertained friends at dinner last night at the Homestead, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Taylor were hosts at a luncheon at the Homestead today.

Joining the group of New Yorkers at the Homestead today were Eric Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Bacon, Mrs. W. J. N. Powellson, A. S. Baldwin, and John Baldwin.

YACHTING PARTIES AT PIER.

Many Arrive and Visit Narragansett Casino—Mrs. Chew a Hostess.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 8.—Several yachts arrived at Narragansett today with yachting parties on board, bound for the Casino and other points of interest. Many of the visitors assembled for luncheon on the Casino Plaza. On board the yacht Miladi were George W. Scott, owner of the craft; George B. Huhne, R. W. St. Hull, F. C. Henderson, and C. B. Halsey. De-Forest Hicks and E. P. Hicks arrived here on the schooner yacht Eleanor.

The yacht Valmour, owned by Henry Pearce, Jr., of Providence, also arrived here today.

Miss Florence Sullivan of New York sailed from Newport today on Arthur Curtiss James's launch to join her mother, Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan, at the Mathewson.

A number of the cottagers are planning to join yachting parties to attend the Astor Cup Races tomorrow in Narragansett Bay. Henry B. Kane of New York and a cottager here is on board the yacht Ventura of the New York Yacht Club Fleet.

Members of a luncheon party at the Casino today included Thomas LeBoutillier, 2d, of Long Island; C. Perry Beadleston, Benjamin K. Gatins, A. H. M. Cooley, William Balding, and John Drago.

Mrs. E. J. Hulbert, Miss Caroline Hulbert, and W. P. Hulbert of the Miami Valley Polo Club, and Raymond Belmont were members of a luncheon group at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont, who are here for the polo tournament, visited the Casino today.

Mrs. Benjamin Chew of Radnor, Penn., gave a dinner tonight for Horace Hare of Philadelphia, at her villa, Sea Meadow.

Mrs. John R. Fell, who has been visiting Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, has returned to Narragansett.

Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher left today to join a party in Narragansett Bay.

Mrs. R. Brooks of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Potter of New York are at the Imperial.

The annual lawn fete of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea will take place tomorrow.

WATER POLO IN MOUNTAINS.

Contest in Bretton Woods Swimming Pool Attracts a Big Gallery.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 8.—Tennis still holds the centre of the White Mountain stage and many of the Summer colony motored through Crawford Notch to Jackson today to watch the tennis at the Iron Mountain Courts.

Mrs. Ben Pilson of Washington, with the Misses Olga and Marguerite Pilson and Mrs. Guiler of Washington, motored over the Ideal Tour to the Balsams at Dixville Notch for the season, stopping en route at Bethel Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Richard Carter and Phillip Carter motored from the Hummocks at Jefferson Highlands to Bethel Inn for luncheon today with a party of house guests. Mrs. Jefferson Snyder of Reading, Penn., is at Coleman's Camp at Little Diamond Pond, Colebrook, for the Summer. She entertained a party of ten at tea at Polly's Place.

The men's annual golf handicap tournament begins at the Maplewood Country Club tomorrow with a record number of entries. The management of the Maplewood has sent out invitations to the Bethlehem and Maplewood cottage colonies for a ball at the Casino on Thursday evening.

Mrs. E. Fred Aldrich of Brookline won the Women's Golf Handicap at the Maplewood Country Club in her usual fine form.

Dr. E. S. Tipple of the Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., is at the Mountain View at White Field, with Mrs. Tipple, for the Summer. Mrs. Henry Palmer and Mrs. George Gregory of New York entertained at auction party and tea for more than fifty members of the Mount Washington colony at Bretton Woods this afternoon. Among the guests were Mrs. J. Stuart White, Mrs. J. Blake White, Mrs. Robert W. Day, Mrs. James Meals, Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss L. Dexter, Miss Royce, Mrs. Cabot J. Morse, Mrs. Edward G. Stoddard, and Mrs. L. L. Coburn.

The swimming pool attracted the younger set during the showers, and a water polo contest between Farley Hopkins, Barclay Warburton, Jr., and Edgerton Warburton, on one side, and J. C. Morse, Jr., Regis Truffin, and Gustave de Bustamente, on the other, attracted a large gallery. Others in were Charles Taylor, 3d, Misses Mary and Charlotte Fahnestock, M. Barnard, and F. S. Schuyler.

E. A. Darling, former proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, who spends most of his time now upon his estate at East Burke, Vt., brought a party of friends to Bretton Woods today for luncheon, motoring over via Littleton.

Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh arrived at the Profile House today to spend the remainder of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fisk motored from Rye to the Profile today, where they will remain until Sept. 15. Dr. Karl Quenz of New York, with a party of friends, is spending August here.

A. B. Stickley Seriously Ill.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—A. B. Stickney, founder of the Chicago, Great Western Railway and builder of several railroads, is seriously ill at his home here, it became known today. His son, S. C. Stickney, Assistant General Manager of the Erie lines, has been summoned.

Mr. Stickney, who is 76 years old, has been in failing health for years. Illness caused his resignation in 1908 as President of the Great Western.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. MICHAEL JOSEPH GRIFFITH, LL. D., pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church at Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., died yesterday in that place, in his eighty-sixth year. He was the oldest active priest in the Albany Diocese, and celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a priest last May.

The Rev. MARGIN D. HANCOX, who, with his wife, the late Mrs. Antoinette Jackson Hancox, founded the Church of the Sacred Heart in Jersey City, died on Monday at his home, 525 Bramhall Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year.

SAMUEL HOPPER, 58 years old, former County Freeholder and Tax Collector of Nutley, N. J., died yesterday.

WILLIAM B. M. JORDAN, city credit man for H. B. Claflin & Co., with whom he was connected for forty-five years, died on Monday at St. Luke's Hospital.

Mrs. LILLIAN HOPKINS McVEY, widow of John E. McVey, died on Monday at her home in Sound Beach, Conn., in her fifty-first year.

HENRY J. SPICER, former Assemblyman, and the oldest automobile owner in New York State, died at his home in Watertown on Monday, in his ninety-seventh year.

Miss MARY McGOVERN, a teacher in Public School 1 of Jersey City, died on last Saturday in Stroudsburg, Penn., in her twenty-seventh year, from the effects of the Black Tom Island explosion.

WILLIAM COOMBS, attached to the New York Post Office for many years, died on Monday at his home, 1,665 Second Avenue, in his seventy-first year.

HERBERT BARNES, one of the founders of the packing firm of Strong, Barnes, Hart & Co. of New Haven, Conn., and formerly a member of the firm of Swift & Co. of Chicago, died yesterday at his home in New Haven, in his eighty-third year.

JAMES T. BRENNAN, a contractor, of West Orange, N. J., died on Monday night at his home there, in his forty-seventh year.

HARVEY F. HOWELL, a resident of Washington, N. J., for thirty-seven years, died at his home there on Monday from injuries received in an automobile accident on Memorial Day.

JOHN CLIFTON ROBERTSON, an accountant, died on Monday from heart disease at his home, 98 Hooper Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Robertson was born in New York City fifty-two years ago and was a son of Martin and Harriet Robertson. He had been a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for fifteen years.

Mrs. MARY NOLAN, widow of John D. Nolan, died on Monday at her home, 486 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Limerick, Ireland, on July 28, 1848, and came to this country when a girl. Her husband was a pioneer milling journalist and at one time editor of The Millers' Journal. Mrs. Nolan is survived by a daughter and son.

GEORGE WASHINGTON VREELAND, an engraver, of 230 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, is dead at the residence of his nephew, 503 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was the son of the late Theodore and Sarah Crisp Vreeland, a prominent New Jersey family. His wife, two brothers and three sisters survive him.

Mrs. IDA MARTIN TOWNSEND, widow of S. Russell Townsend, whose residence for several years was at 862 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday in St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven, L. I. Mrs. Townsend was born in Brooklyn fifty-five years ago and had been a resident of the borough all her lifetime. She is survived by a son.

Mrs. CATHERINE GETZGER, 64 years old, wife of George Getzger, died on Monday from heart disease at her home, 1,001 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Getzger was born in this city and is survived by a son.

WILLIAM GSAUGER YAKEL, a pressman, of 210 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday from apoplexy while visiting friends at Hammels, Rockaway Beach, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a member of the Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, F. and A. M., of Acme Council, No. 604, R. A., and Court Excelsior, No. 8,186, A. O. of F.

ROBERT L. BRIGHT, 47 years old, of 122 Sixteenth Street, College Point, L. I., died on Sunday in the Flushing Hospital. Mr. Bright was born in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY PHOEBE CHARTERS, an inmate of the Church Charity Foundation Home for the Aged, at 640 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, for the last two years, died on Sunday at that institution from a cerebral hemorrhage. Mrs. Charters was born in Kilwinner, England, seventy-four years ago and had been much of a charity worker in Brooklyn for many years.

GEORGE OSCAR HALL, a retired business man, 75 years old, of 55 Middleton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home on Saturday. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

DAVID MORRIS, a member of Brooklyn Council, D. of L.; Court Dahlgren, F. of A.; Washington Camp, P. S. of A., and the Danish Benevolent Society, died on Monday at his home, 386 South Second Street, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases. He was born in New York City forty-eight years ago and is survived by a sister.

Mrs. BABETTE GOMPERTZ, 63 years old, widow of Jacques Gompertz, a resident of Brooklyn for forty-two years, died on Monday. Mrs. Gompertz was born in Bavaria, Germany, and was a member of the Morning Star Lodge, K. & L. of H., and the Consumptive Aid Society.

Mrs. HANNAH NATHAN, 57 years old, wife of Martin Nathan of 823 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday from heart disease at her home. Mrs. Nathan was born in New York City.

Mrs. ELLEN LYON DAVIS, widow of William Davis, died on Monday from paralysis at her home, 255 Court Street, Brooklyn. She was born in the County Clare, Ireland, 72 years ago and had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years. She is survived by two sons.

Mrs. CATHERINE ALSFELD SCHAREN, 54 years old, wife of Simon Scharen of 57 Ashford Street, Brooklyn, is dead at her home. Mrs. Scharen was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years.

CAPT. HOGINS DIES ON YACHT

Broker and ex-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club Was 71.

Captain Henry H. Hogins, 71 years old, a broker, and one of the first Commodores of the Atlantic Yacht Club, died yesterday aboard his yacht Llewellyn, off Roslyn, L. I., from a complication of diseases after a long illness. Captain Hogins was a member of the brokerage house of Hogins & Lee, with offices at 26 Beaver Street, and during the Summer he lived aboard his yacht.

Captain Hogins was a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, and was the fifth Captain of Company K and was President of the Veterans' Association of that company for several terms. Captain Hogins's commission in the Twenty-third Regiment started on Jan. 12, 1869. He was a prominent yachtsman and years ago was well known through his handling of sailing yachts. Three years ago Captain Hogins began handling steam yachts. He was a member of the Atlantic, New York, Larchmont, and Manhattan Beach Yacht Clubs.

H. A. COIT DIES OF WOUNDS.

Young New Yorker Was a Private in the Canadian Volunteers.

Henry Augustus Coit, only child of Joseph Howland Coit of 120 East Thirty-first Street and President of Moffat, Yard & Co., publishers, of this city, died in a hospital in France on Monday from

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William Barker Co.,
239 4th Ave., ft. Y. City.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 130 W. 29th St.

Rapid Construction

FIREPROOF buildings are quickly erected of concrete. All materials are readily available in convenient form. No delays; no waiting for structural members.
CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE
Write for Further Information
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
101 Park Ave., New York.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Beads and Spangles Are Not Always "Trimmings," Appraisers Say.

The Board of General Appraisers has taken favorable action on a protest by the S. J. Stern Company, New York, dealing with the classification of spangled or beaded trimmings. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. under the specific provision for "trimmings," but the importers showed at the trial that the goods were composed of a net silk foundation, the chief value being in the beads or spangles. The board accordingly sustained the claim for entry at 50 per cent. as beaded wearing apparel.

The Charles F. Welek Importing Company, St. Louis, entered goods invoiced as galloons or flouncings. The Collector classified them as trimmings or silk nettings, and took duty at 60 per cent. The importers claimed that entry should be given as articles in chief value of beads or spangles. Judge Howell, however, said that as no proof of the component of chief value was offered, the Collector would have to be affirmed.

Adverse action was taken on a protest by D. F. Young, Jr., New York. The protest covered tissue paper that is used in letter copying, it being returned for duty at 30 per cent. under the specific provision for "tissue paper." The importer had claimed a rate of 25 per cent. as "paper not specially provided for."

The Collector classified silk mourning crepes brought in by Stern & Stern, New York, and other importers, at 60 per cent. as silk veilings, whereas the protestants asked entry at 45 per cent. as woven silk fabrics. An investigation disclosed that the goods were of the same character as those passed upon by the Customs Court in the so-called Auffmordt case. In view of the fact that that case was controlling, the board sustained the claim for the lower duty.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Philadelphia, protested that bottle caps imported by that firm were not decorated, and should be given entry at 30 per cent. The Collector held that the goods were ornamented in such a way as to make a decoration within the meaning of the tariff law. The board agreed, and affirmed the assessment at 40 per cent.

PLAN EXHIBIT IN NORWAY.

American Goods May Be Shown in Christiania to Help Trade.

The Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce, 17 State Street, has taken up with the officials of the Foreign Office in Christiania a proposal that an exhibit of American merchandise be held in the Norwegian capital. It was said yesterday that if the Norwegian Government gave its approval to the plan, with an offer to co-operate, the exhibition would be assured.

The members of the chamber believe that such an exhibition would be a step in the right direction. This belief is based on the fact that the United States is today supplying Norway with merchandise which, before the war, was usually imported from the belligerent nations. Trade factors here do not think it safe to let American goods take chances in the rivalry that may follow the war's close. Their attitude is that a comprehensive exhibit of American products would help materially in building up a future permanent business.

May Make Business Easier.

Great business activity is expected in Germany after the war, according to Consul T. J. Albert, Brunswick, and the question is being discussed as to the advantages of having special compartments in the cars of express trains for business men. It is suggested that these compartments be fitted up with a table covered with green cloth, suitable chairs, writing materials, and other appropriate articles. This special service being analogous to the sleeping and dining car service. It is believed that there will be a demand for such cars, and that business men will gladly pay an extra fare for the conveniences furnished. The Chambers of Commerce of two cities have already sent the Minister of Public Works petitions for the introduction of this improvement, the railroads being under national control.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Thirty-one corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $1,094,000. They include:

Hipwood International Pneumatic Clutch Co., New York; to manufacture motors, inventions, $250,000; C. F. Egan, J. W. Barrett, G. Hipwood, Hotel McAlpin.

The Home Products Co., Inc., merchandise, patent rights, $250,000; G. H. Overhiser, G. Witschief, C. T. Togstad, New York.

Nollman & Co., Inc., butter, cheese, dairy products, $?00,000; J. Gettinger, B. L. Lesser, H. A. Kaplan, 261 Broadway.

H. F. Sawyer & Co., Inc., hats, $100,000; S. C. Vannote, W. C. Morris, H. F. Sawyer, 43 Bleecker St.

Kirchner & Co., Inc., realty, building, $50,000; W. Derault, A. and G. Kirchner, 532 2d ave., Long Island City.

Cedaroil Co., Inc., Rochester, cedarwood, cedar oils, by-products, $20,000; J. C. Scheller, 41 I. and P. J. Nagle, 121 Rugby Av., Rochester.

Duzets & Son, Inc., electric machinery appliances, $50,000; L. J. Davidson, F. A. and J. Duzets, 1,019 Trinity Av.

Cooper Marshall, Inc., cottonoil &eeds, cocoanuts, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, other produce, yarn, $?00,000; C. W. Walter, L. Swan, R. Cooper Marshall, New York.

B. Spindler, Inc., Eddyville, realty contracting, woodworking, engineering, $70,000; I. Spindler, E. Braun, S. Lybolt, 604 72d St., Brooklyn.

The Superlustre Products Co., Inc., polishes, stain, scratch preparers, paints, $10,000; W. Ufer, A. and J. J. Cary, 792 7th Av.

The Hampton Suffolk Corp., realty, merchandise, property, $20,000; C. Tencoarn, B. Maier, S. J. Johnson, 2?0 Broadway.

The Industrial Electric Co., Inc., Rochester, electric contracting, construction, $15,000; T. T. Benz, E. F. and H. W. Davison, Rochester.

American Standard Watch Co., Inc., watches, jewelry, office furnishings, $20,000; S. H. Jones, L. H. Lightner, G. B. Wright, 143 Liberty St.

Germania Estates, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $12,500; K. E. and P. Geaneas, Sparta Hotel, Coney Island.

W. L. Realty Corporation, realty agency, brokerage, $10,000; E. B. Cohen, B. M. Levoy, P. Wolfe, 57 West 42d St.

People's Moving Picture Corporation, amusement resorts, moving picture place, $10,000; F. Fitzgibbons, A. Lehing, W. K. Helwig, 504 West 160th St.

Developing and Financing Association of America, Inc., stocks, bonds, promote, assist financially, merchandise, personal property, $10,000; A. E. Muller, A. Evans, E. I. Rudd, Glenbrook, Conn.

New York Auto Equipment Co., Inc., auto tops, accessories, rubber fabric, metal articles, $5,000; C. M. O'Farrell, D. J. Wager, P. M. Pellet reau, 1,?25 Boston Road.

K. E. L. Realty Corporation, property holdings, construction agent, $5,000; M. Ettlinger, I. Levy, C. Kramer, 261 Broadway.

Louis Martin & Son, Inc., foundry, factory supplies, sails, tents, canvas toxelites, $5,000; E. G. Martin, L. M. and L. Martin, 139 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marinucci & Cialnpoli, Inc., Bronx, building business, $5,000; G. Chiinpoli, A. & D. Marinucci, 2,?54 Hughes Av.

The Punktual Optical Co., Inc., optical lenses, materials, $5,000; A. F. Friedman, M. & M. Reis, 500 West 124th St.

Hamme-Hamme Manufacturing Co., Inc., men's furnishings, $5,000; E. J. Bergensen, S. W. Majewski, J. Josephson, 5 Beekman St.

Reico, Inc., electric, incandescent lamps, $10,000; A. C. Jackson, J. J. and F. J. Rooney, 14th St. and Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Filament Supply Co., Inc., carbon filament, $10,000; same Directors.

Voluntary dissolution: William J. Hauser Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Charters filed: Security Trades Corporation, Atlantic City, deal in real estate, $25,000; Harvey Keaton, George H. Barrett, Herbert R. Voorhees, Elias Rosenbaum, Sidney Rosenbaum, Atlantic City.

Riegel Bag and Paper Co., Jersey City, manufacture paper bags, $100,000; Harry M. Durning, New York; David J. Ely, Hauppauge, L. I., N. Y.; Benjamin Treacy, Jersey City.

Realty Benefit Co., Newark, deal in real estate, $10,000; Grace E. Cook, Nicholas La Vecchia, Newark; Lawrence R. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 8.—Charters filed:

Pearson Engine & Machine Co., to manufacture, sell, and deal in windmills, windmill towers, pumps, and air compressors, $300,000; G. V. Reilly, L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

Associates Company, to act as agent in soliciting and receiving applications for fire, casualty, &c., $10,000; G. V. Reilly, L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHINCHILLA.—Navy and brown; also good quality satine lining in all colors. Newgass Bros., 71 West 23d St.

COATS.—Fall coats, dresses, waists, skirts; better grade; jobs; cash. National Ladies' Specialty Corporation, 8 Lispenard St., Franklin 4343.

COATS.—Jobber will place large stock orders, all prices. 9th floor, 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on coats. H. W., 130 West 28th St., top floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS on girls coats wanted; large orders. J 126 Times.

CORDUROY.—Will buy any quantity, narrow wale, whites and colors; must be cheap. The M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

COTTON DRESSES.—Will buy 300 cotton dresses at a price. B 11 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking and placing orders on ladies' and misses' serge and silk dresses. 225 5th Av., Room 1112-A.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber open for poplin dresses, in large quantity; $4.75 to $6. 130 West 29th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Satin, open for quantity at popular prices, bring samples. 129 W. 27th St., 3d floor.

LADIES' SKIRTS.—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; Chicago, Ill., New York office, 334 Fourth Av., M. Grossbaum, want ladies' skirts.

SATINS.—Will buy quantity of cotton back satin, any width, any color. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3rd.

SERGE.—Can use 100 pieces navy Juillard serge; net cash; also willing to exchange browns and greens Botany serge for navy. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at skirts afternoons after 2 o'clock. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted; will furnish our material and styles. 18 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at junior suits all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d.

SUITS.—Buyers—Open for suits; looking all week, 5th floor, 22 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS wanted. Call with samples all day, 11th floor, 146 West 30th.

WAISTS.—Will take work for 50 machines and all the other specials; factory now in good running condition; can also cut and deliver the finished garments. F. Z., 104 East 14th.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 450 Broadway. Spring 3?8.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2?50.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BRONZE.—Real bronze book ends, vases, lamps, etc. Griffoul, 225 Fifth Av. (304.)

BUTTONS.—Save 50 per cent. on your button bills. Jay Pearl buttons can hardly be told from genuine Japanese pearl. Western Button Co., 17 E. 22d St.

COATS.—Knitted Angora Sport Coats, plain and striped effects. Wonderful sellers, $8 and $10 each. Patchogue Knitting Mills, 1265 Broadway, New York.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk jersey sport coats, all colors and sizes, very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

COATS—400 all wool velour checked coats to close out at $3. Louis Noschkes, 37 W. 28th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready! smart styles; popular prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush coats on hand; $10.50 up. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th St.

CREPE DE CHINE and satin stripe waists at $18 per dozen; also jobs in silk and cotton to close out from $4.50 up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

DRESSES, serge, at $8.75. Call between 8:30 and 9 o'clock. Younker Bros., 308 5th Av.

DRESSES, cotton; 100 to be sold as jobs. Cohn & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESS FASTENERS, all sizes, on card and bulk; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 3358.

FUR TRIMMINGS and edgings, for cloak, dress and millinery trade. Herman J. Goldman's "Little Fur Shop", 8 West 20th St.

GEORGETTES.—Taffetas, Gros de Londres; immediate delivery. Soniand, 10 Madison Av.

PLUSHES.—4040; also peerless. Gramercy 5997.

POPLINS, American, 0.197, all colors, at mill prices. Chelsea 6865.

SATINS.—Susquehanna plain and brocade, high colors; also quilted satin black and colors; cheap; five pieces Wallace Brown astrachan. Phone Vanderbilt 2004.

SATIN.—Piece dye satins in all colors for sale at 47½ cents. I. Arbus & Sons, 158 West 27th.

SERGES.—French, 7,122, wine, brown, nuns veiling, tan, Copenhagen, half wool, all shades. Telephone Spring 3083. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Woven black and white, 27-inch shepherd checks, for sale cheap. Golinko, Marks & Oppenheim, 5 East 16th St.

SILKS.—100 pieces of Jap silk, 10 mumy, natural, to close out at a price. Phone Chelsea—8718.

SKIRTS.—1,000 serges, mixtures, black and white checks, also discarded samples at $1.25 net. H. B. Schwartz, 13-15 W. 20th St.

SKIRTS.—3,000 wash skirts to close out. Apply Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SPORT COATS, silk jersey, to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8 West 19th St.

SUITS.—Fall and Winter suits, coats, and dresses for women, misses, and children; also silk and cotton waists, dresses, and petticoats; complete stock to close out. Samples at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

SUITS.—Have to close out 1,000 Fall suits, serges, poplins, and broadcloths; also 500 Winter coats, pile fabrics, chinchillas, and broadcloths; 250 mackinaws. Maurice H. Bob, 133 West 21st.

SUITS.—See our all-wool poplin and gabardine suits, satin lined, $8.75. Meyer Loeb Co., 13 East 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 for immediate delivery. Suits, $6.75 up; silk plush coats, $8.25 up. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th. Madison Square 9136.

SUITS.—Specializing from $6.75 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per. cent for the best names.
Monday.....3½@4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Foreign Countries Use Our Sweets.

Candy is another line of American goods that has received an impetus in foreign markets by the shutting off of European products during the war. More and more domestic manufacturers are applying for drawback privileges, which in many instances are granted by the Treasury Department. In most classes of candy the principal ingredient on which a drawback is claimed is refined sugar. In the eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30 exports of American candy and general confectionery reached $1,737,928, a gain of about $700,000 over the same period last year.

The Question of Silk Values.

While there is some talk, mostly on the part of buyers, that silk prices may see a drop, the opinion of representative manufacturers in this market in no way inclines to the idea. Much will depend upon the course of raw silk values, and no one in the trade can say with certainty how they will act. On the other hand, the full effect of increased production costs, so the manufacturers say, has not yet been felt. Much of the early Fall merchandise was figured on the basis of former labor and dyeing costs, but the newer goods will have to be sold at better prices in order to cover these increases. If there is any marked change in the cost of silks, so well-informed buyers say, it will not be apparent until after the first of the year.

Wool Velvets Quite Successful.

One of the latest novelties brought out in the pile fabric trade has attained quite a large sale in the short time it has been offered. It is called a wool velvet, and is produced in plain colors and mixtures. In construction this cloth is a kind of cross between a velour and a chinchilla. The darker shades of the material have so far been favored by the garment manufacturers.

Will Show Pile Fabric Garments.

Models designed by over 125 manufacturers will be shown on Aug. 23 and 24 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, starting at 3 P. M. each day. The garments to be exhibited in all classes of the competition for prizes, except one, will be made of pile fabrics produced by the Shelton looms. There will be eight classes in the competition for prizes. Besides the garments entered in the contest, there will be showings of other models by the most fashionable dress and costume makers. The judges will be representative garment buyers and others who have been approved by those in charge of the exhibition. Last year a similar show was attended by a large number of buyers and others who were interested in the display.

Good Weather for Men's Collars.

The warm weather has had its usual effect on the demand for men's collars, as more frequent laundering means, according to the retailers, more frequent replenishing of stocks. The sale of these goods has in no way been affected by raising the price to 15 cents each. A representative of one of the largest manufacturers said yesterday that the complaints received of the increase in prices do not average one a day. Just at present, owing to a demand that is much greater than the manufacturers expected, production is below requirements. One retailer claimed that collars were being shipped to South America, thereby producing a shortage here, but he was told that the company's export business in that part of the world did not amount to 1 per cent. of the total sales.

A New Treasury Department Rule.

With a view to correcting misapprehensions on the part of some customs officials that have resulted in friction with exporters, the Treasury Department has sent out an order to the effect that merchandise may be entered for immediate exportation or transportation when satisfactory evidence is presented to the Collector that it is destined for a foreign country. Goods that are subject to a specific rate of duty may be withdrawn from warehouse for immediate transportation and exportation at the entered quantities. When entered for this purpose the quantities should be ascertained at the original port.

Gray Goods Buying Still Active.

There was further active buying of gray goods, especially printcloths, in this market yesterday. Prices continued very firm, and in some cases the asking prices of Monday became sale prices yesterday. The deliveries of the goods sold ranged all the way from spot to Jan. 1. Among the sales were 39-inch 80 squares at 7⅝ cents, 39-inch 68-72s at 6¾ cents, 38½-inch 60-52s at 5¼ cents, and 38½-inch 64-48s at 5 cents. There was some question as to whether 38½-inch 64-60s had sold at 6 cents or not, as buyers were said to be a bit unwilling to do business at that figure. The figure for sheetings, particularly in the bag weights, was good, and resulted in business on such constructions at 31-inch 5 yards and 40-inch 4.25s at recent prices. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-88s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*6c
39-inch, 72-76s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 80-44s	*4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-84s	6¼c	27-inch, 64-60c	4c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Among other firms, the L. Hart & Son Co., San Jose, Cal., and Lester Schnitzer, Lima, Ohio, are now making their local office with the Munzer-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, 1,133 Broadway.

An error appeared yesterday in a report of the burlap market that was printed on this page. A sentence reading "Eight-ounce, forty-inch burlaps moved yesterday at 8 cents, which is the best price they have brought in several weeks," should have said "Ten-ounce, forty-inch burlaps," &c.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Olwin-Angell Co.; Miss A. L. Fife, ready-to-wear, linens, women's furnishing goods, fancy goods; 41 Union Square.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; I. Glas, wash dresses; 72 Madison Av.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; L. G. Federman, dry goods, men's and women's clothing; 1,140 Broadway.

ALTON, Ill.—Sternberg Bros.; J. H. Sternberg, ladies' wear, notions; 29 W. 22d.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; E. Davison, mdse. mgr.; L. F. Hardy, notions, drugs; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Britton, men's furn. goods mdse. manager; 353 4th Av.; Gregorian.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; L. Goff, millinery; 15–E, 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Saul & Co.; J. Saul, clothing, men's furnishings; Hermitage.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain-Johnson-Du Bose Co.; Mrs. R. B. Cullunane, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; B. Davison, merchandise manager; 1,140 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; W. H. Britain, President, mdse. mgr.; 353 4th Av.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—F. E. Ferris & Co.; F. E. Ferris, men's furr. goods, clothing; Park Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, embroidery; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Cohn & Co.; Miss D. Crew, dry goods; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss T. Parto, dress goods; Miss Hall, millinery; Mrs. M. Street, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Fellner-Rathein Dry Goods Co.; J. Fellner, dry goods, notions, men's furnishings, women's garments; Herald Square.

BILLINGS, Mon.—Hart-Albin Co.; B. R. Albin, mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Hawkins; Mrs. E. A. Dodge, millinery; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; L. Joseph, mgr.; 1,133 B'way.

BOONVILLE, Mo.—H. T. Zuzak & Co.; H. T. Zuzak, rugs, china, toys, house furnishings; Woodstock.

BOSTON.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Vincent, millinery, women's coats, bathing suits; Miss L. A. Peck, misses' muslin underwear, kimonos, petticoats; H. Rafeld, children's, juniors' coats, dresses, basement; 216 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Haughy, misses' suits; Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Horan, Miss Nelson, negligee; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Moores, leather goods, jewelry; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' coats, suits, (basement;) 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—E. P. Slattery; Miss Thompson, silk petticoats, suits, misses' coats, suits, dresses; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; E. S. Adelson, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—Gilchrist & Co.; F. Smith, jewelry, silverware, clocks, leather goods; $15 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, coats, skirts; Miss Burns, dresses; J. F. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; D. Hurley, millinery; Mr. Lawson, perfumery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; J. D. Katzer, men's hats; 476–4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, draperies; I. Feldman, house furn. goods china; 18 W. 30th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens, Inc.; J. M. Teeley, coats, suits, waists, furs; Martinique.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wiesman & Eiss Co.; C. H. Wiesaeman, dry goods; Herald Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; R. Weymouth, millinery; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; Miss E. M. Merry, women's and infants' wear, knit goods, corsets; R. W. Forrest, rugs, draperies, upholstery, furniture; 220 5th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; Miss N. A. Gott, art needlework; 315 5th Av.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The People's Store; J. Schwab, ready-to-wear, millinery; 334 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Sands Bros. Dry Goods Co.; W. S. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Walker Dry Goods Co.; R. L. Walker, domestics, flannels, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 1,?30 B'way.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va.—People's Store; Miss B. Cantley, millinery; J. Schwab, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, men's clothing, furnishing goods; 1,?50 Broadway.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; C. G. Wallihe, misses', women's ready-to-wear, basement m'dse.; 148 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, muslin underwear, petticoats, negligees, infants' wear; Miss N. Kaufman, misses' and children's cloaks, suits, dresses; 115 North State.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss A. Goodman, corsets; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hium Bros.; J. E. Blum, sweaters, underwear, bathing suits; Gerard.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein; A. Immekus, domestics, linens, white goods, flannels; A. Michelson, silks, velvets, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hillman's; E. W. Wolff, toys, sporting goods, art goods; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—S. T. Corydon Co.; Miss K. Willworte, ready-to-wear; S. T. Corydon, genl. mdse., 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; G. L. Gerson, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. J. Powell, muslin underwear, fancy knit goods; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; W. Willard, coats; 40 East 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. C. Pearson, men's clothing; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. F. Tracy, cloaks, waists; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; E. J. Dawson, furs, goods; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. Fergus, house-furnishing goods, hardware; P. Rinkin, crockery, glass, lamps; E. Kolacek, notions; Mr. Schiffman, books, stationery; O. Jacobson, hats, caps; W. J. McEdwards, silks, velvets; T. Netcher, M. Meinel, mdse. mgrs.; 44 E. 23d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Rollman & Sons Co.; Miss S. Fitzgerald, corsets; Imperial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; H. Sterne, cloaks, suits, skirts; 200 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pogue, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Sontag, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—J. M. Golding & Co.; Miss H. Ellis, gowns, suits; Collingwood.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 31 E. 20th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; D. N. Ross, linens; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; Miss C. Kavanaugh, infants' wear; 350 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss Y. Butler, muslin underwear, (basement;) W. Weisenberg, merchandise manager; Miss E. Wentworth, 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hurdley-Pierce Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; L. R. Fay, trunks, bags, upholstery; Miss M. H. Lee, jewelry; Mrs. S. Delahanty, infants' wear; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Miss N. W. Hart, women's suits; Miss F. La Vally, waists; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; Mr. Canning, petticoats, women's neckwear; 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros. Co.; D. G. Ross, millinery; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Lindner Co.; Miss Krout, ladies' neckwear 1,140 B'way.

CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Taylor & Son Co.; H. E. Crouch, ready-to-wear, basement; P. J. Donelan, men's furnishing goods, basement; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Miss Mosevice, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor & Son Co.; Miss D. C. Fisher, laces, embroidery; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; Mr. Lanfield, millinery; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; M. Harmon, coats, suits, waists, furs, muslin underwear, dresses; McAlpin.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. E. Morris, dry goods, millinery, general merchandise; Latham.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, place dry goods, cloaks; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green-Joyce Co.; Miss E. M. Armstrong, corsets, muslin underwear; 334 4th Av.

CONNELLSVILLE, Ind.—Strauss Mercantile Co.; N. Strauss, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

CORSICANA, Texas—Goldman & Valentine; Miss Kate Vaughn, millinery; 1,182 B'way.

COSHOCTON, O.—D. Davidorff; ready-to-wear; 38 West 21st.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss M. Butler, millinery; E. D. Garrison, hosiery, underwear, women's apparel; 334 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss Goldstein, muslin underwear; Miss Romley, coats, skirts; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Va.—S. Mandles, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; 38 W. 33d.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Hub; S. Morits, men's, women's, children's clothing; Collingwood.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Mr. Kirkwood, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.

DECATUR, Ill.—W. G. Gushard Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Hill, notions, fancy goods; 334 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Rossi, millinery; 20 S. 20th.

DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss D. Elstun, art needlework; 30 East 20th; Great Northern.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; G. T. Everett, dress goods, silks, wash goods, linens, draperies, ready-to-wear, basement; 308 5th Av.; Brostell.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; Miss M. Hicks, women's suits; 303 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; J. P. Nichols, jewelry, leather goods; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Sommer & Reno; A. J. Reno, silks, hats, flowers, feathers; Albert.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Bland, laces, infants' wear, (basement;) 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Simpson, Crawford & Simpson; Miss C. Kavanaugh, infants' wear; 350 B'way.

DETROIT, Mich.—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss A. Donovan, infants', children's, and girls' wear; L. J. Healy, representing; 334 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Dry Goods Co.; A. W. Kronning, millinery; 384 4th Av.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—D. & F. Calisher; S. Shutz, general mdse.; Jobs; 202 W. 103d.

DUMONT, Texas—White House; M. Graham, Jr., gen. mdse.; 334 4th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Hirsch Bros.; A. Hirsch, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal-Caplin Co.; Mr. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Kepler Co.; Mr. Field, Miss Cross, coats, suits; Seville.

ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Hess Co.; Mrs. M. Desmond, cloaks, suits, furs, waists, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 1,?80 B'way.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo.—Flanders Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. C. E. Flanders, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—The Leader Dept. Store; Mr. Donohau, ready-to-wear; 45 W. 34th, Room 901.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; W. P. Gerber, ready-to-wear; 1,?70 B'way.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The Lutz Co.; G. I. Lutz, women's ready-to-wear,

ASK COURT TO SPEED SHRAPNEL TO RUSSIA

$13,000,000 Contract Calls for Shipment of 750,000 Shells Each Day.

ATTACKS JERSEY EMBARGO

Canadian Car and Foundry, Limited, Sues for Injunction Against City Commissioners.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Jersey City's embargo on shipment and storage of high explosives was attacked in the Federal Court today by the agency of the Canadian Car and Foundry, Limited, in a suit to restrain the Jersey City Commission from interfering with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's accepting munitions at its piers.

Federal Judge Rellstab will hear arguments on the application for a preliminary injunction at Belmar next Thursday.

The action of the Jersey City authorities in compelling the railroad to unload a car of explosives shipped by the Canadian company from Kingsland, N. J., is the basis for the court action today. The proceedings are directed against the five city Commissioners of Jersey City.

Under a contract with the Russian Government the munition factory is obliged to deliver daily 750,000 partly loaded shrapnel and high explosive shells at Gravesend Bay during August. The contract is for $13,000,000, and provides a penalty of 1 per cent. for every week's delay in delivery. More than $7,000,000 of the contract has been completed. The company has been held up in shipments by the Jersey City officials as the outcome of the recent explosion at Black Tom.

Specimens of unfinished shrapnel and high explosive shells will be exhibited to the court on Thursday to demonstrate the impossibility of a premature explosion. The munition company says it has been shipping for months a daily average of not less than ten carloads of munitions without the slightest sign of accident or injury to life or property.

The complaint charges that there is no New Jersey statute to prohibit the shipments and that the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission legalize such shipments. Investments of the company are in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kentucky, and unless relief is granted the company will sustain losses, it is asserted.

The suit will act as a test case for the other railroads. Munitions under Jersey City's ban, which the company ships, are steel shells, cartridge cases, black powder, trinitrotoluol, unfinished shrapnel, high explosive shells and ammunition for cannon.

EMBARGO TO BE KEPT UP.

Commission Wants Government Explosives in Bay Moved Now.

An unsuccessful effort to procure a modification of Jersey City's embargo on explosives was made yesterday afternoon by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

General Superintendent John W. Meredith and Division Superintendent C. H. Stein of the New York and the Lehigh & Susquehanna divisions of the road, and Jackson Reynolds, General Counsel, appeared at a meeting of the Jersey City Commission in City Clerk Michael I. Fagen's office at the City Hall. They urged that small arms ammunition and certain low power explosives be exempted from the embargo, but Director of Public Safety Frank Hague said he would enforce the resolution the commission adopted last week excluding all explosives. Then Mr. Hague moved that the commission sustain its former resolution, and his motion was adopted.

A communication from Colonel A. L. Minch of the Quartermaster's Department at Washington inquired if the embargo would include shipments over the Jersey Central from the Government arsenals at Frankford, near Philadelphia, and at Picatinny, near Dover, N. J. The Colonel said the Government's shipments were in small amounts, usually from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The Commissioners informally agreed that the Government's shipments should be passed through.

Inspector of Combustibles James M. Connolly told the Commissioners that large quantities of dynamite and other high explosives were stored in four or five barges on the Government anchorage in New York Bay about a mile and a half from Jersey City. Mr. Connolly said if one of these barges were struck by lightning or exploded in some other accident the consequences would probably be worse than from the explosions at Black Tom Island.

Corporation Counsel John Milton was directed to protest to the War Department at Washington and urge that safer anchorage grounds be chosen.

QUIT CONVENTION FOR PICNIC

Hotel Stewards Unable to Endure Heat of the City.

The heat yesterday proved too great for 300 delegates to the convention of the International Stewards' Association, which is being held at the Waldorf-Astoria, and, after a short morning session, they dismissed all business and went picnicking. The steamship Orient took the party down the Hudson and up East River to Witzel's Grove, where a clambake was served. A military band furnished music for dancing.

Eugene Girard, National President of the association, formally opened the convention at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He urged the members to take a greater interest in the association and to enlist new members, for, judging from the number of hotels on this continent, the membership list should be increased at least tenfold, he said.

"The servant problem is being rapidly solved," said he, "and in no other manner can the difficulty of securing satisfactory personal attention be overcome. The matter of training the servants of the country should be kept in our hands, where it is naturally gravitating, but we must keep advancing with the general situation or lose our opportunity."

Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf-Astoria then gave a short speech of welcome and introduced Commissioner Hartigan of the Department of Weights and Measures, who acted as the representative of Mayor Mitchel, who was unable to attend, in welcoming the delegates to the city.

The most important business of the convention probably will be a discussion of the revival of the hotel help training school plan and the expediency of appointing State Regents to assist the President in organization work. The delegates will meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when they will take up this discussion and others which are to be introduced.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Wm Budd.
Paul B Haigh.
Joseph Holzman.
Marks Chain.
Chas A Nanz.
Elian Dieches.
Chauncey Eldridge.
Mary A Haley.
Benj Fleischer.
John P Kraft.
Slavin Bros.
Lillian L Piper.
Schwartz & Topper.
Cafeteria Buffet Lumber Co.

Under objections:
John J Gannon.
Julius Sokal.
Abraham Stadtmore.
Martin Sassleben.

Adjourned cases:
Gus Neiderman.
Jacob W Samuels.
Elias W Samuels.
Jacob Fuurman.
Nathan & Dittenhoefer.
Peltz, Sumeshein & F
K & E Garment Co.
S Dessans Sons.

Motions:
Augustus A Stanhope.
James A Watt.
Framingham Hat Co.
S Shulder & Co.
Atkin & Guild (2.)
Sidney Jarvis.
Lloyd G McErum.
Margaret Mulhall.
M & B Jaffe.
Slavin Bros.
Mendel Auslender.
Wawecrest Const Co.
Henry Kraus.
Arthur J Cole.
John A Auger.
Joseph Weintraub.
Wm H Kettler.
Shapiro & Edelman.
Louis J Arons.
John J Cunningham.
Annex Homes.
D'Amico & Tarangioli.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Bankruptcy discharges:

Fred Warnke.
Wm B O'Neill.
Gustav Harr.
Morris Rahinsky.
Flora Herrick.
Samuel Teichman.

Motions:
Castle (Steamtug Daniel McAllister.
Lohrmann same.
Re T W Wellington (limit.)
B & G Schmidt.
Wahle-Phillips Co.
Ignatz Weisseberger.
Harry Gilman.
Joseph Langerman.
Herman (Phila & Rdg C & I Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Mack (Mack (2.)
West 40th & 41st Sts Rity Co (NY Edison.
MacFarlan (MacFarlan.
NY Cent RR (Stand Lumber Co.
Lint, Butscher & Ross, Inc (Kraft (2.)
Brooks Sand & Gravel Co, Inc (Shadbolt Mfg Co.
Howard (Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Girkus (NY Cons RR.
Cohen (Nas Elec RR.
Tavarnese (B H RR.
Rosenfeld (C I & B RR
Biltman (NY Cons RR
Schwartz (Nas El RR.
Hyman (B H RR.
Honigberger (Knight
Re Goidel (O'Connor.)
Re Pletman (Zwerling.)
Re Reasenberg (Rosen.)
Re Acme Brass Novelty Co (Matfus.)
Dreyfus (Dreyfus.
Grammas (Mirros.
Dumblauskos (Balt & Ohio RR.
Griffin (Wilson.
Amberg (Beebe.
Connolly (Conroy (3.)
Cooper (Greenhut.
CNY (Hazen.
Manni (D'Alessandro.
Zerpoli same.
Re NY Mtg & Sec Co.
Barnes (Barnes.
Mirek (Mirek.
Re CNY (Rosedale Av)
Belcare (I R T.
Muller (same (2.)
Corey (same.
Connelly (same.
Whiting (same.
Sullivan (same.
Kelly (same.
Sachs (same.
Pedersen (same.
Scheinkman (same.
Murphy (Lietz.
Gallin (Allemania Fire Ins Co.
Wellin Marine Equip Co (Mitsui & Co, Ltd
Peltz, Sumeshein & F
K & E Garment Co,
S Dessans Sons.

Motions:
Augustus A Stanhope,
James A Watt,
Framingham Hat Co.
S Shulder & Co,
Atkin & Guild (2.)
Sidney Jarvis,
Lloyd G McErum,
Margaret Mulhall,
M & B Jaffe,
Slavin Bros,
Mendel Auslender,
Wawecrest Const Co,
Henry Kraus,
Arthur J Cole,
John A Auger,
Joseph Weintraub,
Wm H Kettler,
Shapiro & Edelman,
Louis J Arons,
John J Cunningham,
Annex Homes,
D'Amico & Tarangioli.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

Re Frank.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Emma Morganstern.
Isaac S. Long.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Geo Holding Co (Petti.
Cameron (Salinsky.
Schuman (Sugarman.
Delmonicos (Hamilton.
The Industrial Press (Lenz Photo Engraving Co.
Same (same.
Siegel (Bandler.
Left (Lyon.
Schunzinger (Int R T.
Adler (same.
Umbach (same.
Giacoloni (same.
Di Giacomo (same.
Greenhut (same.
Kallah (same.
Becker (same.
Samuels (same.
Selz (same.
Gruber (same.
Tosh (same.
Epstein (Rapid Transit Subway Const Co.
Bernstein (Int R T.
Wisner Mfg Co (Int R T.
Moe (same.
Kaplan (same.
Nagle (same.
Siegel (same (2.)
Mina (same.
Morbay (same.
Berkowitz (same.
Schroder (same.
Matheson (same.
Kind (same, (2.)
Zak (same.
Stern (Biggaler.
Cardile & Sorace (Scapellit.
Novisk (Roumagnae.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Muelenbergh (Coe—Abraham B. Brenner.
SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Clausen (Price—John J. Dwyer. Re Morrison—Harry Lesser.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, Aug. 15.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business. Wills for probate:
Marie Peterman, W. Fitzpatrick,
Mathias Haffen, Edwin D. Miner.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.—Finkelstein (Muto pick.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Koscherak (Koscherak—Charles B. Bretzfelder. Friedrich (Crockett—Abraham M. Schwartz. Re French—Samuel W. Levine. Re Scheps—Bernard J. Ineicke.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—George Inness, Jr. (Johanna C. Vell—Isador Silver.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Wallach (Marx.
Brunhaber (Levine.
Drescher (B, Q Co & S R R Co.
Young, (Board of Aldermen.)
Blessing (Blessing.
Alexander (Alexander.
Von Glahn (Von Glahn
Lee (Foley.
See (Maillie.
De Angelis (Kankuchen.
C. Gayman (N Y Cons R R Co.
Gayman (same.
Baroni (Gregory.
Stauerwald (Terry & Tench.
E. Duggan (Schwartz.
M. Duggan (same.
E. Romeo (Kings Co Lighting Co.
P. Romeo (same.
Harrison (Higgins.
Lummis (J. W. Crosby Co.
Lima Bello Terre Rty Co (Bello Terre Estates.
Re Troy Av.
Barnes (Midland R
Termini Co.
Central Trust Co (Roslyn Estates.
G. Ingenito (Concord Photo Play Co.
T. Ingenito (same.
Flynn (Ward.
Dowdney (Barstow.
Weiss (Weiss.
Chasnoff (Puternick.
H T M Realty Co (Seib.
N Y Utility Co (Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co.
Coffey (Coffey.
Watson (Watson.
Stedman (Baird.
Re D'Esposito.
Re Zeplin, (Spigelgass.)
Cooper (Benoff.
Beebe (Beebe.
Bruns (Bruns.
Henry, (Kingsbury.)
Re Perry Av, (Reynolds.)
Re Hull Av, (Dow.)
Re Collins & Co, (Palmer.)
Chase (McBrearty, (2.)
Bodkin (Di Micelli.
Hartmann (Hartmann.
Re Rosen, (Realty Supply Co.)
Wise (Jarmolowsky.
P. Crocchillo (Isaacs.
P. Crocchillo (same.
Herrmann (Rosenfeld.
Welch (Welch, (2.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Dosker.
Goldman.
Green.
Cooperman.
Contreras.
Heyer.
Palladino.
Hanna.
Dickman.
Palazzolo.
Forman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
John Gauch.
Harriet A. Connor.
Sarah Kranz.
Katharine Zorn.
Louisa Wehrich.

Accounting of:
H. Mitschering.
Anna Hurley.
W. A. Zell, (2.)
Annie E. Maguire.
Johannette Wolff.
Carrie Schroeder.
Charles J. Buchner.
Wolf Scher.
August Kraemer.
Joanna E. Bishop.
Morris Orlick.
Meta Henjes.
Ed Mitzschke.
George F. Maher.
Henry Schwarz.
Charles W. Davis.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

IS ASSASSINATION MURDER?

Jury Asked to Decide Question in Damage Suit of Ukrainian.

The jury that will hear a $100,000 suit filed yesterday in the Supreme Court will be called on to determine if an assassin is a murderer. The plaintiff is Miroslav Sichinsky, a Ukrainian lecturer and editor, who, on April 12, 1908, shot and killed Count Andreas Potocki, Governor of Galicia, in Lemberg. Sichinsky is suing George Raffalovich of the same nationality, who is a writer under the name of "Bedwin Sands."

Sichinsky admits in the complaint against Raffalovich that he killed Count Potocki, but he contends that to call him a murderer merely on that account is to impute moral turpitude, whereas the Department of Commerce and Labor decided last December, when he was admitted at Ellis Island after protracted hearings in his case, that the assassination of the Galician Governor was a political act which did not affect his right to enter this country or unfit him to become a citizen if he chose.

Sichinsky's chief complaint against the defendant is that Raffalovich, in a circular letter addressed to Ukrainians in this country, called him a "murderer" and "gunman," and he denies very stoutly that he is either.

Sichinsky's counsel, Simon O. Pollock, said that the question as to whether a political assassination is murder under the American laws will be decided for the first time by a jury in this suit.

LINEMAN KILLED BY SHOCK.

Public Service Employe Hits Wire While Working in Tree.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 8.—Gilbert Lewis, 23 years old, a lineman employed by the Public Service Corporation, was killed by electricity here tonight when his foot came in contact with a live wire while working in a tree. The Plainfield Fire Department was called out to bring Lewis's body to the ground and a pulmotor was used for one hour without success.

Lewis had been employed by the Public Service for three years and was popular in Plainfield. He leaves a father and mother. In 1910 he was a leader in the State Y. M. C. A. camp at Lake Wawayand.

Daniel Guince, a veteran employe of the same corporation, was severely shocked while working in a tree next to Lewis, but will recover.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lafayette, at Bordeaux, Aug. 5.
SS Hellenic, at Copenhagen, July 25.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Christiania, July 31.
SS Elizabeth Maersk, at Pauillac, July 31.
SS Eggesford, at Bordeaux, Aug. 3.
SS Bosegg, at Bordeaux, Aug. 3.
SS Sommelsdyk, at Kirkwall, Aug. 6.
SS Columbia, at Chefoo, Aug. 7.
SS Camino, at London, Aug. 7.
SS Dania, at Kirkwall, Aug. 5.
SS Lady of Gaspe, at Fayal, Aug. 8.

Sailed.

SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, Aug. 5.
SS King Eliedlyn, from Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Montserrat, from Cadiz, Aug. 30.
SS Cuyahoga, from London, Aug. 8.
SS Rio de Janeiro, from Santos, Aug. 8.
SS Italia, from Leghorn, Aug. 2.
SS Caserta, from Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
SS Erlesburg, from Gibraltar, Aug. 6.
SS Asborg, from Rotterdam, Aug. 6.
SS Lux, from Newport, Aug. 7.
SS Veendyk, from Padang, Aug. 7.
SS Bannington Court, from Havre, Aug. 5.
SS Lord Erne, from Havre, Aug. 5.

Passed.

SS Escaut, New York for Havre, passed Dungeness.
SS Chalkydon, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Verona.....Aug. 9
Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Noordam.Aug. 10
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Cedric.....Aug. 10
Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Ioannina.....Aug. 10
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Re d'Italia.....Aug. 12
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Buenos Aires.....Aug. 12
France, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Chicago.....Aug. 12
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (specially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Ordona.....Aug. 12

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....Aug. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 13
Hongkong and Dutch East Indies, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Karimoon.....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina.....Aug. 18

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Chicago.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ioannina.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 23, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 9, SS Verona, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Re d'Italia.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 22, and Yokohama, July 23—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 11.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23478.—In Bankruptcy.—SAUL FEIT and FRED FEIT, individually and as copartners trading as FEIT BROS. Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on August 4, 1916, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, August 22, 1916, at 11 A. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged brankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 8, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—20,197.

Notice is given that MARGARET M. FRITZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 15, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 22726.

Notice is given that ARCHER LESLIE HOOD, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 18, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 23338.

Notice is given that SAMUEL GOLDBERG, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 13, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..4:59|Sun sets..7:03|Moon sets..12:06

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:12	3:50	9:25	10:27
Governors Island	3:10	3:38	9:49	11:00
Hell Gate	5:16	6:04	11:30	12:00

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 8.

SS Drammensfjord, Lerwick, July 23.
SS Lydie, Newport, July 24.
SS Venezia, Bordeaux, July 26.
SS John Blummer, Shields, July 24.
SS Taunton, Jamaica, Aug. 4.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 5.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 5.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 5.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, Aug. 5.
SS Bertha, Matanzas, July 16.
SS Lennox, Bordeaux, July 26.
SS Yaque, Brunswick, Aug. 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Dante Alighieri	Fayal	Aug. 1
*Chicago	Bordeaux	July 30
†Oscar II	Christiansand	July 29
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Charilaos	Gran	July 17
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Cadiz	Las Palmas	July 28
Strathalbyn	La Pallice	July 24
Belgier	La Pallice	July 22
Alamo	Mobile	Aug. 1
San Marcos	Galveston	Aug. 2
Cuthbert	Liverpool	July 28
Palacine	Havre	July 20
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Clare	Porto Rico	Aug. 3
Port Antonio	Jamaica	Aug. 4
Munsomo	Matanzas	Aug. 4
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Zacapa	Cristobal	Aug. 3
Maracaibo	San Juan	Aug. 5
Niagara	Havre	July 29
Yidum	Kirkcaldy	July 26
Montserrat	Havana	Aug. 6
Stephano	St. John's	Aug. 5
Proteus	New Orleans	Aug. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Buenos Aires	P'to Mexico	Aug. 4
Manchuria	London	Aug. 1
Concho	Galveston	Aug. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
El Norte	Galveston	Aug. 5
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Lapland	Liverpool	Aug. 5
*Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	July 28
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	Aug. 4
Calabria	Genoa	July 27
Andijk	Rotterdam	July 28
Sarnia	Plymouth	July 30
Puras	Victoria	July 25

DUE SUNDAY.

Sommerstad	Shields	July 29
Hallfrid	Androssan	July 29
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 10
Remier	Porto Ferrajo	July 27
Tulio	Sfax	July 23
Neroedal	Gibraltar	July 26
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 10

DUE MONDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Tuscania	Liverpool	Aug. 5
San Juan	San Juan	Aug. 9
Collingham	St. Nazaire	July 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 12
Calamares	Havana	Aug. 10
Troutpool	Gibraltar	July 29
Africanle	Cape Town	July 11
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frances, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Obligan, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Dakotan, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Yumuri, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ioannina, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Willem I., Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Barbados	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Pastoroz, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
American, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hortensius, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M	12:00 M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	10:00 A.M	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Acre, Rio de Janeiro	——	12:00 M.
Andijk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Munsomo, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 8.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 980 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 11th, afternoon. American Line.
SS Oscar II., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6:30 A. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 10 miles N. of Carysfort at 7 P. M. 7th.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 41 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Munsomo, Matanzas to New York, was 239 miles S. at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 147 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 22 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 430 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 275 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

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TO LIVERPOOL
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"FINLAND" Wed. Aug. 23
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†LA TOURAINE....Sat., Aug. 19, 3 P.M.
†LAFAYETTE .....Sat., Aug. 26, 3 P.M.
*ROCHAMBEAU ...Sat., Sept. 2, 3 P.M.
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N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.....Aug. 17 | Baltic.....Aug. 31
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., SEPT. 2, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 9, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M
ALAUNIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, 5 P.M.
PANNONIA.....SAT., SEPT. 16, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

LAMPORT & HOLT SOUTH AMERICA LINE
BARBADOS
Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 12, 1:00 P.M.
S. S. VOLTAIRE.....Aug. 26, 8:00 A.M.
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FOR CADIZ and BARCELONA.
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J. ZARAGOZA, Agent, Pier 8, E. R. Telephone, Hanover 210.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity in a Few Stocks—British Loan Expected Shortly—The Crop Report.

In yesterday's Stock Exchange dealings there were islands of activity in what as a whole was a very calm sea. In most stocks there was scarcely more than enough trading to gain representation in the list. In those stagnation was about as great as on Monday or Saturday, but the day's record was relieved by the activity in Mercantile Marine, which contributed about a quarter of the total, and by the lesser activity in a small number of other stocks.

It is not in the stock market, however, that the really important and interesting financial operations of the present time are being carried on. Unless unforeseen delay occurs, there is likely to be news shortly of a great British loan here. This will be characteristic of the sort of thing which our bankers are being called upon to do. It will mean a further step in the establishment of New York City's standing as a great international money market and will carry with it the assurance of further great expenditures in this market by Europe which is looking to the United States for supplies of all sorts. The details of the operation have not become generally known in the financial district, but if they confirm present expectations we will be called upon to lend on English-owned American securities which is an easier process than buying them, though there are advantages which attach to the latter which are not to be overlooked in any broad-gauge consideration of the question of financing Europe's purchases in the American market.

If the stock market were more influenced by the news than it actually has been of late one would have expected it to be controlled yesterday by the Government crop report and by the conference between the railroad managers and the heads of brotherhoods who formally announced to the roads yesterday the result of the strike vote taken throughout the country. As a matter of fact, the list as a whole was influenced very little by anything except by the position in which traders found themselves, and as it happened this favored a rise merely on scattered covering of previous short sales. The strength in Marine, in Consolidated Gas, and the movements wider than the average in certain other issues were not due to any such general factors as these. The forward movement in Marine was attributed to buying prompted by the continuance of the very big earnings and by the prospect of an early formal announcement of the plan for the financial readjustment of the company. The strength in Consolidated Gas appears to have been due to general considerations and to the activities of a group of market operators rather than to any development in the company's affairs. It is understood that the electric light earnings are very good and the gas earnings less favorable.

The crop report was the most important domestic news of the day, but it hardly exerted very much effect upon prices. Instead of being any better than expectation the Government Spring wheat indications were about 25,000,000 bushels under the trade's forecast, falling below 200,000,000 bushels, which would make the crop the second smallest in sixteen years and the smallest since 1911. That will also be true of the wheat crop as a whole if yesterday's report is borne out by the harvest figures. Corn also suffered substantially, showing a drop of 90,000,000 bushels compared with the July forecast; but at 2,777,000,000 bushels the corn crop would be larger than that of 1914 or that of 1913, though smaller than 1915 or 1912. It has long been plain that we would not have bumper grain crops this year, but present conditions are disappointing earlier expectations. There is consolation, however, in the fact that favorable offsets to the unfavorable crop news are more numerous this year than usual. At a time when the manufacturers of the country are offered more business than they can handle the reduction in crops is less embarrassing than it would be at other times, and so far as the producers of grain are concerned they will find a very important offset in the higher prices which their product commands.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100¼	100¼	100	100¼
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅛	102⅛	102¼	102⅜
4½s	June,	1965	107⅛	108	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4½s	May,	1957	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May,	1917	100⅛	..	100¼	..
4½s	April,	1966	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102⅞	103¼	102⅛	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	'60, op. 30	102⅜	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4s	May,	1959	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1958	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	May,	1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov.,	1936	99⅞	100¼	100	100¼
3½s	Nov.,	1955	89¼	..	99⅜	100¼
3½s	May,	1954	90½	91½	90¼	91½
3½s	May,	1954	90½	91½	90¼	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	1918-1925	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.95	4.00	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.00	..	4.00	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	37.62½	37.87½	36.67½	37.87½
Lead	....	6.00	....	6.00
Antimony	....	11.00	....	11.00
Quicksilver	$75.00	....	$77.00	....
Aluminium	*57.00	59.00	*57.00	59.00
Iron, No. 2X foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26½@27c, third quarter delivery; 25@26c, fourth quarter delivery. Cash sales were reported at 26¼c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Coper, spot	107	0	0	106	10	0
Copper, futures	105	0	0	108	10	0
Tin, spot	167	5	0	167	10	0
Tin, futures	168	0	0	168	5	0
Spelter	44	0	0	44	0	0
Lead	28	15	0	28	15	0

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.48	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'26	4½	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'26	4½	4.65	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.60	4.40
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	4.35	4.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.65	4.30
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	4.90	4.50
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.38	4.15
Hocking Valley	1916-'26	4½@5	4.65	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.15
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.88	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½	5.88	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.60	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.40	4.15
Penn. Gen. Fr.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.45
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	4.38	4.12
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5	5.30	4.65
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.75	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.65	4.40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, AUG. 8, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	248,516
Same day last year	1,077,325
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed
Year to date	95,860,507
Same period last year	82,329,178
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	15½	300	Advance Rumely	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17	17½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	700	Alaska Juneau	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
74	74½	200	Allis-Ch., pf. vt. cfs.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
87¼	87½	5,300	Am. Beet Sugar	86¼	87⅝	86¼	87⅛	+ ⅞
55	55⅜	3,000	American Can	55	55⅜	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
58⅛	58¼	900	Am. Car & F'dry	58½	59	58	58⅛	+ ⅛
142	143	100	Am. Coal Products	143	143	143	143	+1
..	..	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	+1⅝
10⅝	11	650	Am. Hide & Leath.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
56	56½	3,600	Am. Hide & L., pf.	54¾	56½	54¾	56	+1½
27½	27⅝	300	Am. Ice Securities	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	6,500	Am. Locomotive	68⅞	69⅝	68⅜	69¼	+ ⅝
102	102⅛	300	Am. Loco. pf.	101⅝	102	101¾	102	+ ⅛
40¾	41	200	Am. Malt pf.	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
92¾	93⅛	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92½	93⅞	92½	93⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	51½	500	Am. Steel F'dries	51	51⅝	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	200	Am. Sugar Ref.	106⅛	106⅝	106	106	— ⅛
129⅝	129¾	100	Am. Tel. & Teleg.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	— ⅛
222	224	200	Am. Tobacco	222	222	222	222	+1½
108	109	100	Am. Tob. pf. New	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1½
27	28	600	Am. Writing P. pf.	28	*28¼	28	28¼	+1½
32	32½	200	Ann. Zinc L. & S.	32	32	32	32	+1½
80⅝	80⅞	6,300	Anaconda Copper	79¾	80½	79¾	80½	+ ⅝
1	4	200	Assets Realization	4	4	4	4	— 1
101⅞	102	4,700	At., Top. & S. F.	102	102⅜	102	102	..
98⅞	99	300	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	99	99	99	..
64	64½	200	A.G.W.I. tem. ctf.	64	64½	64	64¼	+ ⅛
71⅛	72	2,000	Baldwin Loco.	70	72¼	70¾	71⅝	+ ⅜
84¾	84⅞	1,300	Balt. & Ohio	84⅜	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
73	73¾	100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅝
..	..	7	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	..
128	133	100	Brklyn Union Gas	130	130	130	130	+1
64⅜	64⅝	2,400	Butte & Superior	64	64⅞	64	64¾	+ ⅝
28⅝	29	50	Butterick Co.	29	29	29	29	..
43	45½	400	Cal. Petroleum pf.	46	46	45	45	— ½
173½	173⅞	2,600	Canadian Pacific	175¼	176⅝	175¼	175½	— ½
54⅜	54⅞	600	Cent. Leath. Co.	54⅞	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
60	61	200	Chandler Motors	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ½
94⅜	95¼	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	+1
18⅞	18⅞	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	94⅜	95¼	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
48	48¼	300	Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	..
43¾	44	100	Chino Copper	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
140⅜	141	7,850	Colo. Fuel & Iron	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
93½	95	100	Consolidated Gas	139½	141⅞	139½	140½	+1¼
13½	13⅝	900	Continental Can	94	94	94	94	..
68	68⅜	1,800	Corn Prod. Ref.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..
115½	116¼	400	Crucible Steel	68¼	69⅜	68	68	+ ½
56⅛	56⅜	7,000	Crucible Steel pf.	116	116	115¾	116	+ ⅛
94	94½	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	+ ⅞
230	237	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	94	94¼	94	94¼	..
34¼	34½	400	Del., Lack. & West.	230	230	230	230	..
43¾	44⅜	200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	+1
23⅝	23⅞	200	Distillers Securities	44	44⅜	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅞
67½	67¾	300	Dome Mines	25½	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	1,400	Elec. Stor. Battery	67¾	67¾	67	67¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	500	Erie	53	53⅜	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
160¾	160¾	700	Erie 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
114	115	300	Erie 2d pf.	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	+ ⅛
71	71½	1,400	Gen. Electric	115	116	115	116	+1
116⅞	117	2,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	71	71¼	71	71	..
34½	35	300	Gt. Northern pf.	116	117	116¾	116⅞	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅞	200	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
73	78	100	Greene-Cananea	46¾	47	46¾	47	+1
73	78	80	Gulf States Steel	73½	73½	73½	73½	+1¼
..	..	100	Do. odd lots	73	73	73	73	..
48½	49	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	..
16⅛	16¼	2,300	Inspiration Copper	48¾	49	48⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	300	Interboro Cons.	16	16	16	16¼	+ ⅛
94	94¼	19,200	Int. Mer. M. tr. r.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	..
44½	44⅝	45,600	Int. Mer. M. pf. t. r.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	..
..	..	700	Int. Nickel	88¾	89⅜	88¾	89⅜	+ ⅝
..	..	200	Int. Nickel pf.	44¾	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	6,100	Int. Paper	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
..	..	2,700	Int. Paper pf.	15⅜	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	5,200	Kelly Spring Tire	68½	72½	68½	71	+3
..	..	1,000	Kennecott Copper	70	70	70	70	..
..	..	200	Lackawanna Steel	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ½
..	..	400	Laclede Gas	70¾	71¼	70¾	71	+1
..	..	200	Lake Erie & West.	105¾	105¾	105	105	..
..	..	500	Lake Erie & W. pf.	21¼	21¼	20¾	21	+1
..	..	200	Lehigh Valley	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Liggett & Myers	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Long Island	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+1
..	..	200	Louis. & Nash.	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	+2
..	..	200	Mackay Cos.	120⅜	127⅞	120⅜	127⅛	+ ⅞
..	..	200	Manhattan Shirt	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
..	..	6,800	Maxwell Motors	66	66	66	66	..
..	..	100	Maxw. Motors 1st pf.	77⅛	77⅛	77	77¼	+2½
..	..	200	May Dept. Stores	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
..	..	3,500	Mexican Petroleum	80	80	80	80	..
..	..	1,200	Miami Copper	96⅜	97⅝	96⅜	97	+ ⅝
..	..	500	Missouri Pacific	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	400	Do., trust rcts.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
..	..	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	4½	4½	4	4	— ¼
..	..	100	Nat. Lead Co.	23	23	23	23	+1
..	..	600	N. Y. Central	63⅜	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
..	..	9	N. Y., Lack. & W.	32½	33½	32½	33½	..
..	..	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	115	115	115	115	..
..	..	100	N. Y. Ont. & West.	58¾	58¾	58½	58½	..
..	..	200	Norfolk & Western	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	..
..	..	100	Nor. Ohio Tr.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	— ⅛
..	..	1,400	Northern Pacific	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
..	..	200	Ontario Mining	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Pacific Mail	7	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
..	..	1,300	Penn. R. R.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1¼
..	..	100	People's Gas Chi.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
..	..	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	102	102	102	102	..
..	..	500	Pressed Steel Car	96½	96½	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Pullman Co.	48	48¾	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Railway Steel Sp.	161	161	161	161	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
..	..	800	Ray Con. Copper	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97½	+ ⅛
..	..	5,600	Reading	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Reading 2d pf.	94½	95	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅝
..	..	100	St. L. & S. F. w i	46⅜	46⅜	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
..	..	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	— ¼
..	..	700	Southern Pacific	42¾	43	42¾	43	..
..	..	800	Southern Railway	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Southern Ry. pf.	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	5,900	Studebaker Co.	67¼	67¾	67	67¾	+ ¼
..	..	400	Tennessee Copper	125	126¾	123	125½	+ ⅝
..	..	900	Reading	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
..	..	600	Third Avenue	102	102⅜	101⅝	102	+ ⅜
..	..	1,350	Union B. & P. Co.	64½	64¾	64¼	64½	+ ⅛
..	..	800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
..	..	6,100	Union Pacific	45	45½	45	45½	— ⅛
..	..	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	139¾	139¾	138½	138½	— ⅝
..	..	3,925	United Cigar Stores	50	50	48	48	— 4
..	..	1,600	United Cigar Stores pf.	100¼	102	100¼	101¾	+ ⅛
..	..	100	United Fruit Co.	160½	161½	160½	161½	+2
..	..	300	United Rys. Invest.	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
..	..	1,100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	22	22	20	20	— 2
..	..	100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	+ ¾
..	..	100	U. S. Rubber	53½	54	53½	54	..
..	..	17,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	300	U. S. Steel	86⅝	87	86⅝	87	+ ⅜
..	..	200	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118¾	118	118¾	+ ⅛
..	..	1,600	Utah Copper	78	78¼	78	78	— ⅛
..	..	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	44	44	44	44	+2
..	..	900	Wabash pf. A	50	50¾	50	50¼	+ ⅛
..	..	150	Western Union Tel.	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Westingh. Air B.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
..	..	2,400	Westingh. E. & M.	139½	139½	139½	139½	— ¼
..	..	9,500	Willys-Overland	57	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
137	137½	800	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	136½	138	136½	137¼	+1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	..
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	..
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	4	4	..
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	4	4	4
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2⅝%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2¾@3

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Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate
2½	2	2	2

TIME.

60 days ..... 2¾@3 | 5 months ..... 3¾@4
90 days ..... 3¼ | 6 months ..... 3¾@4
4 months 3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days ..... 3½@3¾%
4 to 6 months ..... 3¾@4

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ..... 4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling— Demand	4.75⅝	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76¼	4.76	4.76	..
Francs— Demand	5.91¼	5.91¼	5.91¼	..
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	..
Marks— Demand	71.81¼	71.81¼	71.81¼	..
Cables	71.87½	71.87½	71.87½	..

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchanges adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand on Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅜	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.91¼	5.90⅝
95.26	Berlin	71.81½	71.87½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29⅜	5.28¾
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	30.40	30.45
5.1826	Italy	6.47⅝	6.47⅞
20.26	Austria	12.30	12.35
26.78	Scandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.20	Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19	Holland	41.31¼	41.37½
....	China	....	....
....	Hongkong	51.30	51.40
....	Shanghai	72.00	71.00
....	India—	....	....
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
....	Japan—	....	....
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
....	Philippine Islands—	....	....
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
....	South America—	....	....
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.37	41.43
32.44	Rio	24.42	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $404,981,239; balance, $32,676,659; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,075,617.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31⅝d, up 3-16d; in New York, 68¼c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 51@55c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,134,921	$19,692,902
Ord. Int. rev. rcts	7,612,421	39,766,752
Income tax	333,260	8,433,010
Miscellaneous	1,303,263	7,362,047
Total receipts	$13,683,867	$75,224,412
Exc. of ord. disburse.	2,577,746	9,605,352
over ord. rcts.		
Exc. of total disburse.	13,880,869	84,829,765
over total receipts		
Expenditures	16,261,613	84,829,

Partial Payment Bulletins

If you have purchased or contemplate the purchase of securities on the Partial Payment Plan, you will be interested in a series of bulletins which we are issuing on the uses of this form of investing while you save.

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NATION'S FARM CROPS BADLY DAMAGED

Adverse Weather Conditions, Plant Disease, and Insects Cause Loss in Yield.

SLIGHT DROP IN PRICES

Despite Low Figures, There Will Be Several Million Bushels of Corn and Wheat for Export.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Adverse conditions, due to weather, plant disease, and insects, damaged the country's principal farm crops during July and resulted in a loss of 105,000,000 bushels in prospective wheat production, 80,000,000 in corn, and 43,000,000 in oats as compared with the yields predicted by the Department of Agriculture at the beginning of July.

A wheat crop of 654,000,000 bushels, predicted for this year's production, would amply meet the country's requirements for home consumption, which Department of Agriculture experts estimate will be about 620,000,000 bushels. That would leave 34,000,000 bushels available for export without taking into consideration this year's unusually large carry-over of old wheat, which totaled some 75,000,000 bushels more than the average.

The corn crop, estimated at 2,777,000,000 bushels, while 89,000,000 bushels less than predicted last month, is 45,000,000 bushels more than the average of the preceding five years. Corn has been damaged by drought in a large portion of the belt, particularly Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri, and the crop was more or less critical in many sections.

Commenting on the report, the Bureau of Crops Estimates issued this statement:

"Only a mediocre crop of about 654,000,000 bushels of wheat is forecast from conditions Aug. 1, a decline of 105,000,000 in prospect from July 1; this amount compares with slightly over 1,000,000,000 bushels produced last year, and 728,000,000, the average of the preceding five years. A crop so forecast is exceeded in the last fifteen years eleven times. About 70 per cent. of this year's crop so forecast is Winter variety and 30 per cent. Spring.

"During the past month Spring wheat prospects declined 71,000,000 bushels, and the preliminary estimate of Winter wheat production is 34,000,000 bushels less than the July 1 forecast. The normal wheat requirement of the United States is calculated at 5.3 bushels per capita, plus about 75,000,000 for seed. In years when wheat is scarce the consumption falls to as low as 5.0 bushels per capita and when plentiful increases to 5.5 per capita. On the basis of 5.3 bushels the total requirement of the United States the coming season would be about 620,000,000, which, with a production of 654,000,000 bushels, would allow only 34,000,000 for export; the carry-over of old wheat was unusually large, however, some 75,000,000 bushels larger than the average carry-over of the preceding five years. The exports in the period were about 250,000,000 bushels, the year before that 333,000,000 bushels, but the average of the preceding five years only about 125,000,000. Last year the world wheat crop was unusually large; this year's crop promises to be much smaller.

"The Aug. 1 forecast of the oat crop is 1,274,000,000 bushels, which is a falling off of 43,000,000 from the July 1 forecast and is 266,000,000 less than the record production of last year. Prices average for the United States about 40.1 cents a bushel, which is 5.3 cents lower than a year ago. An unusually large quantity of oats is carried over from last year's crop, the amount on farms Aug. 1 being about 115,000,000 bushels. Occasionally we import more than we export. In 1914, however, the first year of the war, we exported 100,000,000 or 9 per cent. of the crop.

"The Aug. 1 forecast of the corn crop of the United States is 2,777,000,000 bushels, which is 89,000,000 less than forecast a month ago, 278,000,000 less than produced last year, but 45,000,000 more than the average of the preceding five years. The price of corn to producers of the United States advanced 4 cents a bushel during the month, largely in consequence of the reduction in condition, and on Aug. 1 averaged slightly more than a year ago. Although corn is the most important single crop grown in the United States, the quantity exported is relatively small, usually less than 2 per cent. Last year's exports were only about 40,000,000 bushels, or less than 2 per cent. of the crop, indicating the small direct influence of the war on this product.

"Of the minor crops, potatoes made little change during the last month and forecast about an average crop. Barley prospects declined about 10,000,000 bushels, forecasting 195,000,000—42,000,000 less than last year's big crop, but 30,000,000 more than the five years' average crop.

"Tobacco prospects improved slightly and forecast 1,197,000,000 pounds, which is more than ever produced in one year. Apples and peaches both declined in prospect during the month; apples forecast a fairly good crop, considering the aggregate of the United States, but peaches will be a rather short crop."

Forecasts of production follow, (stated in millions of bushels, i. e., 000,000 omitted):

Crop.	August Forecast.	July Forecast.	1915 Crop.	1910-14 Average.
Winter wheat	453	489	655	495
Spring wheat	199	270	537	233
All wheat	654	759	1,192	728
Corn	2,777	2,866	3,053	2,732
Oats	1,274	1,317	1,540	1,158
Barley	195	206	237	186
Rye	41.9	44.0	40.2	37.6
Buckwheat	17.1	..	15.8	17.0
White potatoes	364	369	359	361
Sweet potatoes	71.0	73.9	74.3	57.1
Tobacco (lbs.)	1,197	1,101	1,021	992
Flax	14.1	14.5	13.8	14.7
Rice	34.2	34.2	28.9	24.4
Hay (tons)	84	..	85.2	66.2
Cotton (bales)	12.9	..	14.3	11.2
Sugar beets (tons)	7.67	7.28	6.51	5.89
Apples (bbls.)	71.6	72.5	76.7	66.6
Peaches	40.3	42.1	63.8	43.8

Production figures for Winter wheat and rye are preliminary estimates.

Other details of the report follow:

WINTER WHEAT—Preliminary estimate of yield, 13.8 bushels per acre, compared with 16.2 last year and 16.3 the 1910-14 average.

SPRING WHEAT—Condition, 64.4 per cent of a normal, compared with 89.0 last month, 93.4 last year, and 79.3 the ten-year average. Indicated acre yield, 11.2 bushels, compared with 18.3 last year, and 12.5 the 1910-14 average.

ALL WHEAT—Indicated yield, 12.9 bushels an acre, compared with 16.9 last year, and 14.8 the 1910-14 average.

CORN.—Condition, 75.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 82.0 last month, 79.8 last year, and 79.7 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 25.6 bushels per acre, compared with 28.2 last year, and 25.9 the 1910-14 average.

OATS—Condition, 81.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 86.3 last month, 91.6 last year, and 80.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 31.4 bushels an acre, compared with 37.8 last year, and 30.5 the 1910-14 average.

OATS REMAINING ON FARMS—Aug. 1, estimated at about 113,398,000 bushels, compared with 53,607,000 last year, and 66,646,000 the average Aug. 1 stocks 1910-14.

BARLEY—Condition, 80.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.9 last month, 93.8 last year, and 82.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 25.1 bushels an acre, compared with 32.0 last year, and 24.6 the 1910-14 average.

RYE.—Preliminary estimate of yield, 15.8 bushels an acre, compared with 17.2 last year, and 16.3 the 1910-14 average.

BUCKWHEAT—Area planted, 819,000 acres, compared with 806,000 acres last year. Condition, 87.8 per cent. of a normal compared with 92.6 last year, and 88.7 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 20.9 bushels an acre, compared with 19.6 last year, and 20.6 the 1910-14 average.

WHITE POTATOES—Condition, 80.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.8 last month, 92.6 last year, and 82.1 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 100.3 bushels an acre, compared with 93.5 last year, and 97.8 the 1910-14 average.

SWEET POTATOES—Condition, 85.9 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.4 last month, 85.5 last year, and 84.8 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 96.5 bushels an acre, compared with 103.3 last year, and 93.4 the 1910-14 average.

TOBACCO—Condition, 84.4 per cent. of a normal, compared with 87.6 last month, 79.7 last year, and 79.3 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 855.8 pounds an acre, compared with 775.1 last year, and 823.4 the 1910-14 average.

FLAX—Condition 84.0 per cent. of a normal, compared with 90.3 last month, 91.2 last year, and 82.4 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 8.9 bushels an acre, compared with 10.1 last year, and 7.9 the 1910-14 average.

RICE—Condition, 92.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 92.2 last month, 90.0 last year, and 87.9 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 37.6 bushels an acre, compared with 36.1 last year, and 33.3 the 1910-14 average.

HAY, (Tame)—Estimated area, 52,504,000 acres, compared with 50,872,000 last year. Condition, 95.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 93.4 last month, 89.0 last year, and 84.9 the eight-year average. Indicated yield, 1.61 tons, compared with 1.68 last year, and 1.34 the 1910-14 average.

COTTON—Condition, 72.8 per cent. of a normal on July 25, compared with 81.1 last month, 73.4 last year, and 78.5 the ten-year average. Indicated yield, 173.4 pounds an acre, compared with 170.3 last year, and 102.1 the 1910-14 average.

ACREAGES of the above crops, excluding apples and peaches total 308,930,000 acres, compared with 311,717,000 last year, and 301,258,000 in 1914.

The next general crop report will be issued Friday, Sept. 8.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14½	
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	700
Borne-Scrymser	345	355	345	353
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	91	91	94
Chesebrough Mfg.	350	360	350	360
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	318	323	318	323
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	94	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena Signal Oil	150	162	157	161
Illinois Pipe Line	157	160	156	159
Indiana Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	9½	10	9¼	10
National Transit	14	15	13	15
New York Transit	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	221	225	220	
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	10½	11		
Pierce Oil pf.	24	30		
Prairie Oil & Gas	393	398	393	398
Prairie Pipe Line	230	232	230	232
Solar Refining	275	285	275	285
Southern Pipe Line	198	202	198	202
South Penn. Oil	310	320	310	315
Southwest. Penn.	105	110	105	110
Standard Oil of Cal.	260	265		
Standard Oil of Ind.	585	590	585	590
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	
Standard Oil of Ky.	425	435	425	435
Standard Oil of Neb.	370	390	380	390
Standard Oil of N. J.	516	519	516	519
Standard Oil of N. Y.	201	203	201	203
Standard Oil of Ohio	380	390	380	390
Swan & Finch	100	105	100	105
Tidewater Oil	175	185	175	185
Vacuum Oil	81	83	81	83
Washington Oil	265	270	265	270
	35	40	35	40

BONDS.

$4,000 Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	91½
8,000 A., G. & W.I. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000 Dom. Coal 5s	94	94	94	
5,000 New River 5s	75	75	75	75
1,000 N. E. Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000 Swift 5s	100¼	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10,000 West. Tel. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After the Government crop report's appearance in the late afternoon, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reacted somewhat, but the undertone continued remarkably good in the face of the grain deterioration shown by the report. International Mercantile Marine preferred and common, which had been early features of strength, resumed their advance and closed at their best figures for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold	17	17	17	17
320	Am. Best Sug.	80⅛	87⅛	80⅛	87⅜
40	Am. Can	55½	55½	55½	55½
10	Am. Car & Fy.	59⅜	59⅜	59⅛	59½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞
80	Am. Hide & L.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜
190	Am. H. & L. pf.	54⅜	56⅜	54⅜	55⅜
80	Am. Linseed	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
540	Am. Locomotive	69¼	70⅝	68¾	70⅛
100	Am. Smelting	96⅝	98½	96⅝	98½
30	Am. Woolen	43	43	43	43
810	Anaconda	79⅞	80¾	79⅞	80¼
140	Baldwin Loco.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72⅜
20	Batopilas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	Butte & Sup.	64	64¼	63⅝	64⅛
50	Can. Pacific	176½	176½	176¼	176½
240	Cent. Leather	54⅞	55	54⅜	55
10	Ches. & Ohio	60½	60½	60½	60½
110	C., M. & St. P.	95½	95½	95⅜	95⅝
30	Chi., R. I. & P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Chino Copper	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝
40	Col. Fuel & I.	44	44	44	44
250	Consol. Gas	140	141⅝	139⅝	140½
60	Corn Products	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
270	Crucible Steel	68⅝	69	68⅛	68⅝
40	Cuba Sugar	55⅞	56⅜	55⅞	56⅛
60	Dist. Securities	44	44	44	44
150	Erie	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼
70	Erie 1st pf.	53	53	53	53
60	Goodrich Co.	71⅛	71¼	71¼	71¼
20	Gt. North. Ore.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
10	Gt. North. pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½
100	Inspiration Cop.	48⅜	48⅞	47⅞	48⅛
60	Interboro Con.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
290	Int. Mer. Mar.	26⅜	27⅜	26¾	27⅛
6,790	Int. Mer. M. pf.	88⅜	93⅜	88½	93⅝
50	Int. Paper	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
120	Int. Paper pf.	70⅜	72⅜	70⅜	71⅞
40	Kan. City So.	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜
120	Kennecott Cop.	46½	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜
520	Mexican Pet.	97	97½	96⅝	97
70	Miami Copper	33¾	33⅞	33½	33½
470	Maxwell Motors	77½	79	77¼	79
20	N. Y. Central	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
70	Northern Pac.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
10	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7
40	Ray Copper	23½	23½	23	23
1,680	Reading	94⅛	95⅞	94⅛	94⅝
10	Rep. Iron & S.	48½	49¼	48½	48½
40	Rumely	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
50	Southern Pac.	97⅛	97⅞	97⅛	97⅜
20	Southern Ry.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜
440	Studebaker	128⅛	128⅝	125⅞	126⅜
80	Tenn. Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
10	Union Bag	15	15	15	15
90	Union Bag pf.	45	45	44⅝	44⅝
780	United Fruit	138⅜	139¼	138¼	138⅝
590	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	160½	161¼	160⅝	161¼
100	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅝
2,270	U. S. Steel	86⅝	87	86⅜	87
60	Utah Copper	77½	78	77½	78
20	Wabash pf. B	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝
120	Westing. Elec.	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝
290	Willys Overland	52¼	53	52	52⅜

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Goldfield Con.	.85	.85	.85	.85
400	Jumbo Ext.	.73	.73	.72	.72
300	Mexican	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Sand. Kendall	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
300	Sierra Nevada	.80	.80	.80	.80
1,000	Un. Gold Mines	.09	.09	.09	.09
500	West End	.83	.83	.83	.83

Last Step in Mop. Reorganization.

Applications for participation in the syndicate being formed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for the purpose of underwriting the $46,000,000 cash requirements of the Missouri Pacific reorganization plan are said to total approximately $76,000,000, making it necessary to reduce allotments to about 60 per cent. of the sums asked for. The modified plan, under the terms of which holders of the bonds are given an option of exchange for new bonds maturing in six years, was announced on July 25, and with the syndicate applications at hand the last step in the reorganization is in sight.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24	Ahmeek	94⅝	95	94⅛	95
105	Alaska	17	17⅜	17	17⅛
200	Algomah	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10	Allouez	60	60	60	60
10	Am. Zinc	32	32	32	32
425	Anaconda	79⅞	80¾	79⅞	80¼
175	Arizona Com.	8⅞	8⅞	8	8
400	Butte & Bal.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	Butte & Sup.	64	64⅝	64	64⅝
448	Cal. & Ariz.	69	69¼	68⅝	68⅝
670	Copper Range	58	58¼	57⅝	58⅛
245	East Butte	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝
15	Granby	81	81	81	81
30	Isle Royale	27½	28	27½	28
425	Mass. Con.	11	11	11	11
25	Mayflower	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Mohawk	83½	84½	83½	84½
135	North Butte	21	21	21	21
825	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Old Colony	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8	Old Dominion	64	64	64	64
85	Osceola	80	81	80	81
50	Pond Creek	14	14	14	14
85	Quincy	82	82	81	82
600	South Utah	25c	25c	22c	22c
200	St., Mary's	70	70½	70	70½
60	Superior	13⅝	14	13½	14
475	Tamarack	35	37	35	37
70	Trinity	5	5	5	5
1,660	Tuolumne	33c	33c	33c	33c
75	U. S. Smelters.	67⅛	68	67⅛	68
114	U. S. Sm. pf.	50⅜	50½	50⅛	50½
100	Utah Apex	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
10	Utah Con.	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
65	Utah Copper	78	78⅜	78	78⅜
150	Utah Metal	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
90	Wolverine	47	47	47	47

RAILROADS.

5	Atchison	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Bos. & Albany	180	180	180	180
4	Boston Elev.	74	74	74	74
415	Bos. & Maine.	42¾	44	42½	44
5	Con. River	150	150	150	150
15	Mass. Electric	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Mass. Elec. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40¾
30	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
35	Am. Sugar	103¾	104	103¾	104
2	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	118	117½	118
106	Am. Tel. & T.	120¾	120¾	117½	120¾
5	Am. Woolen	43	43	43	43
115	Am. Wool. pf.	95¼	95¼	95	95¼
5	Amoskeag	74	74	74	74
10	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
210	A., G. & W. I.	64	64	64	64¼
10	Cuban Cement.	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝
90	Edison Elec.	239	239	238	239
3	Gen. Electric	169¾	169¾	169¾	169¾
85	McElwain pf.	102	102	102	102
1	Mass. Gas	80	80	80	80
4	Mass. Gas pf.	81	81	81	81
10	Mergenthaler	180	180	180	180
56	N. E. Tel.	128¼	128½	128	128
10	Pullman	91	91	91	91
30	Swift	139	139	138	138
500	Torrington	44½	45	44½	45
2	Torrington pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½
146	United Fruit	160	161¼	160	160⅝
868	Un. Shoe Mach.	54	54	54	54
70	Un. Shoe M. pf.	30	30	30	30
10	U. S. Steel	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
100	Ventura Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	91½
8,000	A., G. & W.I. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,000	Dom. Coal 5s	94	94	94	
5,000	New River 5s	75	75	75	75
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000	Swift 5s	100¼	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10,000	West. Tel. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Homa Oil	.95	1
Amer Oil	.18	.22	Humboldt	1½	2
Bay S Gas	.12	.15	Iron Blos.	1⅜	1⅝
Begole	.70	.90	Iron Cap.	3¾	4
Bingham	.10	10¼	Iron C pf.	6	6½
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Bost Ariz.	2¾	2¾	La Rose	.65	.66
Bost Corb.	.70	.75	Majestic	.55	.60
Boston Ely	.95	.97	Mex Met.	.28	.28
Bost Mont.	.75	.80	Mojave T.	3⅜	3½
Butte & L.	.60	.65	Nat L & Z	1½	1⅝
Cal Corbin	2	3	New Baltic	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	5	5½	New Dome	1	1¼
Champion	.09	.10	N Cornelia	14½	15
Chief Con.	1⅝	1⅝	N. Utah B.	1	2
Con Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Nixon	.32	.34
Con Cop.	1⅞	2	Ohio Cop.	.10	.15
Crown Res	.45	.50	Oneco	.75	.90
Davis-Daly	1⅝	1⅝	Onondaga	1	1¼
Cortez	.35	.45	Pilot B'te.	.08	.11
Earle	.25	.32	Rilla	.17	.18
Eagle & B	1⅞	2	S W Miami	1⅜	1⅝
Fortuna	.16	.18	Truro	2½	3
Gold Lake	.18	.20	U Verde D	32	32½
Houghton	1⅛	1⅜	Yukon G.	2	2½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Arun. S. & G.	37	37	37	37
105	Balt. Tube	129	129½	126	126
90	Balt. Tube pf.	97	97½	97	97½
64	Con. Power	113½	113½	113	113
3,975	Cosden Ref.	14⅜	14⅜	13½	13⅜
2,015	Cos. Oil & Gas	11	11	10½	10⅜
1,675	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,129	Davidson Ch.	39	39	38½	38⅝
18	First Nat. Bk.	146	146	145	145
38	Ger. Fire Ins.	20	20	20	20
210	Houston Oil	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
5	Industrial B.	85½	85½	85½	85½
5	Maryland Cas.	86	86	86	86
10	Northern Cent.	86	86	86	86
10	Penn. W. & P.	70½	70½	70½	70½

BONDS.

$1,000	Canton Co. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Chat. Elec. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	C. of Chat. 5s	101	101	101	101
5,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
14,000	C. O. & G. 6s	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
2,000	Penn. W. & P. 5s	91	91	91	91
4,000	Un. Ry. & E. 4s	82⅜	82⅜	82¼	82¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
967	Am. Ship	45½	48¼	45½	45½
2	Booth Fish	38½	38½	38½	38½
165	Booth Fish pf.	80	80	80	80
11	Chi. El. Ry.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14	Chi. El. Ry. pf.	30	30	30	30
50	Chi. T. & T.	245	245	245	245
126	Com. Edison	142	142	142	142
60	Diam. Match	114½	115	114½	114½
4	Ill. Brick	83	83	83	83
257	Lindsay Light	24	25	24	25
26	Mont. Wd. pf.	113¾	115	114¾	115
17	People's Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½
50	Pub. Serv. pf.	101½	102	101½	101½
64	Quaker Oats	345	345	345	345
200	Sears-Roeb.	200	200	199¾	199¾
74	Swift	138⅜	139	138⅛	138⅜
60	Carbida	185	185½	185	185½
400	Paper Board	17½	17¾	17½	17½
150	Paper Bd. pf.	66	68	66	68

BONDS.

$5,000	Armour 4½s	93⅛	93½	93⅛	93⅛
2,000	City Ry. 5s	99	99	99	99
5,000	Com. Ed. 5s	102	102	101⅞	102
3,000	Swift 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Buffalo & Sus.	50	50	50	50
54	Buff. & Sus. pf.	56	58½	56	58½
94	Cambria Iron	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
923	Elec. Storage	68	67½	66	67
50	Gen. Asph. pf.	70	70	70	70¾
58

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
300 Ward Baking Com.
100 Ward Baking Pfd.
50 Williamsburg City Insurance
25 Yale & Towne Mfg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
25 American Telegraph & Cable
100 Central Trust
50 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 Great Northern Paper
10 German American Insurance
100 International Salt
500 Ward Baking Com.
150 Ward Baking Pfd.

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2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Amer. Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

American Brass
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Hercules Powder
National Surety
Standard Screw
Splitdorf Elec. Com. & Pfd.
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Finance and Trading Corporation
Formerly G.M.P. Murphy & Co., Inc.
43 Exchange Place *Phone Hanover 5035*

SLATTERY & CO.
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4361 Broad
Stocks & Bonds
Bought and sold for cash or carried on conservative margin.
Inquiries Invited.

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Bucyrus Co.
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

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Orders Executed on Commission
Herbert M. Solomon & Bro.
68 Broad St., New York City
Telephone Broad 2935 to 2939

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1st 5s, 1922
Canton-Akron Con. Railway
Cons. 5s, 1933
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
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115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

WANTED
Am. Water Works & El.
Stocks, All Issues
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CANADA
Province of Saskatchewan Issues
" " Manitoba " "
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The Canadian Specialist
Tel. 1379 Hanover 35 Wall St.

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Investment Securities
Public Utility Specialties
Direct Wire to Columbus Market.

ERIE is the introductory response to inquiries in the August issue of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Copies mailed *free* while they last.
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To net **6 7/8%**
A guaranteed
Public Utility Bond.
Special Letter Sent on Request.
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Est. 36 Years.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Changes Insignificant in a Quiet Market — Bonds More Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 273,060 shares of stocks and $278,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 20,840; oils, 49,930, and mining, 103,290. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,100	‡Aetna Explos.	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½
100	‡Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
100	Can. N. G.Cor.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6	6	6	6
1,000	Char. Iron Co. of Am. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,450	Chevrolet Mot.	195	200	191	199
100	Cor. of R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Driggs-Seaby.	99	99	95	95
1,500	‡Emer. Motor.	4	*4⅜	4	4⅛
260	Emer. Phono.	*10¼	10¼	9½	9½
100	‡Essex Motors.	75	75	75	75
2,000	‡Flem.-L.Phon.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
1,000	Grant M. Car.	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8
275	Haskell & Bar. Car Co.	35	35	34½	34½
1,500	††Joplin O. S. (new stock).	45	45	45	45
100	Kath. Br. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
800	‡Lake T. Boat	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
300	‡Lynn Phono.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
1,100	Man. Transit.	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼
600	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3½	3½
100	‡Maxim Mun.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	‡Metro. Mot.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	*2⅝
600	‡Midv. Steel	61	61¼	61	61
300	‡Mo. Pac. w. i.	22	22	22	22
550	Peer. T. & M.	22	22	*20⅝	22
620	‡Pullm. Vent.	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
400	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	Saxon Mot.	69	69	69	69
700	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15½	15½	15¼	15½
1,000	‡Stron. Carb.	41⅝	42⅝	41⅜	42
850	Stutz Motor.	64	64½	64	64
800	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	33	33¼	33	33¼
1,075	‡U. S. L. & H.	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2½
400	U. S. St'ship.	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
6,000	‡United Motors	64	66¼	*63¼	65⅝
200	United Zinc.	6	6	6	6
400	White Motors.	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
175	Ohio Oil	223	220	223	+ 3
15	Prairie O. & G.	362	362	362	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	††Alberta Pet. (prospect)	57	57	57	57
1,400	‡Barnett Oil & Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1,400	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	14	14	13⅝	13⅝
1,700	‡Cosden O. & G.	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
2,400	‡Federal Oil	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
10	Houston Oil	16	16	16	16
2,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
1,200	‡Keystone Oil of N. Y.	76	78	76	78
130	Met. Petroleum	11	11	11	11
5,000	‡Midwest Oil.	42	43	42	43
500	‡Midw't Oil pf	83	85	83	85
4,500	‡Musk. Ref.	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
1,100	N.Y.-Okla. Oil	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
4,000	‡Okla. Oil	10	10	9	10
3,500	Okla. P. & R.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝
8,300	†Omar O. & G.	73	75	73	75
1,300	‡Sap. O. & R.	9	9⅜	8¾	9¼
300	Penn Gasoline	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	‡Sinclair Oil.	36⅛	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛
3,400	††Tex. Met. Pet	84	85	84	84
2,000	‡Un. West. Oil.	1¼	1⅜	1	1⅛
1,400	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Wayl. O. & G.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	†A.-Br. C. M. (a pros.)	57	58	57	58
2,000	††Atlanta	10	10	10	10
3,700	††Ariz. Cop.	1¼	1½	1⅜	1½
3,200	Big L. C. Co.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
1,000	††Booth	13	13	13	13
5,000	Bost. & Mon	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½
800	‡Cala. Copper.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
5,600	Caledonia	66	66	64	66
100	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,000	‡Greenm. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,200	Con. A. S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	‡Con.-Home'd.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Crystal C. M.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
520	D.-A. C. (a prospect	*1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
4,200	††Emma Cop.	52	54	52	54
100	xFirst N. Cop.	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	3¾
1,100	††Flor. Silver.	75	76	74	75
800	†Gold Hill.	15	15	15	15
1,250	†Gold. Cons.	83	83	83	83
2,500	Green Mon.	1½	1½	1½	1½
750	Hecla Mining.	5	5	4⅛	4⅛
6,700	†Inspir. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	75	75	70	73
250	††Int. Mines.	12	12	12	12
500	‡Iron Blossom.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,100	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
400	Jerome Victor Ext. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	††Jim Butler.	90	90	89	89
8,500	†Jumbo Ext.	75	75	70	71
1,000	††Kewanas	11	11	11	11
2,200	††March Min.	10	10	10	10
650	†McK.-Dar.	58	60	58	60
38,300	††Mich. Gold M. & Mill.	51	54	50	54
710	‡Mojave Tung.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
400	††Mon. Gold M.	99	$1	99	$1
500	Monitor Silver.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25,000	†Mother Lode.	30½	31	30	30½
6,000	††Newray M.	47	47	47	47
225	N. Y. & Hoh. Rosario Min.	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15½
125	Nip. Mines.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
900	†Peterson Lake	32	32	32	32
700	Oat. Big Jim.	82	86	82	86
500	†Oat. Lexington (a prospect).	62	62	62	62
11,000	††Rex Con. M.	20	20½	19½	20
1,700	†Rochester M.	60	60	58	58
2,500	†San Toy	14	15	14	14
2,500	††Silver Pick.	11½	11½	11	11
3,100	Short Creek.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
500	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
17,500	††Success	43	43	39	40
1,000	††Temiskam'g.	58	58	58	58
250	Tonopah Ext.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅞
100	Tonopah Min.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	United Eastern	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,000	††U. S. Cont.	7	7	7	7
5,000	‡U. Verde Ext.	32¾	*33⅛	32
1,700	‡W. End Con.	83	83	83	83
1,250	†West Dome.	39	39	39	39
900	Unity Gold.	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼
600	‡White Oaks.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$8,000	Cosden 6s	102½	102¾	102	102
250,000	†Int. Mer. M. 6s w. i.	95¾	96⅛	95¾	96⅛
3,000	‡Midv. Steel 5s	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3,000	Mo. Pac. 4s w. i.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
16,000	‡Sinclair O. 6s	97¼	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜

Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12½	13¼	12½	13½
British-Am. Tobacco.	18¼	19	18	18¼
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b'r	18¼	19	..	..
Car Light & Power.	3¼	2⅝	..	..
Gaston, W. & W.	39¾	40½	39½	40½
Holly Sugar	44	46	44	46
Hupp Motor Car.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅞
Holly Sugar pf.	94½	96	94½	96
Int.-Cent. Rubber	12	13	12	13
Int. Arms & Fuse.	15	18	15	18
Int. Power	11	14	11	14
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
Mo. Pac. pf., w. i.	48½	50½	48½	51
Motor Products	58	60	60	70
Poole Eng. & Mach.	90	98	90	98
Princess Motors	1	1¼	1	1¼
Standard Motors	5½	6	5⅝	6½
Saxon Motor Car.	67	72	68	73
Scripps-Booth	49	51	49	51
Standard Motors	5½	6	5½	6
St. Joseph Lead.	15	15¼	14⅝	15⅜
United Profit Sharing	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
United Drug	69	71	69	71
United Drug 1st pf.	49¼	50½	49½	50½
United Drug 2d pf.	89	91	89	91
World Film	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Zinc Con.	3¾	4	3⅞	4

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden Oil & Gas pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Pan-Am. Petrol. pf.	87	89	87	88
Pierce Oil	10¼	11	10½	11
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska-British	55	58	55	58
Alaska-Westover	⅞	1½	⅞	1½
Booth	13	14	13	14
Bingham M.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Cerro de Pasco	34	35	..	..
Con. Copper Mines.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Goldfield M.	7½	8	7	8
Hemple	¾	1	¾	1
Louisiana Con.	18	20	18	20
Mines of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Oatman Arizona Cent.	15	20	15	20

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	55	65	55	65
American Brass	275	280	275	280
Atlas Powder	180	190	180	190
Atlas Powder pf.	98	101	98	101
Bridgeport & Wilcox.	123	125	124	126
Bliss (E. W.)	545	565	545	565
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	320	400	320	400
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	810	830	810	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	275	290	275	290
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	310	320	310	320
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
International Arms.	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	155	165	155	165
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	565	550	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,250	1,500	1,250	1,500

SCRIPPS-BOOTH REORGANIZE

New Corporation Includes a Consolidation with the Sterling.

The Scripps-Booth Corporation has been organized with 70,000 shares of stock without par value, of which 25,000 shares are being offered for sale at $50. The corporation is a consolidation of the Scripps-Booth Company of Detroit and the Sterling Motor Company. Plant extensions to provide for a production of 12,000 cars in the coming year have been decided upon.

Another motor consolidation is represented by the Fisher Body Corporation. The capitalization consists of $5,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and 200,000 shares of common, no par value. Hallgarten & Co. and Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. have contracted to purchase all of the preferred and part of the common stock. The Fisher companies entering the consolidation produce bodies for Ford, Cadillac, Buick, Maxwell, Chalmers, Hudson, and others and did a gross business last year of approximately $10,000,000.

STRIKE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Porters Quit After Demanding Increase—Places Quickly Filled.

The Stock Exchange was the centre of a strike yesterday. Twelve of the sixteen porters employed in the building walked out after demanding that their pay be raised $5 a month. The porters, who keep the big board room and offices clean, informed Supt. Barney Smith early in the morning that they would quit if assurances were not fotrhcoming immediately that they would get $60 instead of $55 a month. Smith told them that the Governors of the Exchange would have to consider the matter before any action could be taken. Hearing this the men quit work, stating that they would return at 1 o'clock for a final answer.

News of the strike spread through the skyscrapers, and before noon Smith had received applications from thirty-four men forthe porters' jobs. Twelve of them were told to start work this morning, and the strikers received something of a shock when they returned to the Exchange. Under the Exchange's wage schedule porters receive $55 a month for the first five years, and then are advanced to $60. The $5 increase occure every five years until $70 is paid.

HOADLEY HELD IN CONTEMPT

Court Also Grants Receivership in Suit Over Judgment.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney granted yesterday the application to punish Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the International Power Company, for contempt of court for failure to appear in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained by Richardson, Hill & Co., in 1914, in a suit on a promissory note on which $13,557 remains due. The note was given in connection with the collapse of the International Power pool engineered in 1902 by Hoadley, Joseph Leiter, and Cyrus Field Judson.

Justice Tierney also granted the application to appoint a receiver of Hoadley's property to prevent him from secreting it.

FRICK OUT OF CITY BANK.

Resigns as Director—Percy A. Rockefeller Takes His Place.

Henry C. Frick, for many years a Director of the National City Bank, has resigned, it became known yesterday through the announcement of election to the board of Percy A. Rockefeller. The new member's father, William Rockefeller, is also a Director of the bank.

It was said that Mr. Frick's resignation had been prompted by his desire to be relieved of some of his responsibilities. He has been less active in financial matters in late years, and is expected to relinquish some of his railroad Directorships as opportunity offers.

Theodore H. Banks was elected a Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank yesterday. Mr. Banks has been in the financial district for thirty-three years, for twenty-one years with Harvey Fisk & Sons. He retired from that firm last Fall.

REORGANIZE CASUALTY CO.

Bonding Co. of America to Broaden Scope of Old Concern's Business.

Directors of the Casualty Company of America accepted at a special meeting yesterday the report of a committee which had worked out a plan for turning the business of the concern over to a new company. The new organization, to be known as the Bonding Company of America, will be incorporated in a few days. It will have a capital of $800,000 and a paid-up surplus of $1,200,000. The entire issue of stock will be underwritten at 250 per cent. of par.

The purpose of the transfer is to enlarge the scope of the business now done by the Casualty Company. The latter's stockholders will be permitted to subscribe to stock of the new concern, and when the transfer is completed the Casualty Company will be liquidated.

GUARD THE THORNE ESTATE

Mrs. Thorne Receives Threats of Further Incendiary Attempts.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Receiving information that in addition to the two large barns on the estate at Millbrook which were burned Saturday and Sunday night, other fires were to be started, Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, wife of the New York banker, today engaged a force of detectives to guard the place. Tonight detectives are posted about all of the buildings at Thorndale.

Mr. Thorne, who is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis, is at his Millbrook home. It was said tonight that his condition is not serious.

Today Mr. Thorne sent to the Millbrook Fire Department, which put out the fire at his place, a check for $1,000, and to the three men who rescued his hunting horses he gave $100 and a new suit of clothes to each.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
AND
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company
NOTICE OF MODIFICATION OF PLAN AND AGREEMENT

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, for Securities of the following Issues, and to Holders of Undeposited Securities of such Issues:

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905,
Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds,
Consolidated First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917,
First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920,
Lexington Division Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, and
Capital Stock.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Notes dated June 1, 1914, endorsed by the Iron Mountain Company.

THE KANSAS AND COLORADO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Refunding Mortgage Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1919.

THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due 1948.

THE LEROY AND CANEY VALLEY AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY'S Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

THE KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Series A.

BOONVILLE, ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Forty-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

LITTLE ROCK JUNCTION RAILWAY'S First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, dated July 1, 1915, the undersigned, as Readjustment Managers thereunder, have modified said Plan and Agreement, and have filed with each of the Depositaries thereunder a statement of such modification, dated July 25, 1916, and that the Committees representing under said Plan and Agreement the Stock, Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds and Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds of 1905 of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company have duly adopted and approved such modification and the Plan and Agreement as so modified. Copies of the Plan and Agreement as so modified may be obtained from any of the Depositaries or Sub-Depositaries.

Holders of certificates of deposit for stock or bonds of any issue heretofore deposited under said Plan and Agreement may withdraw such stock or bonds **on or before September 1, 1916,** upon surrender of their certificates of deposit, with properly executed transfers thereof if registered, and upon paying to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary issuing the same (a) at the rate of $1 for each $100 par value of stock and of $10 for each $1,000 principal amount of bonds so withdrawn (the undersigned Readjustment Managers and the Committees having respectively determined that payments at such rates are the fair contribution in respect of any securities so withdrawn toward the expenses and compensation of the Readjustment Managers and Committees under the Plan), and also (b), in the case of any First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in respect of which the amount of the December 1, 1915, instalment of interest thereon was advanced under said Plan and Agreement, interest on such advances at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum to May 29, 1916 (the amount of such advances having been reimbursed out of interest moneys paid on such bonds by the Receiver on that date), and (c), in the case of any other bonds in respect of which the amount of any instalment or instalments of interest has been advanced under said Plan and Agreement, the amount of such advances with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum. Every Depositor not so withdrawing **on or before September 1, 1916,** shall be deemed to have assented to such modification and to the Plan and Agreement as so modified.

Further deposits of securities under the modified Plan may be made without penalty **on or before September 1, 1916, after which date deposits will not be accepted except upon such terms as the Reorganization Managers may prescribe.**

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Readjustment Managers

DEPOSITARIES:

For Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Loan Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street, New York

For Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York

For All Other Securities:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
140 Broadway, New York

For Sub-Depositaries reference is made to the modified Plan

NOTICE OF OPTIONAL OFFERS

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 and First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920, and
Little Rock Junction Railway's First Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, and to Holders of Undeposited Bonds of Such Issues:

The Committee of which Moreau Delano, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, to represent the Bonds of 1917 and 1920 above described, and the Committee consisting of Messrs. Gordon Dexter, Edwin F. Atkins and Gilmer Clapp, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, to represent the Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issues may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositaries of said Committees respectively, at the option of the holder.

The attention of Depositors of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 or of Little Rock Junction Railway Bonds** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than January 1, 1923, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such bonds of either issue with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, and **every Depositor of Little Rock Junction Bonds with American Trust Company,** the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated September 21, 1915, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1917 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

Holders of **First Collateral Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of 1920** may, at their option, receive either the First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the series provided for in the original Plan, or bonds secured by the same mortgage and bearing the same rate of interest but maturing not later than August 1, 1926, and redeemable in the meantime on any semi-annual interest date at their face value and accrued interest.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of the longer term, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the shorter maturity may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Bonds of 1920 with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated August 31, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take the bonds of such shorter maturity, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to Columbia Trust Company or its duly authorized agent in order that a memorandum of his election to take the bonds of the longer period may be stamped thereon.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit for
The Central Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1919 and
The Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1948, and to
Holders of Undeposited Bonds of such Issues:

The Committee of which Charles A. Peabody, Esq., is Chairman, constituted under a Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, to represent the Central Branch Bonds of 1919 above described, having adopted and approved the Plan and Agreement for the Readjustment of the Capital and Debt of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company dated July 1, 1915, as modified in accordance with the Notice of Modification published herewith, bonds of said issue may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification, or with the Depositary of said Committee, at the option of the holder. Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 may be deposited on or before September 1, 1916, with the Depositary therefor named in said Notice of Modification.

The attention of Depositors of both issues of the bonds above described is called to the following options extended by the modified Plan:

Holders of **Central Branch Railway Bonds of 1919 or of Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Bonds of 1948** may, at their option, receive either 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds as provided in the original Plan, or par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds. Interest will be adjusted as provided in Article VI of the modified Plan.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919, or such Central Branch Union Pacific Bonds of 1948 with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or its Sub-Depositaries under the original Plan or the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to the proper Depositary or Sub-Depositary in order that a memorandum of his election to take par for par in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

Every Depositor of such Central Branch Bonds of 1919 with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Depositary under said Protective Agreement dated October 14, 1915, who assents to the modified Plan, will be deemed to have elected **to take par for par in new General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, unless on or before September 1, 1916,** he presents his certificates of deposit to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in order that a memorandum of his election to take 50% in new Preferred Stock and 50% in new bonds may be stamped thereon.

New York, July 25, 1916.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company
Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds, Due January 1, 1917, and First Collateral Mortgage Five

COTTON AGAIN SOARS; MAY TOUCHES 15 CTS.

The Maximum Advance Not Maintained, but Net Gain Is 16 to 17 Points.

RICH HARVEST FOR PLANTERS

Total Return of $100 a Bale Probable — Secretary Hester's Report on Consumption Published.

Cotton yesterday continued to show marked strength, chiefly as a result of bullish aggressiveness, with a moderate amount of buying by outsiders who had been attracted by the activity and advancing tendency of the market. New high levels were established, with the May option touching 15c, while the July sold slightly above that level. The maximum advance was not maintained up to the close, but the recession was trifling and the undertone was strong at the close. The net gain for the day was a matter of 16 to 17 points.

The disposition to place a bullish construction on every development is widespread. The record consumption of 14,813,000 bales last season, as reported by Secretary Hester, has encouraged predictions that the absorption for the new season will be even larger if the cotton can be obtained. Southern bulls contend that the damage in the Eastern belt has not been exaggerated and much capital is being made of every complaint of drought that comes from the Southwest. The weekly weather report, which will be published at noon today, is expected to furnish fresh ammunition for the campaign for higher prices.

When the rewards that are promised the Southern planter, provided present prices can be obtained, are considered there would appear to be little incentive for holding cotton for a further advance. A Texas wire received yesterday stated that contracts were being placed for cotton seed for the new season at $50 a ton. This means $25 a bale. If 15c should be realized, or the equivalent of $75 a bale, this would mean that the planter would get a total return of $100 a bale. On a crop of 13,000,000 bales, therefore, the South would receive an unprecedented reward.

First bales have been received from various points in the Eastern belt. The first bale at Montgomery, Ala., arrived on Aug. 4, or about nine days later than last year. On the other hand, Greenville, Miss., received its first bale five days ahead of last year.

Secretary Hester makes Southern mill stocks at the close of last season 721,000 bales, against 651,000 last year, and the counted and uncounted towns and plantations 5,700,000, against 1,588,000 last year. He places the total amount of cotton carried over in the South at the close of the year at 1,691,000 bales, against 2,539,000 last year. Hester's commercial crop by States is: Alabama, 1,255,000; Arkansas, 847,000; Florida, 60,000; Georgia, 2,320,000; Louisiana, 403,000; Oklahoma, 806,000; Mississippi, 1,100,000; North Carolina, &c., 803,000; South Carolina, 1,370,000; Tennessee, 510,000; Texas, 3,374,000. Total, 12,938,000 bales.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Aug	....	....	....	14.21@14.23	14.04	Bid
Oct	14.22	14.48	14.09	14.38@14.38	14.19@14.22	
Dec	14.42	14.67	14.30	14.58@14.59	14.41@14.43	
Jan	14.51	14.77	14.38	14.66@14.68	14.50@14.51	
Mar	14.65	14.88	14.52	14.82@14.83	14.65@14.67	
May	14.75	15.00	14.67	14.94@14.95	14.78@14.80	

The local market for spot cotton was steady at 30 points advance; middling at 14.40c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were strong at 25@37½ points higher; New Orleans, 15.82c; Galveston, 14.50c; Savannah, 14c; Memphis, 14.75c; Augusta, 13.88c; Houston, 14.65c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	14.02	14.33	13.85	14.23@14.24	14.02@14.03
Dec	14.20	14.52	14.09	14.42@14.43	14.22@14.23
Jan	14.28	14.62	14.20	14.52@14.53	14.32@14.33
Mar	14.44	14.77	14.36	14.69@14.70	14.49@14.50
May	14.50	14.98	14.50	14.85@14.87	14.64@14.66

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 20 points higher at 8.69d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 12,000, all American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct-Nov	8.50	8.56	8.46½	8.47½	8.40
Jan-Feb	8.40	8.42½	8.42	8.43¼	8.35¼
Mar-Apr	8.45	8.49¼	8.43	8.44	8.36
May-June	8.44	8.48	8.43¼	8.43	8.35

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 14.02c; October, 14.17c; January, 14.44c; March, 14.59c; May, 14.72c. The market there was due to open today 9½ to 11½ points higher.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	3,970	261	67,056	113,832
New Orleans	5,728	612	....	130,738
Mobile	1,222	....	14,175	12,229
Savannah	1,668	19	67,527	50,778
Charleston	1	....	20,717	43,031
Wilmington	65	....	45,815	37,465
Norfolk	708	....	33,062	45,567

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	248	79	41,852	68,593
Memphis	61	32	53,056	73,878
St. Louis	103	150	7,547	15,210
Houston	980	2,560	18,845	46,318

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,000 to 3,000	1,834	1,873
New Orleans	1,700 to 2,100	1,845	274

Exports yesterday were 3,094 bales. Total thus far for this season, 66,788 bales. Total last season, 36,452 bales.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50.4 ft n of 182d St., 50 x100; Sam Slobodin against McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., et al.; June 17, 1916.

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Millikin Wall Paper Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Const. Co., et al.; June 27, 1916.....$107

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

WEBB AV, e s 198 ft n of Parkview Place, 84.6x100; 185 Broadway Holding Corporation loans Fanyer Building Co., Inc., to erect one-story apartment.....$36,000

WEBB AV, e s, 150 ft. n of Parkview Place, 48x100; 135 Broadway Holding Corporation loans Fanyer Building Co., Inc., to erect one-story apartment...$36,000

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by prominent Investment Banking firm a high grade Securities Salesman.

Splendid opportunity for man with clentele. Give full particulars of past business connections. All communications strictly confidential. Address G 311 Times Downtown.

Republic of Panama

Five Per Cent. Secured Sinking Fund Thirty-Year Gold Bonds Due November 1, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in accordance with the terms of the indenture hereinafter mentioned, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and William Nelson Cromwell, as Trustees under Trust Indenture made by the Republic of Panama, dated November 2, 1914, will receive written proposals or offers to sell to them as such Trustees, bonds secured by said Indenture to the extent that the Sinking Fund moneys in the hands of said Trustees applicable to that purpose will purchase the same. Under the terms of said Indenture, said Trustee cannot, without the approval of the Republic of Panama, accept any proposal at a price exceeding par and interest.

Proposals in writing should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 31st day of August, 1916, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper, directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Republic of Panama Gold Bonds, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By E. S. MARSTON, President,
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.
Dated, New York, August 1, 1916.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was irregular, selling off 2 cents a bushel in the early trade under reports of cooler weather in the Northwest, and easy cables, followed by recoveries on rumors of large export sales, with final prices about at top and ¼ to ⅝c over the previous night. The cash market here was firm on the increased demand, with No. 1 durum quoted at $1.44; No. 2 hard, $1.46¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.54½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.53¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.33¾	1.31¼	1.33¾	1.33	1.07⅞
December	1.37	1.34½	1.37	1.36⅝	1.08¼
May	1.41¾	1.39¼	1.41¾	1.41½	1.12⅝

CORN.

Reports of rains and cooler weather over the central corn belt occasioned early selling, which depressed the market about ⅝c per bushel, but good buying appeared on the decline, and later there was a sharp upturn, particularly in September, which closed ⅝c net higher, while later positions closed ¼@¼c net lower, although materially above the bottom for the day. The cash market here was easy, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 96½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Export business was estimated at 100,000 bushels.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	83¾	81¾	83¾	82½	74⅞
December	70⅞	69⅝	70⅞	70⅜	64
May	74¼	73⅛	74¼	74⅜	60¼

OATS.

Receipts were large and induced further hedge selling, under which prices declined a cent a bushel in the early trade, followed by partial recoveries, the close being ¼@⅜c net lower. Cash oats were steady, with No. 3 white quoted at 46@46½c; No. 4 white, 48@48½c; fancy clipped white, 50½@51½c; ordinary clipped white, 48½@50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	44	39½
December	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	47	39⅞
May	49⅝	48⅜	49⅝	49⅞	42⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was generally firmer yesterday, with packers fair buyers. In the afternoon commission houses bought ribs and the grain strength helped the entire market, which closed near the top. Receipts at Chicago were 15,000, with 28,000 estimated for Wednesday. Kansas City had 1,600 and Omaha 7,200 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	13.12	12.85	13.12	12.90	8.15
October	13.15	12.90	13.12	12.95	8.20
Ribs—					
September	13.97	13.75	13.97	13.70	9.20
October	13.72	13.50	13.72	13.37	9.15
Pork—					
September	25.85	25.60	25.82	25.45	13.87
October	25.20	25.00	25.05	....	13.97

COTTONSEED OIL.

Pronounced activity and strength were features in the cottonseed oil market yesterday, the close being 22 to 23 points net higher for active positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	9.30@	9.15
August	9.30	9.20	9.28@9.85	9.19
September	9.36	9.11	9.32@9.34	9.10
October	8.99	8.72	8.97@8.98	8.68
November	8.75	8.45	8.71@8.73	8.39
December	8.77	8.45	8.72@8.74	8.40
January	8.79	8.47	8.74@8.75	8.42
February	....	....	8.76@8.84	8.44
March	8.90	8.67	8.88@8.92	8.55

COFFEE.

There was a further advance in the coffee market yesterday. September contracts led the advance selling up to 8.64c, or 15 points above Monday's closing figures, while May sold at 9c, or just about even with the best prices reached on the bull movement of last month. Closing prices showed slight reactions on the later months, but the tone was steady at a net advance of 6 to 16 points. Sales, including exchanges, amounted to 61,500 bags. The local spot market was steady at 9½c for Rio 7s, while Santos grades were a shade higher at 10⅝c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	8.60@8.62	8.44
September	8.64	8.50	8.64@8.65	8.49
October	....	....	8.67@8.68	8.53
November	....	....	8.70@8.71	8.56
December	8.72	8.65	8.72@8.73	8.59
January	....	....	8.77@8.79	8.66
February	....	....	8.82@8.84	8.74
March	8.90	8.82	8.88@8.89	8.79
April	....	....	8.92@8.93	8.84
May	9.00	8.95	8.95@8.97	8.89
June	....	....	9.00@9.02	8.94
July	....	....	9.05@9.07	8.99

SUGAR.

After opening steady, 2 to 8 points higher, the market for sugar futures showed rapid steady. advances, due to a firmer tone in actual sugar, and to support from Cuban sources. The close showed net gains of 9 to 19 points, with sales for the day 12,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	4.95	4.86	4.88@4.92	4.70
September	4.95	4.86	4.92@4.93	4.77
October	4.94	4.81	4.90@4.91	4.75
November	4.85	4.83	4.84@4.85	4.62
December	4.85	4.78	4.84@4.92	4.43
January	....	....	4.76@4.80	4.15
February	4.02	4.02	4.02@4.05	3.93
March	....	....	4.05@4.08	3.96
April	....	....	4.08@4.10	3.99
May	....	....	4.11@4.13	4.01
June	....	....	4.14@4.16	4.04
July	....	....	4.17@4.19	4.07

The local market for refined sugar was a little steadier today, with some of the leading refiners coming into the market for quotations now ranging from 7.15 to 7.35c for fine granulated.

There was an improved tone in raw sugar, with local refiners coming into the market for 100,000 bags Cubas, in port, afloat, and prompt, at 4⅞c cost and freight basis. Another local refiner took 7,500 bags Cubas, prompt clearance, at 4¾c cost and freight, advancing the spot price to 5.95c for Cuban centrafugals. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.95c; molasses, 5.18c; cost and freight, 4⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 15,623 packages. Moderate trading and a steady to firm feeling in the market, material changes in prices. Creamery extras (92 score) per pound, 30c; higher scoring lots, 30½@31c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 28@29½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 26@27½c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 28½@30c; seconds, 26@28c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 27@28½c; common to fair, 25@26½c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25@26c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; factory, current make, No. 1, 23½c; No. 2, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 18,012 cases. Practically all receipts more or less seriously damaged by the heat. Near-by laid qualities, free from hot weather defects, continue very scarce. Any lots containing a fair to good proportion of such are promptly saleable at relatively firm prices, varying widely according to the number obtainable fit for best trade. Average and lower qualities are pressed for sale at weak and irregular prices. Storage eggs, rather less frequent, but high qualities generally held with confidence.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MORTON ST, 38; Jacob Rosenfeld, committee, against Julia Mendelson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Pixman.

16TH ST, s s, 101.5 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x108.3; the New York Savings Bank against William Boyd Spencer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Dutton.

19TH ST, 144 and 146 West; Abraham H. Levy against Charles I. Weinstein Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Kohn.

21ST ST, 505 West; 10th Av, 185 to 193; 22d St, 505 West; 10th Av, 203 to 207, 218 to 219; 23d St, 506, 507, 508, 509, and 519 West; 10th Av, 227; 22d St, 489 and 493 West; 23d St, 364, 400 to 406, 468, and 470 West; 9th Av, 238 to 240; 8th Av, 214 and 216; 23d St, 267 and 271 West; 7th Av, 234, and 8th Av, 282 and 988; Albert J. Appell against Anna T. Appell et al., amended partition; attorneys, Appell & Taylor.

215T ST, s s, 146.4 ft w of Madison Av, 21x75; Union Trust Co. of New York against Hamilton V. McCroskery et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

92D ST, s s, 417.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; Carrie Kauffmann against Lavinia J. Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Jacobs.

188D ST, s s, 503.9 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; New York Dispensary against Laura Lehman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

136TH ST, 221 West; Richard Arnold et al., trustees, against Caroline A. Wilbur et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Goldmark.

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, e s, 136.1 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x85.5; Jessie Gifford against Mike Creamer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Hall.

3d Av, w s, 115.3 ft n of Wendover Av, 90x209; Home Life Insurance Co., against Zarland Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

152D ST, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x143.6; Wells F. Eggleston against John J. Tully Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Old Twelfth Street Church to Give Way for Apartments—Sale on the Bowery—City Block Leasehold Sold Under Manhattan Bridge—Good Long Island Market.

One of the old churches in the upper Greenwich section west of Sixth Avenue is about to give way to a large apartment house improvement. Arrangements have practically been closed, it was ascertained yesterday, by the Trustees of the Second United Presbyterian Church to sell their old edifice at 119 to 125 West Twelfth Street to a building syndicate. Application will soon be made to the court for approval. The property has a frontage of 74.5 on the north side of the street, near Sixth Avenue, by 103.9 deep. The consideration will be about $65,000.

While services have been held in the building the greater part of the work of the organization has been done at the new upper west side building completed a short time ago at Audubon Avenue and 172d Street, known as the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. James P. Lytle is pastor, and he is also in charge of the work at Twelfth Street.

The church, a few years ago consolidated with the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, which occupied the Twelfth Street building and the old home of the former organization on Seventh Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, was sold to the Wells Fargo Express Company for about $75,000. Most of the money was used to erect the Fort Washington edifice.

It is said the new owners of the Twelfth Street property will erect a nine-story apartment with studios and small suites for which there is a growing demand in the neighborhood.

Physicians Buy and Sell Dwellings.

Dr. J. F. Gillette sold to J. F. Barnes 222 East Seventeenth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 80.

Dr. George D. Stewart is the buyer of the Pembroke Jones house at 13 East Fifty-first Street.

Deal on the Bowery.

Mary Wilson purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company for investment 266 Bowery, a four-story loft building with a store on a lot 16.6 by 98.9. The sellers acquired the property in foreclosure preceedings last March.

Buys Leasehold of City Block.

Friedman Brothers have purchased from the Lewis Holding Company, controlled by S. Hirschman, the leasehold of the vacant block under the approach to the Manhattan Bridge, fronting 125 feet on Division Street, 146 feet on East Broadway, and 120 feet on Market and Forsyth Streets, for improvement with seven two-story stores on Division Street and a moving picture theatre at East Broadway and Market Street.

The property is owned by the city, and last March the Lewis Holding Company purchased a ten-year lease from the city at $16,000 a year, with a ten-year renewal at $17,500. The sale of this lease is said to have been made at a substantial advance. The proposed buildings will cost about $100,000. Hiram Rinaldo was the broker in the transaction.

City Leases Old School.

The Garden Improvement Company, represented by Lind & Pfeifer, attorneys, bid $4,528 a year for a ten-year lease of the old school building at 28 to 34 Allen Street, 93 by 73.4, near Hester Street. The lease was sold in Municipal Building by the City of New York, the upset price being $3,500. Harris & Mandelbaum, realty operators, bid $4,510. The lease carries with it a ten-year renewal privilege. The school building was erected by the city in 1850 and for the last ten years has been used for storage purposes. It will be altered into stores and lofts.

Tenement Deals.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Louis H. Harris the six-story new law tenement, 241-43 West Thirteenth Street, on a lot 41.8 by 103.3, to the Greenwich Realty Company.

The Swift Realty Company sold to the Belmont Realty Company the five-story apartment house, on plot 37.6 by 100, at 367 West 173d Street.

Harris Wilson sold to Annie Glick, 68 East 102d Street, a five-story apartment house, on lot 30 by 100.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue.

A Recent Buyer.

J. E. Carpenter is the buyer of the three five-story flats on the southwest corner of Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Louis Arnold sold 661 Atlantic Avenue, a two-story brick store property, 12.6 by 70, for L. S. Leone to John G. Norgall, who occupies the premises for commercial uses; 693 Atlantic Avenue, a three-story brick shop building, 20 by 88, for Robert R. Danzilo to Max Beigelman for investment, and 699 Atlantic Avenue, a four-story brownstone store dwelling, 20 by 110, for Robert R. Danzilo to an investor.

Long Island.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Wampage Realty Company a plot 75 by 100, on East Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, Long Island City, adjoining the corner of Twelfth Street, to Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr.

Annie Laurie Fisher has purchased from Edwin N. Rouley of Northport his property at Eaton's Neck, fronting on Long Island Sound. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

The Fyfe estate, which has large realty holdings at College Point, L. I., has sold through the agency of Thomas J. Smith 143 lots to the Jay Bee Esa Realty Company of Long Island City. The lots are situated on Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Streets, College Point, and are a short distance north of High Street. The purchasing company plans to build at once forty-four houses of both one and two family design.

The Long Island City Investors Corporation has sold to Orry Waterbury, Jr., of Iona City, on a lot 25 by 100, in Long Island City, on the west side of Thirteenth Avenue, 450 north of Broadway, for $2,250. Burton Thompson & Co. were the brokers.

The Astoria Holding Corporation has taken title from B. Krieger to a plot, 134 by 150, on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Vandeventer Avenue; a plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Grand and Sixth Avenues; a plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Grand and Fifth Avenues; a plot, 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Vandeventer and Sixth Avenues, and a plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Vandeventer and Fifth Avenues, Astoria.

New Jersey.

Colonel I. N. Lewis, the inventor of the rapid-fire gun, has purchased the Elizabethan residence of Seth Sprague Terry, situated on Russell Terrace and Hawthorne Place, Montclair. The property has been held at $70,000. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers in the transaction.

Milan R. Bump has purchased the Dutch Colonial residence being erected by Peter Carlson at the corner of Waterbury and Beverley Roads, Montclair. The property was held at $16,000. The sale, which was for cash, was negotiated by Simpson Merritt Company.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., a plot on Marlborough Road, adjoining the property of the Nepperhan Heights Country Club, to J. O. Rogers of Pelham and New York; to Max Mayer of New York an additional plot on Linden Avenue, adjoining his present holdings; and a plot on Myrtle Avenue, (one of the newly opened streets at Nepperhan Heights,) to R. H. Walker of Yonkers.

Connecticut Hilltop Sold.

John Crawford has sold for Frank T. Palmer to a New York steel manufacturer a hilltop estate near Westport, Conn. The property consists of over 100 acres on an elevation of nearly 400 feet and commands exceptional views of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. There is an old-fashioned house and a complete set of outbuildings. In the neighborhood are the country places of William E. Davidge, Dunlevy Milbank, Allan Dawson, and Horace H. Harlburtt.

Mail Closes Lease for Lupton Building

The Evening Mail, through the Mail and Express Company, owner and publisher, closed its deal with the city yesterday by acquiring at public sale the lease of the Lupton Building for its new home at $18,000 a year. It is at 23 to 27 City Hall Place, fronting 59 feet by 99 deep, near the Municipal Building. The lease is for five years. The Evening Mail will move from its present home, 203 Broadway, as soon as necessary alterations are completed and new machinery installed.

Commercial Leases.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store, 22 East 125th Street, to the Cut Rate Phonograph Shop.

The Empress Company has leased the store 783 Washington Street to Spellman & Co. Also, the store, 217 West Fourteenth Street, to Styles & Cash.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Horn & Hardart Company to Edward Weck & Son, in the mercantile building at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, the store, 56 East Twenty-third Street, which will be opened as a branch establishment of the Weck Company.

Nelson Lee & Green have leased for a term of nine years and eight months for the Belmont Lunch Company, an easterly portion of their space at 3 West Thirty-first Street as an addition to the store at 300 Fifth Avenue. The lessee is George H. Holden, who, through the same brokers, recently leased the adjoining Fifth Avenue corner store for a period of ten years at a rental of $12,000 per annum for the retail sale of birds and animals.

White-Goodman have leased the store at 48 West Fifteenth Street to Rosensweig & Gruber.

Arthur E. Wood has leased the store at 2,003 Seventh Avenue for Dr. H. D. Burnham to Charles Beckerman, ladies' tailoring.

William A. White & Sons have leased the store at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street to the Ignition Specialties Company.

Burton Thompson & Co. have leased a small store in the Standard Arcade, on the New Street level, to Morris Appel, for a news and book shop. The same brokers have also leased one of the stores on the Boardway level to K. H. Dalkranian & Sons, rugs and jewelry.

Hearing Today on Long Island Railroad Track Lease.

The Public Service Commission will hold a hearing at 2:30 this afternoon upon the question of the fare to be charged in case the commission takes a lease of the Long Island Railroad tracks to Whitestone and Little Neck, and attaches them for operation to the rapid transit system of the city.

These tracks, if leased, would be operated as an extension of the new "L" lines. This line is leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for operation, and trackage rights have been granted to the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, so that trains of both the Interborough and the Brooklyn companies will operate over them.

The line, as far as Corona, is a part of the dual system of rapid transit and must be operated at a five-cent fare. The companies objected, however, to extending the operation of trains beyond the Corona terminus at the same rate of fare.

A suggestion was then made by property owners interested that an additional five-cent fare could be charged beyond the terminus of the city-owned line. At the hearing the commission will hear those opposed as well as those in favor of the proposed additional fare.

Protective Association of Builders.

An organization known as the Investing Builders' Association has been formed for protection and co-operative purposes in all general matters regarding building, contracting and labor questions. The officers are: J. E. R. Carpenter, President; Alexander M. Bing, Vice President; Edgar A. Levy, Second Vice President, and David Tischman, Secretary.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bank St, n s, 127.6 ft e of 4th St, 25x109.4x irregular, five-story tenement; M. E. Coman et al. against M. S. Jordan et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $26,546.83; to John Jordan, party in interest, for $26,000. 136th St, 161 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, four-story dwelling; K. S. Galbraith against E. M. De Lyons et al.; J. C. Tan Sick, attorney; due, $5,830.04; taxes, &c., $310.60; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By Henry Brady.

131st St, 604 West, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11, vacant; adjourned to Oct. 10.

By J. H. Mayers.

31st St, 252 West, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x34.8x irregular; five-story building; William Goldstone against D. A. Bath et al.; Myers & S., attorneys; due, $6,090.62; taxes, &c., $691.96; to the plaintiff for $20,137.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

198th St, s s, 25 ft e of Marion Av, 20x75; three-story dwelling; E. A. Benedict against L. H. Higgins et al.; Donnelly, attorney; due, $7,174.20; taxes &c., $350; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Maitland Av, s s, 147 ft e of Ericson Place, 25x205.8x irregular; F. W. Koch against Catharine Williams et al.; L. G. Mapes, attorney; due, $1,230.18; taxes, &c., $157.86; to Peter F. Connor for $1,675.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

By Henry Brady.

143d St, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, three-story building; M. E. Coman against M. T. Smith et al.; O'Gorman, B. & V., attorneys; due, $10,017.73.

By Samuel Marx.

East End Av, 87, s s, 76.8 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x98, four-story flat; Alfred Epstein et al., executors, against E. B. R. Dittrich, executors, et al.; Yankauer & D., attorneys; due, $12,554.41; taxes, &c., $157; prior mtg, $11,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Stebbins Av, w s, 25 ft s of 167th St, 25x85x irregular, three-story frame house; J. S. Williams against William Brunner et al.; J. M. Williams, attorney; due, $986.99; taxes, &c., $956.51.

Townsend Av, e s, 310.2 ft s of Belmont St, 27.2x15.9x22.1, gore; G. T. Hauser, as executor, against Merwin Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $478.30; taxes, &c., $20.

By George Price.

134th St, 340 East, s s, 89.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100, four-story flat; S. Marx against M. Weill Co. et al.; Berliner & W., attorneys; due, $7,074.32; taxes, &c., $284.64.

134th St, 342 East, s s, 110.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x100, four-story flat; same against same, Action 2; same attorneys; due, $7,074.32; taxes, &c., $284.64.

Quimby Av, n e corner of Havemeyer Av, 86.9x103; T. Thorn against Michael Brady et al.; H. B. Chambers, attorney; due, $2,048.99; taxes, &c., $1,624.40.

By James L. Wells Company.

Jackson Av, 445, w s, 426.9 ft s of Dater St, 50x143.3x irregular, one-story frame dwelling; Dollar Savings Bank against Catherine Ruf et al.; Mackellar & G., attorneys; due, $4,368.52; taxes, &c., $542.50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 353, to an eight-story office and factory building, east of Jacob Korn, 353 5th Av, owner; Oscar Levison, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

55th St, 234 West, to a five-story residence for stores and offices; William Wiese, 224 West 55th St, owner; Gustave E. Steinback, 15 East 40th St, architect; cost, $11,000.

188TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Belmont Av, to a one-story brick store, 50x83; Trat Building Co., John W. Dertinger, 4,029 Lowerre Place, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 113-113½, e s, 34.1x103.7x88.10x108.7; Meyer A. Goldstein to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, all liens, July 10; attorney, Abr. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

BROOME ST, 203 and 207, s s, 48.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.11, foreclosure July 27; Abel C. Thomas, referee, to Margaret Jaeger, 207 East 15th St, mtg $40,000, April 7; attorney, Max Periman, 55 Liberty St.....

Over and above mtg $4,000

BROOME ST, 299, s s, 76.10 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.9, foreclosure, July 27, Alfred Hayes, referee, to Samuel Kardin, 1,800 9th Av, mtg $40,000; Aug. 7; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$4,000

CARMINE ST, 80-82, s s, 58.9 ft e of Varick St, 40x90; Meyer A. Goldstein to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, ½ part, all liens, July 10; attorney, A. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

WATER ST., 653, s s, 375 ft w of Jackson St., 25x70, American Mortgage Company to Fred. I. Middlebrook, 2,830 Broadway, trustee, July 19; attorney, Bowers Co., 46 Cedar Street.....$100

SAME property, Fredric J. Middlebrook, trustee, to Josephine M., Wm. J. and Ruth M. Kyan, 202 Riverside Drive, and Agnes R. Schickel, Stamford, Conn.....$1

WHITE ST, 81, 25x100; Margaret D. Hopkins to Karl S. Hotz, 47 Park Place, Brooklyn, mtg $40,100, all liens, June 17; attorneys, Davies, D., T. & D., 1 Liberty St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Karl S. Dietz to Louis D. Hopkins and Margaret D., his wife, tenants by entirety, mtg $40,100; attorneys, same.....$1

2D AV, e s, 20 south, 65th St., 48x25xirregular; Bela D. Elsler to Osmond Realty Corporation, 30 Pine St.; interest, $7,500, c. a. g., July 22; address B. D. Elsler, 30 Pine Street.....$1.00

9TH ST, s s, 150 e 2d Av, 25x87.10, Meyer A. Goldstein, et al. to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, July 10; all liens; attorney, A. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

10TH ST, n s, 300 e of 2d Av., 25x94.10 Meyer A. Goldstein et al., to Congold Realty Co., 113 Bowery, July 10; attorney A. I. Spiro, 135 Broadway.....$100

11TH ST, n s, 139.10 ft w of Waverley Place, 12x20x irregular; Gertrude E. Cooper to Mary G. and Frances D. Cooper, Asbury Park, N. J., mtg $3,000, June 3; attorney, Frank Benjamin, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.....$1

33D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 98.9x25x irregular; John Downey to John I. Downey, Inc., 410 West 34th St. b. and s., Aug. 3; attorneys, Montgomery & P., 2 Wall St.....$1

36TH ST, n s, 274 ft w of 5th Av, 48x98.9; John I. Downey to Watson Construction Co., 18 East 41st St. b. and s., all liens, Aug. 7; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.$1

38TH ST, n s, 222.6 ft e of 3d Av, 22.6x98.9; Edw. T. Armstrong, Rockville Centre, L. I., to James A. Armstrong, 508 8th Av, Brooklyn, 2-32 part, right, title, and interest, Aug. 7; attorney, George V. Brower, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1

40TH ST, 533 West, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; George Latour to Peter Fluth, 411 West 57th St, mtg $14,000, Aug. 1; attorneys, A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.....$100

63D ST,

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $2,200.
Representative on premises.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $2,500 to $3,000.
Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,
101st St. and West End Avenue.
Southeast Corner.
Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.
6 Rooms and 3 Baths.
7 Rooms and 3 Baths.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents $1,600 and $3,000.
Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$1,000 to $1,350.
Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,
620 West 115th St.
Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,
$900 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,350.
Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,
N. W. Cor. Broadway & 144th St.
The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.
One apartment suitable for a Doctor.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $600 to $1,000.
Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,
Southwest Corner
Broadway & 140th Street.
Large rooms, pantries and closets.
Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $1,200.
Representative on premises.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rent $3,000.
Representative on premises.

Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
Modern high-class fireproof apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
1 Apartment, 7 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,000.
1 Apartment, 5 Rooms & Bath, $900.

Upon request we will mail you a booklet containing full description of our houses.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, MANAGED BY OWNER

THE BORCHARDT,
220 W. 98th St., Cor. B'way
5 ROOMS BATH, $1200-$1300
Extra Maid's Room if Desired.
7 Rooms Foyer, 2-3 Baths $1700 to $2000 8 Rooms Foyer, 3 Baths, $1800.
Abundant Closet Room.

STUART ARMS,
226 W. 97th St., near B'way
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1500-$1600
Exquisite Apts. Extra Large Living Room.

Ramona & Charlemagne,
528 to 532 W. 111th St.
Near B'way, one block from Subway.
3 ROOMS, $600-$660 | 4 ROOMS, $720-$800
5 ROOMS, $840-$900 | 6-7 ROOMS, $900-$1200
Exceptional Elevator and Hall Service—Apply Superintendents on Premises.

WEST END HALL,
840 West End Ave.
CORNER 101ST STREET
7-8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Southern Exposure, $1400-$1700

THE WILMINGTON
230 W. 97th St., Cor. B'way
Large Corner Apartments
7-8-9 Rooms, $1200—$1500

THE WINTHROP,
Amsterdam Ave. at 118th St.

THE MELVILLE,
Attractive Apartments
5 ROOMS $630-$660 | 6 ROOMS $720-$780 | 7 ROOMS $810-$900

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE PARAMOUNT
315 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
HIGH-CLASS, FIREPROOF.
4 to 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths
This building offers the maximum of service and comfort in apartment houses.
Rents $840 to $1,250.
Superintendent on premises, or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 BROADWAY (146th St.)

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rents $1,100-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

Cambridge Hall
544 West 157th St.
Handsome fireproof elevator Apartment, near subway and Riverside Drive; select location; 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rentals $600 to $900.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3551 Broadway (146th St.)

Burrell
638 West 160th Street.
Recently completed.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath
$600 to $900 per Annum.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
1655 BROADWAY,
West Side, bet. 51st and 52d Sts.
STORE FOR RENT.
Size 25x70.
Attractive lease.
WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY
at University Av. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.
MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,
149 Church St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS

In Choice Locations, Where Unexcelled Service Is Assured.

THE MADRID
Modern Elevator House.
552 Riverside Drive,
Adjacent to 127th St.
4-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
RENTS VERY MODERATE. FINE VIEW OF RIVERSIDE DRIVE, OPPOSITE THE CLAREMONT AND CONVENIENT TO SUBWAY AND "L."

Holyrood Court
New Elevator House.
436 Ft. Washington Ave.,
S. E. Cor. 180th St.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
Exceptionally Well Arranged
CHOICEST LOCATION ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.

DUNNCRAGGAN
New Elevator Building.
867 W. 181st St.,
At Riverside Drive.
3-4-5 Elegant Rooms
WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVICES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTH AND COMFORT OF TENANTS. ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.

The Trossachs
New Elevator House.
106 NORTHERN AVE.,
Just North of 181st St.
3, 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS.
Low Rentals to Desirable Tenants.
EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, ESPECIALLY WELL ARRANGED, OVERLOOKING HUDSON AND PALISADES. SHORT WALK TO SUBWAY STATION.
A few of these Apartments are available with Summer concessions. Our Fall list of Apartments, from 2 to 10 rooms, now ready. Agent on premises, or
KEMPE & CO., 87th St. B'way. Schuyler 5610.

FOR Small Families
Six rooms and bath; with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.
THE PLYMOUTH
537-541 WEST 149TH ST.
A street of private houses.
Rents $480 to $660.
Superintendent on premises.
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
5-6 Large Rooms,
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $50-$55.
GROUND FLOOR
For Doctor or Dentist.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Tel. 7240 Columbus **162 W. 72d STREET** **Tel. 7240 Columbus**

A Selected List of Apartments

105 West 72d Street
Between B'way & Columbus Av.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300 to $1,900.

"Halsworth"
No. 645 West End Avenue,
Southwest Corner 92d Street.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $780 to $2,000.

590 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 89th Street.
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Rent $2,500 to $4,200.

"San Domingo"
No. 949 West End Avenue,
Between 106th & 107th Streets.
3, 5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,200.

304 West 92d Street
Near West End Avenue.
6, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 to $1,700.

Devonshire
325 West 83d Street,
Near West End Avenue.
6 & 7 Rooms.
$720 to $1,000.

349 West 85th Street
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200 to $1,400.

St. Valier
90 Morningside Drive.
Block Front 119th to 120th.
7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$1,300.

The Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $600 to $1,000.

La Grange
1 West 81st St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,000 to $1,300.

"Hamilton"
No. 420 Riverside Drive,
Northeast Corner 114th Street.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 & $1,300.

"Cornwall"
No. 255 West 90th Street,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
7, 8, 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,700 to $2,200.

"Rexor"
No: 600 West 116th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $2,000.

The Lucania
235 West 71st Street,
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,000 to $1,600.

The Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th & 70th Sts.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,600.

The Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
S. W. Cor. Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
Rent $1,400 and $1,500.

The Wesley
158 West 81st St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.
4, 5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $840 to $1,000.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $900 to $1,100.

Bonair
601 West 142d St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$600 to $900.

"Oregon"
No. 162 West 54th Street,
Southeast Corner 7th Avenue.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,700.

"Stanley Court"
No. 301 West 106th Street,
Northwest Corner West End Av.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
$2,200 to $2,500.

Strathallan
350 West 88th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,400 & $2,500.

"Luxor"
No. 600 West 115th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
$900 to $1,500.

226 West 70th Street
Near Broadway.
3, 4, 5 Rooms,
1 & 2 Baths.
$1,000 to $1,400.

The Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Cor. Central Park West.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,200.

The Westover
391 West End Av.,
Adjoining the S. W. Cor. 79th St.
8 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $1,400 and $1,700.

Barieford
49 Claremont Ave.,
Southwest Corner 119th St.
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
$720 to $1,200.

Fair View Court
175 Claremont Av.,
4 Rooms & Bath.
5 Rooms & Bath.
Rent $360 to $600.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory Will Be Mailed Upon Application.

162 West 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 162 West 72d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

ALLENDALE
808 West End Av. N. E. COR. 99TH ST.
A Few Choice Apartments for Rent from Next October.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths. $1,500
9 Rooms, 3 Baths. TO
Cor. Apt. of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths. $3,000
Apply Supt. on the premises, or
EDWIN S. BRICKNER,
140 West 79th. Tel. 9827—Schuyler.

TURRETS
116 Riverside Drive, Cor. 84th St.
Magnificent Apartments.
10 Rooms & 3 Baths,
All Modern Appointments.
$1,800 to $3,200 Per Annum.
J. Romaine Brown Co.
N. E. Cor. Madison Av. & 41st St.
Tel. 1481 Murray Hill.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $840 to $1,100.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

THE BROADWAY BLOCK,
251 WEST 51ST STREET
AND
224 WEST 52D STREET
APTS. OF 4, 5 & 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Steam heat; elevator service.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AVE. (Phone Plaza 270.)

9 Room Apartments
With 2 or 3 Baths
$2,100 to $2,500.
261 Central-Park-West
North Corner 86th Street.

65 Central ParkW.
NORTH CORNER 66TH ST.,
Very desirable 8-room Apartments.
Overlooking Central Park. Unusually large, airy rooms; elevator; high-class; rentals $1,400 upward. Apply to Supt.

HAMILTON TERRACE,
144th St., two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section, near Subway and "L."

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

640 Riverside Drive,
N. E. Cor. 141st St.
13-STORY FIREPROOF
High class apartment,
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
Convenient location, beautiful surroundings. South and west exposure.
Rentals $600 to $1,500.
Resident manager on premises or
DU BOIS & TAYLOR,
3,551 Broadway
(146th St.)

THE BRITANNIA
527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.
7 Rooms
$1,100 and $1,200
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent,
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE HILLCREST
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8 Large, Sunny Rooms & 3 Baths
Rents $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms 15x18
Bedrooms 14x16
See Janitor on premises.

THE KENMORE,
353 WEST 57TH ST.
Apts. of 8 Rooms and 1 Bath.
Steam Heat. Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,200 PER ANNUM.
Inquire on Premises of Supt., or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 Fifth Ave. (Phone Plaza 270.)

8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail and first class in every respect; elevator; all-night service.
805 St. Nicholas Ave. (Corner 152nd St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way (147th St.)

14 to 20 West 107th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms. **$35 to $65**
BEST IN NEW YORK AT PRICE.
ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes. **$30-$60**
Tel. Morn. 3397. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

743-5th Ave.
(New, Just Completed)
Between 57th and 58th Sts.
Bachelor and Kitchenette
Apartments of
2 & 3 ROOMS,
with all modern and up to date conveniences.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Apply Supt., on Premises, or
TUCKER, SPEYERS & CO.,
435 5th Ave. Phone 2750 Mur. Hill.

CORNER APARTMENTS ON PARK AVENUE
The Niagara, 71 East 87th St.
5 Rooms and Bath . . . $480
6 Rooms and Bath . . . $720
8 Rooms and Bath . . $1000
Elevator Service, etc.
Apply on premises or
Moore & Wyckoff, 546 Fifth Av. 45th
Telephone Bryant 1263.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Modern, fireproof. Supt on premises. Commission to brokers.

The Cleveland
Apartments 9 rooms and bath
$900 to $1,000. Well arranged.
Convenient location. 126-130 East 24th St.

THE PALACIO,
59 & 61 East 65th St.
Northwest corner Park Ave.; 8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,600.
Superintendent.

A—640 Madison Av. "HOFFMAN ARMS." N. W. Cor. 59th.
4 Rooms and Bath, $900
7 and 8 rooms, $1,400-$1,800.
Also small apartments and studios. Supt.

BROOKLYN.
MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Real estate, collection, management, repair of property; position; firm, estate. G 307 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family houses, detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights, vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,650, $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End Subway, Municipal Bldg., to 77th St.

A beautiful new Colonial house, eight rooms and bath; finest section of Flatbush; for rent, $75 month. H. S. Denton, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

BRONX LOTS at $250 each; any part of 100 lots in Arden Section to quick buyers. Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St., N.Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Old-fashioned country home, improvements, 7 rooms; large outbuilding, flowers, garden, trees, fruit; 30 minutes out; price, $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly buys it. R Ex., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Herald Sq.
Ready for occupancy from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

6-room cottage, near lake; garden, all improvements; 10c fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. Welsh, Box 125 N. Y. Times Downtown.

78th, bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3 story and basement, with extension; two baths; fine block; rent $1,400.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I WANT
lots or small house in exchange for fine brick store property in Flatbush. Builder, 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Country villa of late Max Levison, 415 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., will be sold at executor's sale without reservation Saturday, Aug. 12, 1916, 3 P. M., on premises, by William W. Ford, auctioneer; hollow tile and stucco, modern dwelling; 13 rooms, 3 baths; spacious garage, with chauffeur's quarters; large plot; fine views; terms 10% cash, 60% mortgage three years, 5½%. Further particulars Mortimer H. Hess, Attorney, 160 Broadway, New York, or William W. Ford, White Plains.

FOR SALE AT GREENACRES.
New home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, sun room, fine sleeping porch, hot water heat; 2 car garage; attractive grounds; high situation; handy station, golf and tennis clubs. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Yonkers.—145 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 rooms houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on August sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

SCARSDALE—8 rooms and two baths; quarter acre; shade, garden; near church, school, and trolley; sale, $10,000; rent, $65. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HARTSDALE, on the hilltop; twelve-room shingle and stone house, three baths, sun room, sleeping porch; garage. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

On the top of the hill at Scarsdale Station, restricted residence plots with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms or loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—45 minutes out on Long Island; 10 minutes' walk from station; new house, on unusually large lot; seven rooms and bath; combination electric light and gas; steam heat; large cellar and attic; price $4,700; on favorable terms. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

$1,275 complete buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds, near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. J., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small chicken farm with 6-room cottage, poultry house, vegetable patch, near station and town; easy terms. Schmidt, Box 127 Times Downtown.

ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOMES.
30 minutes Penn. Station; $4,900 to $6,100.
QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 200 B'way.

Long Beach, five lots, corner plot, Riverside Boulevard; sacrifice. Gehring, 1,480 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. Bryan, Box 129 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a small modern home in a nice town near schools, stores, and churches, complete for $2,000 on easy terms, answer at once. B Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Poultry farm; bargain. Address Reasonable, 175 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm 12½ acres, 2 miles from Ridgewood, N. J.; good level land in corn, oats, fruit, and berries; large frontage on macadam road running back to the Saddle River; Dutch stone house, 8 rooms and bath; convenient to Paterson and Ridgewood markets; reasonable price and terms. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y., Rector 7718, Ridgewood, N. J., Tel. 355.

Worth Inquiring Into.—Modern home, seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, electric lights, gas, coal range, hardwood trim, parquet floors, fireplace; sacrifice, because foreclosed; restricted N. J. suburb; 50x125. P 332 Times Downtown.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods.
For rent or for sale on easy terms.
Write of phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J.) AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement. Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

For Sale—Old homestead with all modern improvements; about 18 acres under cultivation; fruit, berries, shade trees, barns, chicken houses; hour from N. Y.; mile from station; sacrifice price. Box 82, Dunellen, N. J.

Bu-dal Homes, Maplewood, N. J.
Houses, $6,000 to $12,000; easy terms.
6 rooms and bath to 9 rooms and bath. Large plots, all improvements; $1,000-$3,500.
BU-DAL REALTY COMPANY, Maplewood.

Fruit and poultry farm, 25 acres; 900 bearing fruit trees; plant for 800 fowls; 1,800-incubator, 4 brooder houses; 7-room house; 2 barns; fine location; owner leaving for Alaska will sell for $4,500. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Send for photograph and description of a very artistic semi-bungalow; 8 rooms; garage; chicken house; lot 75x180; must sell to close estate. Box 423 Maplewood.

$25 per month buys a new house near Mountain Station, N. J., 3 rooms, bath, every improvement; lot 31x125; 40 minutes from N. Y.; immediate possession. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Ideal location; attractive Colonial house; acre plot; new; great bargain; 7,500, terms to suit; near station. Smith-Singer Company.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every impt; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home; fine location; high, healthful; near trolley and train for up and downtown; 30 minutes out; large plot; garage, fine sleeping chambers, large veranda and living room; exceptional value; rent $50 per month. L. G. Coorer, Leonia, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A GEM AND A BARGAIN.
Attractive country place in Western Connecticut; 15 minutes' walk to railroad station; lawns, shade, garden, fruit, flowers, icehouse, steam heat, electric light, laundry, with set tubs; bath, &c. Box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

For Sale.—The old Lordship Park Farm House, near salt water, good bathing; four minutes' walk to trolley line. Write or call Joseph Rundecker, Bridgeport, Conn. Phone 3298-3.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—For sale, up-to-date, fully equipped and stocked village dairy farm in Southern New Hampshire; price $7,200. Lock Box 62, Henniker, N. H.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WANTED.—Country home in mountains; exchange for good paying property in N. Y. City. Box 421, 852 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up. Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

22D, 144 EAST.—18-foot living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath for rent until Oct. 1.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L."; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rent, $120 month, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

Studio apartment with north light and all conveniences; also furnished two and three-room apartments.
THE BREWERWYCK, 39 West 27th St.

Washington Square section; beautiful 4-room apartment; completely furnished; unfurnished rental; $85 month; year; immediate possession. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Apartments, private bath, kitchenette, electricity, telephone; first floor; exclusive.

Central Park South.—Three-room apartment facing park; rent furnished at unfurnished rental; year, $1,000. Tel. Vanderbilt 1432.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 113th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42, Vanderbilt 1450.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people preferred.

Outside small elevator apartment; $100 for two months. Baxter, 58 West 57th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

ATTENTION.—NEAR LEXINGTON AV. SUBWAY—AT 165 TO 169 E. 95TH ST. TO RENT—APARMENTS, 8 and 9 large rooms, all improvements. One apartment, first floor, suitable for doctor.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,250-$1,500.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club.
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

901 Lexington Av., N. E. Cor. 67th.—8 and 9 rooms and 3 baths, $1,800 up.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.
Apartment, 5 rooms, all improvements, open fireplace; private house. Bogert.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

84th, 128-132 West, adjoining Broadway.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35-$55.
Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 3 rooms, $35; 4 rooms, $40-$47.50; 5 rooms, $45-$65; 6 rooms, $70-$75; 7 rooms, $70-$111; 9 rooms, $91.75-$125.

Five rooms and bath.
Eight rooms, three baths.
Very high-class elevator house.
Most moderate rents.
550 West 162th St.

THE LANGHAM, 73-74 St. and Central Park West, for immediate occupancy. One Apt. 10 rooms, and an Apt. of 11 rooms; ice-making, refrigerator and entirely fireproof. Phone Col. 4020.

Swampscott, 660 West 180th, southeast corner Broadway; high-class elevator house; spacious apartments, extra large; 5 rooms, $43 to $45; 6 rooms, $55 to $60; 7 rooms, $57.50 to $65.

A.—STUDIO APARTMENT—A.
128 West 34th, adjoining Broadway.—2 rooms and bath, kitchenette, electricity, gas; $38; skylights. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

1,945 7TH AV., (117TH).
Select apartment, 7 large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity, hallboy; rent $50-$65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two and three rooms and kitchenette; four rooms and bath, all modern improvements; hall and telephone service; reasonable.

121st St., 419 West.—Choice 5-6 room apartments; rents $33-$43; university neighborhood; subway, elevated. See Superintendent.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Four-room well furnished apartment, west side, below 90th St.; must be first class in every respect; state all and lowest price for one year in letter; southern exposure preferred. J 166 Times.

Wanted—Early in September, furnished housekeeping apartment, two bedrooms; must be reasonable, clean, and comfortable. Write C., 19 East 52d.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished.

Will pay $30 month three room, bath, elevator apartment, upper west side, between 116th and 137th Sts. Y 204 Times Annex.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STERN'S STAR BEEF CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:00 A. M., assets of the above bankrupt, as follows: butcher's supplies and fixtures, including safes, desks, chairs, cash registers, blocks, ice boxes, electric chopping machines, &c., located at 3,195 Broadway,
1,451 Amsterdam Ave., and
2,251 Third Ave., Borough of Manhattan.
The above stores are now in operation and may be inspected on any day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Horses and wagons will also be sold at 2,251 Third Ave.
Butcher's supplies and fixtures at 1,800 Second Ave.; inspection Aug. 14th from 10 A. M. till 12 M.
Butcher's supplies and fixtures at 59th St. and 1st Ave.; inspection Aug. 14th from 1 P. M. till 3 P. M.
Show cases and blocks at 262 West 145th St.; inspection Aug. 14th from 3:30 P. M. till 5:30 P. M.
The sale will commence at 3,195 Broadway on August 15th at 10:00 A. M., continuing immediately thereafter at the various addresses.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON.
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southrn District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GRABER and CHARLES A. WECHSLER, Individually and as copartners trading as GRABER & WECHSLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, August 9, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 164 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, gowns, silks, pongees, piece goods, ribbons, trimmings, machines, power tables, motors, cutting tables, fixtures, safe, &c., also the Assignee's right, title, and interest in and to the good will and trade name of the bankrupt.
LOUIS MAX

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—An area of low pressure that developed over New England in the last twenty-four hours has caused an energetic in-draught of southerly winds over that section and portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Thus greatly intensifying the heat conditions over those districts. Happily, local thunderstorms during Tuesday lowered the temperature somewhat even if but temporarily. Thunderstorms also occurred over a narrow strip stretching from Missouri eastward to the Atlantic, also moderating the temperature in that region.

Pressure distribution points to the eastward movement of a well-defined low that Tuesday night occupied North Dakota. The movement of this low will tend to continue for several days, high temperatures in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Plains States.

Districts farther east will come under the influence of this low toward the middle and end of the week.

The weather east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Wednesday and Thursday will be unsettled and showery and fair to the northward. The weather will also be showery in the Middle Atlantic States Wednesday with fairly high temperature. Fair and somewhat warmer weather is probable toward the end of the week.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west to northwest, with occasional thundershowers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southwest to west with fair weather.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	69	77	4 P. M.	77	79
6 A. M.	69	76	6 P. M.	70	79
9 A. M.	75	80	9 P. M.	71	79
12 M.	83	86	11 P. M.	71	76

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 82; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 91 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 73 degrees at 3:45 P. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.75 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.67 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
3:30	—122-124 W. 49 St.; Schwartz & Buehler	Slight
5:00	—32 E. 23 St.; Wm. Whitney	None
6:10	—2,288 Beaumont Av.; W. Gallagher	None
7:05	—2,244 Amsterdam Av.; not given	slight
7:55	—183-185 6th Av.; L. Block Co.	Slight
8:10	—314 B'way; Alexander & Stern	Slight
10:55	—721 B'way; Subway Construction Company	Not given
10:55	—124-126 W. 136 St.; C. Martin	None
P.M.		
2:00	—521 E. 135 St.; L. Zarzlaff	Slight
2:40	—212 Eldridge St.; not given	Slight
3:20	—464 W. 44th St.; not given	Slight
3:30	—161 Annie Daleski	Slight
7:00	—39 E. 20 St.; D. Weinstein Co.	$500
8:30	—85 Pitt St.; Frank Lamel	Slight
8:55	—42 3 Av.; Isadore Barnet	Not given
9:35	—536 W. 39 St.; not given	Slight
10:45	—153 W. 44 St.; E. Lowenthal	Slight
10:45	—2 W. 33 St.; Lengass & Co.	$500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The resignation of 2d Lt. S. J. Cockrell, 2d Inf., Ky. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Transfers: 2d Lt. F. G. Dillman, from Inf. arm to C. A. C.; 2d Lt. J. J. Heidner, from C. A. C. to Inf. arm. Lt. Dillman will report to Commanding Officer, Provisional Regiment at Del Rio, Texas, for duty, and Lt. Heidner will report to the Commanding Officer at 3d Battalion, 21st Inf., Calaveras, Cal., for duty.

Capt. C. B. Gatewood, Ord. Dept., detailed as Major in the Ord. Dept.

Capt. F. E. Willsford and 1st Lt. W. L. Clark, C. A. C., to Boston, to take course of instruction for one year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, beginning Sept 18.

Capt. E. McFarland, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed one visit to Springfield Armory, Mass., on business pertaining to the manufacture of automatic machine rifles and guns.

Capt. J. C. Minus, U. S. A., retired, to Washington for consultation with Chief Signal Officer, then to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Supply Officer, Southern Dept., Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

2d Lt. J. F. Gerdman, Inf., report to Maj. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cav., President of an examining board, Ft. Myer, Va., for examination for transfer.

The resignation of 2d Lt. J. T. Cushing, 1st Inf., Vermont Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capt. E. T. Winston, retired, to Ft. McPherson, Ga., and report to commanding officer for duty as Q. M. and assume charge of construction work, relieving Major L. F. Garrard, Jr., Q. M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Thomas, Ky., for duty as Q. M., and report by letter to commanding General, Eastern Dept., relieving Capt. G. R. Armstrong, retired.

Capt. G. R. Armstrong, retired, to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for observation and treatment.

Capt. R. E. Beebe, inf., detailed as Major Philippine Scouts, vice Capt. E. H. Humphrey, cav., retired.

Capt. R. E. Frith, 27th Inf., proceed on transport to San Francisco and report to commanding officer, Letterman General Hospital, for observation and treatment.

2d Lt. A. L. P. Johnson, 2d Cav., detailed member of examining board at Ft. Myer, Va., during temporary absence of Capt. A. Miller, 2d Cav., for examination of officers junior to Lt. Johnson.

Major C. Hartford, 2d Inf. Cav., relieved from assignment to that regiment, but remain on duty until time to join next class at Army War College.

The following named officers will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty as instructors at School of Musketry: Capts. S. O. Fuqua, 12th Inf.; W. A. Kent, 4th Inf.; H. L. Cooper, 28th Inf.; 1st Lts. C. E. Delaplaine, 11th Inf.; J. F. Stephan, 10th Inf.; T. W. Brown, 17th Inf.; C. R. Lewis, 23d Inf.; F. Keller, 6th Cav.

1st Lt. R. B. Shackleford, M. R. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty, Southern Dept.

1st Lt. D. H. Bower, Signal Corps, relieved from present duties, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and assume command of Co. B, Signal Corps.

2d Lt. H. G. Stanton, C. A. C., report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A. President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Orders of July 19 relating to the following-named officers of the M. R. C. revoked: 1st Lts. R. W. Wilcox, C. G. Mixter, H. Fox, E. Altman.

Assignment to active duty by Commanding Officer, Camp for Regular Troops, Plattsburg, N. Y., of the following officers of the M. R. C. is ordered: 1st Lts. R. W. Wilcox, C. G. Mixter, H. Fox, E. Altman.

2d Lt. F. Heard, 14th Cav., report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. W. W. Merrill, 4th F. A., will report to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to C. A. C.

Capt. R. S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engrs., to Erie, Penn., thence to South Bend, Ind., on business pertaining to inspection of military equipment.

Capt. E. M. Wilson, 27th Inf., will report to Lt. Col. W. Lassiter, 2d F. A., President of an examining board at Camp Stottenburg, P. I., for examination for transfer.

2d Lt. F. McKinney, 28th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to F. A.

Resignation of Capt. W. E. Chapman, M. C., has been accepted.

Resignation of 2d Lt. M. R. Chapin, 1st Inf., New Mex. Nat. Guard, has been accepted.

Capts. C. G. Mettler, J. H. Pelot, and M. L. Brett, Ord. Dept., are detailed as Majors in the Ord. Dept.

2d Lt. H. C. Martin, Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an Examining Board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

1st Lt. F. A. Doniat, Ord. Dept., detailed as Capt. in the Ord. Dept.

Capt. N. B. Rehkopf, 5th F. A. Inspector-Instructor, from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, Penn., and from there to Pittston, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, to inspect newly organized batteries of the National Guard, with view to their recognition by the Federal Government.

Maj. J. S. Hammond, 10th Militia, F. A., from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Scranton, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna; from there to Honesdale, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, thence to Bloomsburg, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, to inspect newly organized batteries of F. A. of the National Guard, with a view to their recognition by the Federal Govt.

Maj. W. C. Potter, 10th Militia, F. A., from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Hazleton, Penn., and return; thence from Tobyhanna to Hazleton, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, thence to Nanticoke and Plymouth, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna, to inspect newly organized batteries of F. A. of the National Guard with a view to their recognition by the Federal Government.

Lt. Col. S. Miles, 10th Militia, F. A., from Tobyhanna, Penn., to Stroudsburg, Penn., and return; thence to Moscow, Penn., and return to Tobyhanna to inspect newly organized battery of F. A. of the National Guard with a view to its recognition by the Federal Government.

2d Lt. A. V. Rinearson, Jr., Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Resignation of 1st Lt. C. E. Elmore, 3d Inf., N. C. N. G., has been accepted.

Capt. M. L. Ireland, C. A. C., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Tex., for examination for transfer to F. A.

Lt. Col. A. Campbell, C. A. C., to Ft. Scriven, Ga., and assume command of the coast defenses of Savannah.

1st Lt. A. C. Wimberly, C. A. C., to Ft. Stevens, Ore., and report to Commanding Officer, coast defenses of the Columbia, for duty.

Leaves: 2d Lt. H. J. Cordwell, 1st Inf., N. H. N. G., 1 month; Capt. L. H. Hughes, 3d Inf., 20 days; Capt. D. Elliot, 5th Cav., 2 months; Lt. Col. H. Jervey, Corps of Engrs., 21 days; Maj. H. Wadhams, M. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Lt. J. S. Evans, from navy yard, New York, to works of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Ens. C. N. Ingraham, from the Conyngham, to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surg. W. J. Rogers, detached Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cummings, at New York Yard; Glacier, at Acapulco; Jason, at Balboa; Lebanon, at Fort Mifflin; Maryland, at Acapulco; Missouri, at Provincetown; Oklahoma, at Newport; Sterling, at Norfolk.

Sailed—Arethusa, Port Arthur for Newport; Dolphin, Norfolk for Washington; Essex, Detroit for Sheboygan, Mich.; Illinois, Philadelphia, for Hampton Roads; Isla de Luzon, Chicago for two weeks' cruise; Jupiter, Norfolk for Sewalls Point; McCall, New York Yard for Newport; San Diego, La Paz for Salina Cruz; Arkansas, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Cushing, Cyclops, Drayton, Delaware, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Jarvis, Jenkins, Kansas, Macdonough, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, O'Brien, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent, Paulding, Pennsylvania, Porter, South Carolina, Sonoma, Tucker, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, Wyoming, Wadsworth, Wainwright, Winslow, Yankton, Newport to sea.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M. Aug. 9: Bicycle Sergt. T. F. Farley, 277, to 79.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. F. Gethemen, P. Langan, and P. Suss, operators of motor patrol wagons, 172, to 99, 30 days, 12 P. M. Aug. 10.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. D. H. C. Ferry, 18, 4 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 9; John F. Kerr, 18, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 9.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report at School of Instruction, 157-159 East 67th St., Thursday, Aug. 10, at time specified, for a period of 30 days, for test as prescribed by rules: At 9 A. M.—M. G. Hennesey, Eng. 1; P. F. Egan, Eng. 2; J. F. Flanagan, Eng. 4; C. F. Bernscheuer, Eng. 9; P. J. Rogers, Eng. 11; R. Walker, Eng. 13; J. A. Melville, Eng. 16; J. B. Merchesi, Eng. 18; J. Kennelly, Eng. 19; C. J. Johnson, Eng. 21; P. McGill, Eng. 45; J. Sullivan, Eng. 56; T. G. Walsh, Eng. 74; H. M. Waldron, Eng. 203; W. A. Lees, Eng. 207; E. Moller, Eng. 217; L. V. Fagan, Eng. 218; F. E. Witt, Eng. 220; B. E. Schumann, Eng. 221; W. O. Vasley, Eng. 231; L. G. Genovese, Eng. 258; J. F. Flessl, Jr., Eng. 261; H. Oltmann, H. & L. 5; N. C. Zielinski, H. & L. 18; C. F. Marquardt, H. & L. 28; A. P. Cash, H. & L. 35; J. Kurz, H. & L. 101; R. F. Frisby, H. & L. 109; C. H. Johnson, H. & L. 110; W. H. Will, H. & L. 120. At 1 P. M.—F. McGinnis, Jr., Eng. 17; C. Reilly, Eng. 18; T. Greene, Eng. 20; R. J. Wagler, Eng. 28; J. Bannon, Eng. 31; J. Henry, Eng. 33; J. J. Rafferty, Eng. 34; J. L. McCarthy, Eng. 39; L. F. Vogel, Eng. 65; J. R. O'Connor, Eng. 71; E. B. Manley, Eng. 76; A. P. Clark, Eng. 91; W. F. Addinger, Eng. 204; W. Weber, Eng. 209; D. Morrison, Eng. 211; W. A. De Lancey, Eng. 214; W. J. Fitzgerald, Eng. 234; C. H. von der Heid, Eng. 262; C. O. Hibbe, Eng. 269; F. Roxbury, Eng. 277; H. M. Lawler, Eng. 279; M. H. Hanley, H. & L. 6; M. Kurszis, H. & L. 21; E. J. Chapman, H. & L. 28; C. W. Miller, H. & L. 45; W. J. Carr, H. & L. 48; H. C. Feuerbach, H. & L. 103; F. X. O'Neill, H. & L. 106; W. Carlen, H. & L. 122.

Revocation of temporary detail while on sick report, 8 A. M., Aug. 9: Capt. W. H. Holmes, Eng. 224, as Theatre Inspector.

Temporary detail, 8 A. M., Aug. 9: Lieut. J. Niederreiter, Eng. 268, as Theatre Inspector.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M., Aug. 9: Eng. of Str. W. Hall, Eng. 39, to old Headquarters Building as engineer.

The following will be directed to report to Fire. 1st Gr. W. H. Breuer at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., Thurs., Aug. 10: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherstall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widner, Jr., Eng. 63; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergensinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Hedden, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Woolley, (2d Sec.,) Eng. 287; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 29; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. Lipschutz, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; E. Isermeen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 129; C. O. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. H. Murray

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES IN SENATE

Vote Is 52 to 12, Ten Southern Democrats and the Two Pennsylvania Senators Opposing

TILLMAN LASHES MILL MEN

South Carolinian Also Says Congress Trembles at the Frown of Union Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Senate this evening passed the Child Labor bill by a vote of 52 to 12. Opposition to the measure among Southern Senators was considerably reduced when it came to the final ballot, although they constituted ten of the round dozen who were in the negative column. The other two negative votes were cast by the Republican Senators from Pennsylvania, Penrose and Oliver.

The vote was as follows:

In Favor of the Bill—Democrats: Ashurt of Arizona, Beckham of Kentucky, Chamberlain of Oregon, Chilton of West Virginia, Culberson of Texas, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Hughes of New Jersey, Husting of Wisconsin, James of Kentucky, Johnson of South Dakota, Kern of Indiana, Lane of Oregon, Lee of Maryland, Lewis of Illinois, Martin of Virginia, Myers of Montana, Phelan of California, Pittman of Nevada, Ransdell of Louisiana, Reed of Missouri, Robinson of Arkansas, Shafroth of Colorado, Sheppard of Texas, Shields of Tennessee, Smith of Arizona, Stone of Missouri, Swanson of Virginia, Taggart of Indiana, Thompson of Kansas, Underwood of Alabama, Vardaman of Mississippi. Total Democrats, 31.

Republicans: Borah of Idaho, Clapp of Minnesota, Clark of Wyoming, Colt of Rhode Island, Cummins of Iowa, Curtis of Kansas, Fall of New Mexico, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Gronna of North Dakota, Jones of Washington, Kenyon of Iowa, La Follette of Wisconsin, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Nelson of Minnesota, Norris of Nebraska, Smoot of Utah, Sterling of South Dakota, Townsend of Michigan, Warren of Wyoming, Weeks of Massachusetts, and Works of California.—Total, Republicans, 21.

Against the bill: Democrats—Bankhead of Alabama, Bryan of Florida, Fletcher of Florida, Hardwick of Georgia, Overman of North Carolina, Simmons of North Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, and Williams of Mississippi—Democrats, 10.

Republicans: Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania—Republicans, 2.

Tillman Assails Mill Owners.

Opposition to the measure had come chiefly from Southern cotton mill owners, and the group of Southern Democrats who voted against it had fought it in caucus and maintained their opposition during the Senate debate on the ground that the regulation proposed was unconstitutional and would interfere with the rights of the States.

Senator Tillman denounced Southern cotton mill owners opposing the bill, and said that while he believed it unconstitutional, he was tempted to support it because of the selfishness of the interests fighting it. He also declared Congress was too much influenced by the attitude of labor interests.

"I have been shocked," said the South Carolina Senator, "to see men in South Carolina—rich, intelligent, well-educated men—who were willing to swell their dividends at the expense of little children. The veil of sophistry in their letters could not hide their heartlessness. Their plea, stripped of verbiage, is, 'Let the children toil that we may live in luxury,' and yet we wonder at the spread of Socialism and the increasing hostility of labor toward capital."

Servility of present day vote seekers to organize labor, he added, presented as great a problem today as did the attitude of politicians twenty years ago to concentrated wealth.

"The Congress of the United States trembles every time the labor unions frown," he continued. "Capital, with its brutal, cynical disregard ofr humanity started the conflict and labor in self-defense organized for the struggle. We have ceased to legislate in the way we know to be right and have become panderers to public opinion or rather we are making a cowardly surrender to those who vote and demand these things. I predict that in time a law will be passed making it unlawful for anything to enter into interstate commerce that is not desired by vote of labor unions.

"The recent day uplifters of humanity are the counterparts of the old Abolitionists. Those fanatics, honest and well-meaning as they were, declared the Constitution was a league with death and a covenant with hell and their twentieth century successors indorse the statement in acts if not in words."

President Won His Fight.

After the bill had passed the House, the Democratic caucus of the Senate decided to postpone its consideration for the rest of the current legislative session. When President Wilson learned this he paid a personal visit to the Capitol, and as a result of his urging the caucus program was revised and the bill brought up for action. The prediction had been made that the debate would last two weeks. It lasted only five legislative days.

The bill as it passed the Senate is similar in most respects to the House measure, although the language was materially changed by the Senate. The differences between the two houses will be threshed out in a conference committee, the Senate members of which were appointed this evening, are Senators Newlands, Robinson, and Clapp. The Senate bill provides:

"That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed, or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of 7 o'clock Post Meridian, or before the hour of 6 o'clock Ante Meridian."

Punishment by fine and imprisonment are provided for violations of the act.

Before the final vote an attempt was made to prevent the bill from becoming effective until two years after its passage. As the measure passed the House it provided that it should take effect one year after its enactment and the Senate Committee retained this provision. Senator Overman offered the proposal to postpone the operation of the law for two years. It was defeated overwhelmingly.

INSPECTED COFFIN 40 DAYS.

Mrs. Thompson's Will Provided $200 Fee for That Service.

Fear of being buried alive caused Mrs. Johanna Mitchell Thompson of East Orange to make provision in her will that an old friend should visit the vault in which her body would lie and lift the lid of the coffin each day for forty days after her death.

Mrs. Thompson, who was the wife of Amos H. Thompson, died on April 12. Her will, which was offered for probate at the office of Surrogate Sickle here today, directed that Stephen Baldwin of Greenfield, an old family friend, should make the visits to the cemetery. For this service he was to receive $200 from the estate.

The health laws forbid raising the lid of a coffin, but on legal advice, Baldwin visited the cemetery daily for forty days and saw the casket. He will get the $200.

GET 5TH AV. GEM THIEVES.

Police Capture Two Who Rob Tecla & Co. of Rings Worth $6,000.

Two men, who described themselves as James Nolan, 26 years old, and John S. King, 30 years old, were arrested yesterday afternoon after a short chase on Fifth Avenue and in West Thirty-sixth Street, after an attempt had been made to rob M. Tecla & Co., jewelers, 398 Fifth Avenue, of diamond rings valued at $5,000. Six rings were seized from an open show case inside the store. Five of these were found in Nolan's pockets, according to the police, and the sixth was picked up by a citizen and handed to Traffic Patrolman Harfst.

The attempted robbery occurred at 3 o'clock, just when the tide of shoppers afoot and in automobiles and carriages filled Fifth Avenue from curb to curb. Three men entered the jewelry store, and after one of them had engaged a salesman in conversation, the two others made a sudden grab for the rings on display in a near-by showcase. Of the six rings which they seized three were valued at $4,000 in all, and the other three at $1,000.

The three men made their way to the avenue and then to Thirty-sixth Street, where one turned west and disappeared. The other two turned east, followed by Arsene J. Van Exen, the manager of the store, and some of the clerks. The cry of "Stop thief!" quickly caused a crowd of many thousand persons to gather in the vicinity. Patrolman Harfst said later that his attention was attracted to Nolan and King when he saw the former fumble in his pocket and then drop something to the pavement. He seized the two and with the aid of some citizens placed them under arrest.

SUGGEST TERMINAL SITE.

Engineers Recommend Lands for Bush Enterprise at Bayonne.

Before the Bayonne City Commissioners yesterday afternoon, B. F. Cresson, Jr., chief engineer and Secretary of the New Jersey Board of Commerce and Navigation, and supervising engineer of the New York Bay Terminal and Industrial City Project, and F. Van Z. Lane, engineer and Secretary of the Bayonne Chamber of Commerce, presented tentative plans for the proposed Bush terminal on New York Bay, off Bayonne. They exhibited a map showing the lands selected for the site.

The proposed site consists of approximately 420 acres, of which a little more than nineteen acres is upland, the remainder being under water. Of the nearly 400 acres under water practically all is owned by the State of New Jersey, and of the total of 1,062.2 feet along the bulkhead line within the limits of the site, the State owns 1,681.81 feet. The nineteen remaining acres are owned by different persons and interests.

The Commissioners are working on a plan for the city to join in partnership with the Bush Terminal Company in the carrying out of the plan, but before any definite action is taken the citizens will express their opinion at a referendum election.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—About 200 of the several hundred employes of the Hartford Suspension Company went on strike yesterday for shorter hours and more pay. They are said to receive from $7 to $12 per week, and to work nine and a half hours. They want an increase of 3 cents an hour and an eight-hour day.

NEWARK.—Max Kattler, 19 years old, of 206 Prince Street, drowned himself on Monday night and his body was recovered yesterday from the Weequahic Park Lake. He was a buttonmaker, and was despondent because of a strike in the factory where he worked.

NEWARK.—Joseph Vitto, 10 years old, of 60 Monroe Street, was drowned last night in the Morris Canal, at the foot of Ferguson Street.

PERTH AMBOY.—Capt. William Post, an oysterman of this place, was held in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Evans at Stapleton, Staten Island, for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, on a charge of obstructing Fresh Kills Creek by placing oyster stakes in the water. He said the State Fishery Department had given him permission to do so.

MONTCLAIR.—All stores will be closed here today as part of the annual observance of "Montclair Day." Business men and their employes will make an excursion to the seashore.

FLEMINGTON.—B. Ramsey Hayes of Philadelphia, died yesterday from injuries received in an automobile accident on Monday on the Flemington-Frenchtown macadam road. Harry P. Coddington, also of Philadelphia, who was with him had his shoulder fractured, but will recover.

COLONEL MEDIATOR IN COWBOY QUARREL

Settles Dispute Between Northern and Southern Factions at the Stampede.

ROOSEVELT DAY AT SHOW

With Members of His Family, He Visits Sheepshead Bay and Praises Exhibition.

It is generally considered an unhealthy pastime for an outsider to mix into a cattlemen's quarrel, but Colonel Roosevelt did yesterday afternoon at the end of a lively day he put in at "The Stampede" at Sheepshead Bay, and it was evident the cowboys considered he was the one man in the United States who could have offered mediation successfully.

After the performance, when he was having his picture taken with all the cowboys and cowgirls, they brought Ed Lindsey and Charles Irwin, who had had a fist fight on the field the day before, to him, and he made them shake hands and agree that all their hostility was over for good. Then he shot his chin, clicked his teeth, and allowed that if he ever heard of their having trouble again they'd hear from him. Whereupon every one laughed and it was voted that the differences between the Northern and the Southern factions were over for a while.

It was Roosevelt Field Day yesterday at the show. The Colonel came early and stayed late. He brought his sons, Theodore, Jr., and Kermit, with the latter's wife, and Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, his son-in-law and daughter. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Mrs. Woods were also present and were with the Roosevelt party in the official stand.

Colonel Roosevelt enjoyed the cowboy sports immensely. He bubbled over with enthusiasm and told stories of his ranching days. He knew many of the contestants and officials, and it was very evident that those who got a word from him thought it a red-letter day. The cowboys invented all sorts of excuses to get into the stand to talk with him.

The heavy shower put an end to the show for a few minutes, and left the field full of pools of water for the steer bulldogging, which made that dangerous sport even more dangerous.

"I don't want the boys to take too many chances," said the Colonel, "but I would like to see that bulldogging."

So he saw it. The cowboys played up to him and dove at their steers and threw them in the mud with even more than ordinary recklessness.

By this time Colonel Roosevelt was pretty well worked up. He and the members of his party kept dashing from side to side of the stand, with every one else there, when some of the wild steers or horses broke from the field and came dashing through "behind stage," as they often did. On one of these occasions the Roosevelt party saw a horse in the pony express race get unduly excited, and instead of taking the curve of the track, jump the eight-foot wire fence that incloses the track as clean as a whistle and take his rider off behind the grand stand.

The rider stuck and the crowd cheered him, and when he came back surprised every one by proving to be a New York jockey, Shirley Kahn.

After one of the exciting moments, the Colonel called the reporters to him and said:

"This is the greatest exhibition I have ever seen in New York. It's the real thing. These men are great riders and there are so many of them! The people ought to understand this exhibition. It will make people better Americans to see it. The men who do these stunts are not the kind who are too proud to fight."

Howard Lemonds of Frederick, Okla., who was run over on the grounds two days before the exhibition opened by an automobile, had his left leg cut to the bone in two places, and has been limping ever since, felt rather bad yesterday because in the bulldogging one of his steers ran under the fence and the other also got off the field away from him with Roosevelt watching.

He came up to the stand to explain this to the Colonel. He told all about his accident and about his steers and how he couldn't be expected to do much when he only had one leg and his steers got off the track. Mr. Roosevelt heard his story and complimented him upon his pluck in riding with his injuries, shook him warmly by the hand, and sent him away happy when he said: "Well, I see tere are still some real Americans left!"

After the crowd had departed, Colonel Roosevelt went onto the field and had his picture taken with the cowboys and cowgirls around him.

"There's one thing I want to say," he said, when they had gathered, "and that is that I don't like to see the girls on these bucking horses. A man is entitled to take any chance he wants to, but I don't think it's right for the girls to ride those horses. It makes me feel uncomfortable."

A lively exchange of reminiscences followed the taking of the pictures and then the party broke up. All the members of the Colonel's party said they were coming again, and as he started for his car he said he certainly would if he could.

WHITE SULPHUR COTILLION.

Ex-Gov. John M. Slayton of Georgia One of the Floor Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Every devotee of swimming was in the pool this morning, and the tennis courts were full of energetis players.

Miss Helen Steens, daughter of George W. Stevens of Richmond, Va., is in the Stevens cottage, and has as her guests Lady Williams Taylor and her daughter, Miss Brenda Williams Taylor of England. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Grant and John Grant, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William D. Grant and the Misses Anne and Margaret Grant of Atlanta, Ga., have arrived and taken a cottage in Virginia Row. Mrs. Norvin Trent Harris of New Orleans is here, and Edgar H. Ferguson of Richmond arrived today. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fisher of Baltimore came today.

The opening cotillion led by Thomas B. Paine of Atlanta, Ga., this evening was a brilliant affair. Among the members of the Floor Committee were ex-Governor John M. Slaton of Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas B. Yuille, Dr. John Herndon French, James A. Blair, Jr.; Willoughby Sharp, John E. C. Kohlsaat, and George W. Stevens.

Among those present were Miss Josephine McClure, Frederick M. Gould, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. William Brawley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Louis Secard, Mrs. S. Winne F. Foulkes, Lord and Lady Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rulon Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Bonnell, Thomas Harris Powers, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Harrison, Mrs. George Bright and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Harde.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Russell Colt in private life, arrived this morning at the Greenbrier. She has come down to rest and to take the cure.

Baron Sends Auto Over Precipice.

GENEVA, Aug. 8.—While driving his own automobile along a road in the mountains above Grindelwald today Baron Bizutti, an Italian, plunged over a precipice.

THIEF GETS $1,000 IN GEMS.

Maid Finds Burglar at Work in Haas Home at Mount Kisco.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—While the family of Kaalman Haas, a New York broker, living on Armount Road, was at dinner last night, a thief entered the second story of their home by climbing the porch and got away with jewelry valued at $1,000.

A maid saw the thief ransacking a dresser in Mrs. Haas's room. He thrust a flash-light close to her face and told her to keep quiet, then he backed out of the room and descended to the ground by way of the porch. The maid notified the family and a searching party was organized. George Haas, who has an estate adjoining that of his father, with chauffeurs searched the vicinity and the woods until midnight, but no trace of the thief could be obtained. Several deputies of Sheriff Weisendanger's staff also made a search.

The maid said the burglar was tall, thin, and about 30 years of age. He wore a gray cap pulled down over his eyes, and had on a dark coat.

BLAST IN FORT KILLED 17.

Population of La Guayra Ordered from the City After Explosion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Aug. 8.—Details of the explosion that wrecked the interior fort guarding the harbor at La Guayra, Venezuela, were brought here today by the Leyland liner Orubian. The accident occurred on July 26, and was due to the careless handling of ammunition.

Seventeen persons were killed and fifty injured, and much property damage resulted. Great excitement prevailed, the townspeople thinking a revolution had started. The authorities ordered the populace out of the city until quiet was restored.

Humphreys-Garnett Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Miss Caroline B. Garnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Garnett, was married this morning to Captain Thomas O. Humphreys, Coast Artillery Corps, attached to Fort Adams. The ceremony was held at Bresel's Studio, with only relatives attending. The Rev. Marvin S. Stocking officiated, and Lieutenant John L. Homer, C. A. C., acted as best man. Miss Margaret Jennings was bridesmaid. A wedding breakfast at Hilltop Inn followed. The couple, after their honeymoon, will reside at Fort Adams.

CALLS IT WOMAN'S QUARREL

Mrs. Hemmeter's Counsel Scoffs at $100,000 Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8.—Many letters bearing endearing terms, it is said, will be read at the trial of the suit filed yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Mary W. Soho, wife of Professor Aristo M. Soho of the City College faculty, against Mrs. Helene Hilgenberg Hammeter, the wife of Dr. John C. Hemmeter, a leading physician and scientist, for $100,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections.

Although Attorney Harry B. Wolf, who filed the action for Mrs. Soho, refused to discuss the case, it was learned that there is a suitcase packed with what are described as love letters. There are letters apparently written in a woman's hand, in which the Professor is said to be addressed in a Greek term of affection, while the writer signs herself "Your Goddess."

Harry N. Baetjer of the law firm of Venable, Baetjer & Howard, which has charge of the interests of Mrs. Hammeter, said that he was not prepared to discuss the case, as the bill of particulars had not been filed. He characterized it as a "woman's quarrel."

Dr. J. J. Noll Left $286,246.

The estate of Dr. Joseph J. Uoll, for many years visiting surgeon at St. Elizabeth's and the French Hospital, who died suddenly on Oct. 17, 1915, while attending a patient, was appraised yesterday at $286,246 net. His widow, Mrs. Mary A. Noll, received $267,189, and $6,352 each went to three cousins. The largest asset of the estate was securities valued at $233,169, of which the chief holding was Northern Pacific bonds with $72,581. He owned 16 West 121st Street, appraised at $12,500, and 121 West 122d Street, valued at $11,500.

Suit Over Dr. Lynde's Estate.

A compulsory accounting in the estate of Dr. George S. Lynde, for many years connected with the Department of Health, who died Nov. 5, 1914, and left bequests aggregating twice the amount of his estate, was demanded in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by the decedent's niece, Lillian Lynde Adrian, who was to receive $1,500 a year. The proceeding is directed against Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham, friend of the decedent, who was named as executor and received the largest personal bequest.

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To
John Purroy Mitchel
Mayor of New York

Dear Mr. Mayor:

In your capacity as executive head of a great city, don't you feel that the *material welfare* of the people is, in a measure, under your control? You use every possible precaution to protect lives, health, liberty and happiness—your record is definite evidence of the fact.

Now, Mr. Mayor, many individual things make up what we know as "material welfare" and not the least of these is the cigarette. Are you aware that millions are annually consumed in your city and hundreds of thousands of dollars invested by the people in this form of pleasure? Isn't it true, because of these facts, that the cigarette has *ceased to be a luxury* and may now be classed as *a necessity?*

All this being true, together with the fact that *seven-tenths of the male population smokes cigarettes,* wouldn't you be interested in knowing that a cigarette has been created which insures *quantity, quality* and *economy?*

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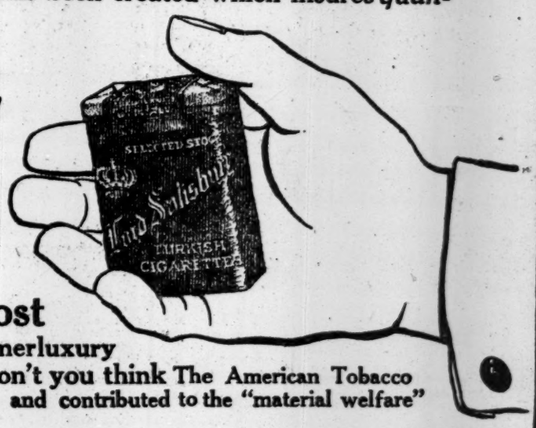

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W. K. Cochrane

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